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SNEED'S FATHER ON THE STAND

SAYS SON BELIEVED WIFE INSANE AND SHE AND CHILDREN NEEDED HIS PROTECTION.

URGED TO LEAVE HER

Beall Sneed Talked About "the Trouble" With Reluctance—Tom Snyder Ill.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Feb. 7.—The illness of Tom Snyder, father of Mrs. Sneed, this morning as a result of the long session on the witness stand yesterday delayed the opening of court this morning.

J. T. Sneed, father of John Beal Sneed, the second witness for the defense was called.

He told of going to his son's home and of seeing Beal and talking with him. He said Beal didn't want to talk about "the trouble." Told of talking with him again and advising him to leave his wife, that he would take care of the children. He said Beal Sneed insisted his wife was insane, said he intended to stay with her and protect the children and that if he left her she would probably go off with "that man" and "go to the dogs."

Captain Thomas Snyder, father of the woman in the case, was the first witness called Tuesday afternoon after the state had rested in the Sneed trial. The morning session, although short, was not devoid of great interest. Lewis Lorry, a boy, was perhaps the best witness yet introduced by the prosecution. He was the only one who testified clearly to Sneed's drawing his revolver when he shot down Captain Boyce.

Despite the announcement of Judge Swayne that the testimony of the defense would probably be mixed with the offense, at least 100 women were present Tuesday afternoon and listened with profound attention to the recital of certain details by Captain Thomas Snyder, a banker of Clayton, N. M., and father of Mrs. Lena Sneed, the woman whose sensational elopement to Canada with a son of Captain A. G. Boyce preceded the tragedy by a few weeks. Contrary to expectations, the supposed indecent testimony failed to develop.

Captain Snyder made an excellent witness and seemed fair and unbiased in his testimony. He admitted on cross-examination to Senator Hanger that Captain Boyce and his wife deplored the unfortunate elopement of their son with another man's wife. The testimony of Captain Snyder, however, failed to connect Captain Boyce with the alleged conspiracy of the Boyces to separate Sneed and his wife.

During the course of his testimony Captain Snyder exhibited a number of letters which the defense hopes to use as links to connect Captain Boyce and other members of the Boyce family with the episode which began at Amarillo and had phases in Fort Worth and Canada.

For the first time the "stand hitched" letter which figured so prominently in the habeas corpus proceedings was read in court. Contrary to the general impression, the letter was not addressed to Mrs. Sneed, but to her brother-in-law. A copy of the original is as follows:

Dalhart, Texas, Jan. 8, 1912.—Jno. A. Pace, Clayton, N. M.—Dear Sir: I here authorize you to say to Lena that I am with her. Since conditions have changed wonderfully since I last saw her, that she now has my deepest sympathy, and she can count on me standing hitched to the end, provided she stands hitched. Yours very truly, A. G. BOYCE.

By the defense this letter is interpreted to mean that Captain Boyce meant for the woman to continue her relations with his son. The prosecution belittles the mislaid and says it was written when the boy was under indictment and he merely wanted her to stand by the man and keep him out of trouble. They lay great stress on the fact that the letters were not written direct to Mrs. Sneed, but a lawyer relative.

The introduction of a letter said to have been written by Henry Boyce was vigorously contested by the prosecution as having no direct bearing on the killing of Captain Boyce. Attorney Hanger explained that what Al Boyce, Henry Boyce or any of the other Boyces may have said would be as irrelevant as if one of the deputy sheriffs wrote a letter. He said that because a man wrote a letter to another man it would not justify the killing of an entirely different man.

Attorney McLean then explained that it was necessary to introduce the sayings or writings of the various members of the Boyce family to prove that a conspiracy existed. "We will prove that members of the Boyce family and Captain Boyce furnished Al Boyce Jr. with money to leave on and helped to turn his property into cash," concluded the attorney.

HEATED DEBATE OVER CONFEDERATE SHAFT

Senator Williams Makes Stinging Remarks to Heyburn in Discussion.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8.—"In the name of God, Mr. President, are we down South not a part of the people of the United States? I feel sometimes as if the last surviving man who wants to 'render treason odious' has been sent to the Senate from Idaho."

These stinging exclamations by John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, in his debate with Senator Heyburn over the erection of a Confederate shaft at Vicksburg, are quoted in the Courier Journal's Washington Dispatches this morning.

The tilt began when Senator Williams sought to obtain a vote on his measure appropriating money for a companion shaft to the Northern naval forces at Vicksburg and provided that it should be unveiled before the semi-centennial celebration in 1913.

When Senator Heyburn objected to the consideration of the measure, and before the chair ruled that it must go over under custom of the Senate, Senator Williams made this appeal.

"If the Senator from Idaho will agree to let this bill come to a vote I will promise that no Senator from the south, so far as I am able to influence their action, will vote on the measure."

This pledge did not swerve Senator Heyburn, who insisted it would not be proper or constitutional. He said such measures amounted to "treading upon the sacred memories of the people of the North."

He said it was proposed to take money "from the treasury of the United States to expend in commemorating the virtues of the enemies of the country."

Senator Williams answered in an aggrieved tone:

"Why, Mr. President, if the Senator knew me better he would know I would not tread on anything. I would go out of my way to avoid treading on an ant. I would not even tread on the public record from Idaho."

The galleries broke into applause and were sternly reminded of the Senate rule against applause. Mr. Williams said he had no bitter memories growing out of the Civil War. That during the struggle he belonged to the "infantry in arms" and he presumed Senator Heyburn did also. "As to inherited principles about which the senator from Idaho speaks, when a man inherits more than his father feels, more than the old fighting generation felt, he is inheriting too much."

A burst of laughter greeted this reply. More rapping by the Vice President.

Insisting that the people of the South had always been a part of the people of the United States except for four years, and advising briefly to the men whom the South had given to the country, Mr. Williams then took up Senator Heyburn's declaration that the bill under discussion proposing to appropriate money belonging to the people should not have been introduced.

Mr. Williams said:

"In the name of God Mr. President, are we down South not a part of the people of the United States?"

In conclusion he spoke of the statue of Oliver Cromwell, which stood before the door of the British Parliament, and of the designation of Gen. Botha, the Boer warrior, as Secretary of War in the South African Colonial Government as evidences that war memories and prejudices could be overcome.

Mr. Heyburn refused to withdraw his objection.

MRS. RIGSBEE'S WILL WAS PROBATED TODAY

The will of Mrs. Adeline Rucks Riggsbee was probated in the County Court this morning. It was dated June 17, 1911 and was signed by J. M. Blankenship and Walter Allen as witnesses. The will directs that Ira Rucks, the boy raised by deceased and her first husband, be paid \$2,000, and that sufficient property be sold to raise this sum. She directs the residue to be paid to Oscar Riggsbee and Lee Hall. P. P. Langford is named as executor. Mr. Langford was today appointed executor of the estate. No inventory or appraisal has yet been filed.

By the terms of the will of the first husband of Mrs. Rucks, the cashier of the City National Bank becomes executor of his estate upon her death.

Mrs. Riggsbee's will was written before her marriage to Riggsbee.

TRAIN ROBBERS SECURE \$60,000

ROCK ISLAND EXPRESS HELD UP NEAR HURLBERT, ARK.

MAIL COACH WAS RIFLED

Money Said to Have Been Consigned to Oklahoma City Bank.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 7.—It is reported that a package containing \$60,000 consigned to an Oklahoma City bank was stolen by five men who held up a Rock Island passenger train near Hurlbert, Arkansas this morning.

The train left Memphis shortly after midnight and crossed the bridge over an hour later. Immediately the train cleared the bridge it was stopped and within a few minutes a fusillade of shots were heard, followed by several blasts of an explosive.

The safe was blown in the express car and the mail coach was rifled. The robbers escaped. Hundreds of men are in pursuit.

ANOTHER SUIT TO BREAK JACKSON'S WILL

By Associated Press.

San Angelo, Feb. 7.—Mrs. W. L. Aldwell today filed suit to break the will of her brother Ed Jackson, a millionaire ranchman who left the Catholic church one million dollars. Her contest is independent of that of Mary Luena, who claims Jackson was her husband.

Tom Burnett, a prominent ranchman whose headquarters are near Burk Station, passed through here this afternoon en route to Fort Worth, where he goes for a few days to visit his father, S. B. Burnett.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CEMETERY

Entire Grounds Have Been Graded and Driveways Made—150 Trees Will Be Planted.

Hundreds of sticks of dynamite have been used in the digging of holes at Riverside cemetery for the planting of about 150 trees. Where rock was encountered in digging the holes a number of sticks of dynamite were used in each hole and the rock has been blasted out to a considerable depth and the holes are being filled with rich earth. Hackberry and elms will be the trees used and everything is now in readiness for the planting to start.

During the past few months a wonderful transformation has been brought in the cemetery. Under the direction of Superintendent E. G. Hill city teams and labor have been used in grading over practically the entire cemetery and attractive driveways which will later be covered with stone and gravel have been built. The work has been going on for months and must be seen to be appreciated. Recently an attractive fence was built at the front of the cemetery and a handsome and tasteful gateway constructed. Water pipes have been laid so as to be accessible to every lot in the cemetery.

Mrs. A. H. Carrigan, the president and other officers of the Cemetery Association are now working on a plan for a lot sale to be held in the near future, further details of which will be announced later.

On the Democratic side the most interesting news of the week probably will be furnished by Governor Woodrow Wilson, who will make a hurried trip to Chicago to deliver one or two addresses on Lincoln day and to confer with some of the prominent Democrats of the West. Also of interest will be the Democratic presidential primary in St. Louis to select 216 delegates to the Democratic state convention at Joplin. The Joplin convention will determine whether former Governor Joseph W. Folk or speaker Champ Clark shall have the Missouri endorsement for president.

Pete Jackson, Jim Strong, Curtis Beasley and John Ferguson, all of Elberta, left this morning for the place after remaining here since yesterday on business.

Missing Girl Not Found.

New York, Feb. 7.—On a police report that Dorothy Arnold, missing since December 1910, had left Philadelphia for New York this morning her father and two detectives met the train here, but no trace was found of Miss Arnold.

Will Sneed returned this morning from a short business trip to Bowie.

BUSY WEEK AHEAD FOR POLITICIANS

Politics A-plenty Is Promised for Next Week in Republican Ranks.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Politics a-plenty is promised for the coming week. In fact the next few days will be the busiest ones—the politicians have experienced in a long time. The Lincoln day celebrations will be a cause for unusual activity on the part of the Republican leaders, particularly those of oratorical ability.

President Taft will go to Newark to take part in the Lincoln day celebration in the city in the evening he is scheduled to go to New York City. The same night Attorney-General Wickersham will address a Republican banquet in Milwaukee. Senator Townsend of Michigan will speak in Detroit. Representative McCall of Massachusetts and several Republicans of note will be heard in Minneapolis, and Representative Hinds of Maine will be the chief orator at a gathering of the clans in Portland, Me.

Secretary of the Treasury McVeigh will add to the gaiety of the Republican situation by making a speech to the Republicans of Michigan with "What is a Progressive?" as his topic. The speech will be delivered Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the Zach Chandler Club in Lansing.

Another Michigan banquet at which Republican oratory will be on tap will be that of the Calhoun Lincoln Club at Albion. Governor Osborne will be the chief figure, with Congressman J. M. C. Smith of Michigan, C. H. Sloan of Nebraska and Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming as the other speakers. The personnel of the speakers indicates that many good words will be spoken for Theodore Roosevelt before the evening is over.

A Lincoln Day Banquet to be given in St. Louis by the Association of young Republicans of Missouri will have as speaker Governor Deenman of Illinois and Governor Hadley of Missouri.

Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Charles M. Schwab and Congressman Howland of Ohio are scheduled as speakers at a banquet to be given by the Lincoln Republican Club of Bethlehem, Pa.

Republicans of the Hoosier State will turn their eyes toward New Castle, where a thousand or more of the party leaders are expected to gather for the annual meeting and banquet of the Indiana Lincoln League.

In Colorado, also, the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln promises to be a banner day for the Republican party. Republican leaders of all factions have been invited to meet to discuss plans for the state convention, a conference will be held by the Republican editors, and the gathering will close with a Lincoln Banquet at which former Senator Beveridge of Indiana is to be the star speaker.

Aside from the Lincoln day jubiliations the chief event of the week on the Republican calendar will be the state convention of Georgia Republicans, which is to meet in Atlanta Wednesday to name delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. Recent reports from the south give evidence of considerable activity on the part of Roosevelt adherents in Georgia and it is reported that they will make an effort to have a Roosevelt man elected chairman of the state committee. The Taft people, however, do not appear worried over the situation and the general opinion is that about the best that the Roosevelt followers can hope for is an unharmed delegation to Chicago. A solid Taft delegation is the prediction of the president's friends.

On the Democratic side the most vigorous action possible to suppress lawlessness and revolt. Little anti-American expression has appeared.

The Government has sent to Chihuahua 524 Federal soldiers and 600 Rurales. The first will be used to garrison Juarez. The Rurales will be employed by Orozco in connection with those men already under his command, numbering more than the reinforcements whom Orozco took from Juarez to Chihuahua, all of whom will be sent to their homes, except those who are proved guilty of the actual commission of crimes in Juarez. They later will be punished.

The telegraph wire south of Chihuahua was cut at Ortiz and all messages received from that city in the capital have come via El Paso.

President Madero's information regarding the proposed secession of Chihuahua was received from press dispatches. He laughed as he read them. "This news should not be given any consideration," he said. "Anyone who knows the character of the Chihuahua people and of Mexicans in general, well knows that they never have thought of any such thing."

ADDED POWER FOR PROTECTION

LEGISLATION TO GIVE PRESIDENT MORE AUTHORITY IN CASE OF ANOTHER MEXICAN OUTBREAK.

THE SITUATION IMPROVED

President Madero Does Not Believe United States Intends Drastic Measures.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Legislation to give President Taft added power to protect Americans in case of another Mexican outbreak at border points is to be introduced in the House soon.

Representative Smith, of Texas, today urged the passage of his resolution to instruct the state department to press the claims of Americans at El Paso and Douglas, Ariz., who were injured or suffered loss on the American side from stray bullets in the battles of Juarez and Augua Prieta during the Madero revolution.

REGARDS SITUATION IMPROVED.

President Madero Laughs at Press Dispatches Intimating Secession of State of Chihuahua.

City of Mexico, Feb. 6.—President Madero regarded the situation in the State of Chihuahua the situation in the State improved. The facts concerning conditions there are that Braulio Hernandez, the secretary of the State of Chihuahua, rose in rebellion Sunday and took possession of Santa Eulalia, has joined forces with Antonio Rojas, the vasquista liberated from the penitentiary by the mob. Today their men were distributed from Santa Isabel to San Andres. Government troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

The uprising at Camargo has not been equalled.

Minister of the Interior Abraham Gonzalez visited the place for the purpose of restoring order, but failed to do so. The Government now proposes to use the same methods employed at Juarez—leaving the situation for the moment in the hands of Orozco. In the meantime, 500 Government troops are held at Jimenes ready to march upon the little garrison.

From Casas Grandes no accurate information, official or unofficial, has been received. The wires between that town and Juarez have been cut and the assumption even at the President's office is that there has been some uprising there.

Orozco has been offered the Governorship of the State. He has not accepted yet, but in all probability will do so. No disorders have occurred in the city of Chihuahua since the initial mutiny.

Publication of the news of the probable mobilization of a portion of the American army along the northern frontier created no excitement in the capital today and in official circles appeared to give rise to no apprehension.

The President and his cabinet are keenly alive to the seriousness of the situation, but do not believe that the United States Government intends to adopt drastic measures.

That the uprising begun in the south has been seconded by insurgents in the north and that the spirit of rebellion is spreading rapidly is not denied, but it is officially declared that the situation in the south is improved. Newspaper comment has dealt lightly with the subject of intervention, notwithstanding the publication of special dispatches plainly imminent. For the most part editorial writers appealed to the people to support the constituted Government, whether they approved of its personnel or not. These writers urge the Administration to take the most vigorous action possible to suppress lawlessness and revolt. Little anti-American expression has appeared.

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GOMPERS TELLS COURT TO GO TO BLAZES

Expression However Used in Shakespearean and Not a Profane Sense.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Samuel Gompers today told the court "to go to—" with its injunction. He used the expression in a Shakespearean, not a profane sense.

Mr. Gompers yesterday entered an unequivocal denial of any intent to disobey the injunction of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in connection with the Buck Stove and Range Company boycott case.

Mr. Gompers insisted under oath that his editorials in the American Federationist and the utterances of himself and other officials of organized labor during the campaign of 1908 were not intended to aid or abet the boycott of the company. For these alleged acts in violation of the court's order, Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year, John Mitchell to nine months and secretary John Morrison to six months in the Washington jail.

Mr. Gompers explained that his speeches were based on his understanding of the American rights of free speech. He denied specifically each instance cited by the committee of attorneys who are prosecuting him and stated that the boycott of the Buck Stove company was not in his mind when he uttered them.

LEE'S AIDE DIES.

Blood Poisoning Fatal to Former Confederate Officer.

New York, Feb. 6.—Colonel Beverly Winfred Wynn, who served through the civil war as aide on General Lee's staff, died here tonight from the effects of a small cut inflicted while removing some callous flesh from his foot with a razor three weeks ago. Blood poisoning set in and to prevent its spread his leg was amputated last Saturday.

The colonel, who was 67 years old, is survived by three sons and a widow, who is at present in the South.

Colonel Wynn was born at Culpeper, Va., and first served with General Jackson as a telegrapher. He wanted more action and became an aide to General Lee, for whom, it is said, he carried the message to Grant at Appomattox offering to discuss terms of surrender. After the war he was associated with Henry B. Plant and was for many years general manager of the Plant steamship line.

Resolutions of Respect.

To the officers and members of Panhandle Lodge No. 341 I. O. O. F.: We, your committee to whom was delegated the sad duty of drafting resolutions on the death of Bro. Dr. E. Puckett, beg leave to offer the following:

As evening closed its gates of gold, And solemn night succeeded day, An angel stood on God's threshold Winged for a spirit far away.

Whereas, God in His Infinite Wisdom has again thought best to take from our lodge a brother and in so doing has taken from our beloved Sister Puckett and family a kind and loving husband, a faithful and affectionate father, and left them to mourn their loss. God does not take from us our loved ones to grieve us, but to draw us close to Him who does all things for the best.

Be it resolved, that in the death of Bro. E. Puckett this lodge has lost a good, true member, and his wife and children a loving and devoted husband and father. There is a vacant chair and a sad and aching hearts.

May God heal and comfort the broken hearts and as we one by one pass over the river may we with the family be gathered home as one family in an unbroken chain.

Be it further resolved, that our hearts go out in love and sympathy to Mrs. Puckett and family and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this lodge and a copy be sent to the bereaved family, also be published in the Wichita Daily Times.

Fraternally submitted, J. S. BRIDWELL, J. T. YOUNG, CHAS. S. HALE, Committee.

230-116

Mayor Noble received a letter yesterday from his nephew, Lovett B. Noble of Clarendon, formerly a resident of Wichita Falls and well known here saying that he was married last Thursday to Miss Zella Jackson of that place. The couple will continue their residence at Clarendon.

Mrs. Earnest Hovey, who for the last few days has been in the city as the guest of Mrs. C. W. Sluder, on Tenth street, left this afternoon for her home in Quana.

Phil Kleinman of the Globe Clothing Store, is in Dallas on business today.

TEXAS-OKLA. LEAGUE IS READY

DENISON, SHERMAN, GREENVILLE, WICHITA FALLS, BONHAM, MCKINNEY, ARDMORE AND DURANT MEMBERS.

F. P. ST. CLAIR RESIGNS

Another Meeting Will Be Held at Ardmore February 24, to Arrange a Schedule.

The cities of Denison, Sherman, Greenville, Wichita Falls, Bonham, McKinney, Ardmore, and Durant will compose the Texas-Oklahoma league for the coming season.

This was decided upon at a meeting of league magnates held at Sherman yesterday afternoon and evening. All of these cities were represented in the meeting by enthusiastic delegates, and each was formally granted a franchise, with the exception of McKinney, whose representatives were not empowered to close finally, but who expressed a desire to enter the league, and the place was left open for it.

President F. P. St. Clair, presented his resignation, which was accepted, only after Mr. St. Clair had said that it would be absolutely impossible for him to serve another year. His successor has not yet been elected, though a number of names were presented.

Decisive action was taken relative to ability of the clubs to stay in the league for the full season, and a resolution was passed that each town should put up a cash forfeit of \$250 as a guarantee that the league dues would be paid and the rules observed.

No action was taken on a schedule, but this question was deferred to a meeting to be held at Ardmore on Feb. 24th.

Four men charged with intoxication appeared in the city court this morning and were assessed the usual fine of ten dollars each; failing to pay which they were sent to join the city street gang. Two vagrant cases on account of the absence of the city attorney from town were continued until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. Only one case of drunkenness was tried in the city court yesterday morning, the usual fine of ten dollars being imposed.

Pleasant Valley Zephyrs.

This place was visited Saturday by the worst sand storm in over a year. Several of the Pleasant Valley and Cityview people serenaded Mr. Bill Kiel and wife Friday night.

We are sorry to report Miss Mabel Denton on the sick list this week.

The following were visitors at the Cornwell home Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Hood and son, Misses Nellie Warren, Lou Ola and Ona Rogers, Messrs. Frank Dawson, Pete Rogers, Jalmer Peterson, Lester, Warren, Tom and Taylor Rogers, Raymond and Myrtle Williams.

Mr. Davis and family moved to their place 1-4 mile west of the school house. We are glad to have this highly esteemed family in our midst.

We are sorry to report Mr. Rogers on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. McClure.

Mr. Will Teafiller of Wichita Falls spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives of this community.

Mr. Laukauf and Miss Thorman of this community married last week at the home of the bride's parents.

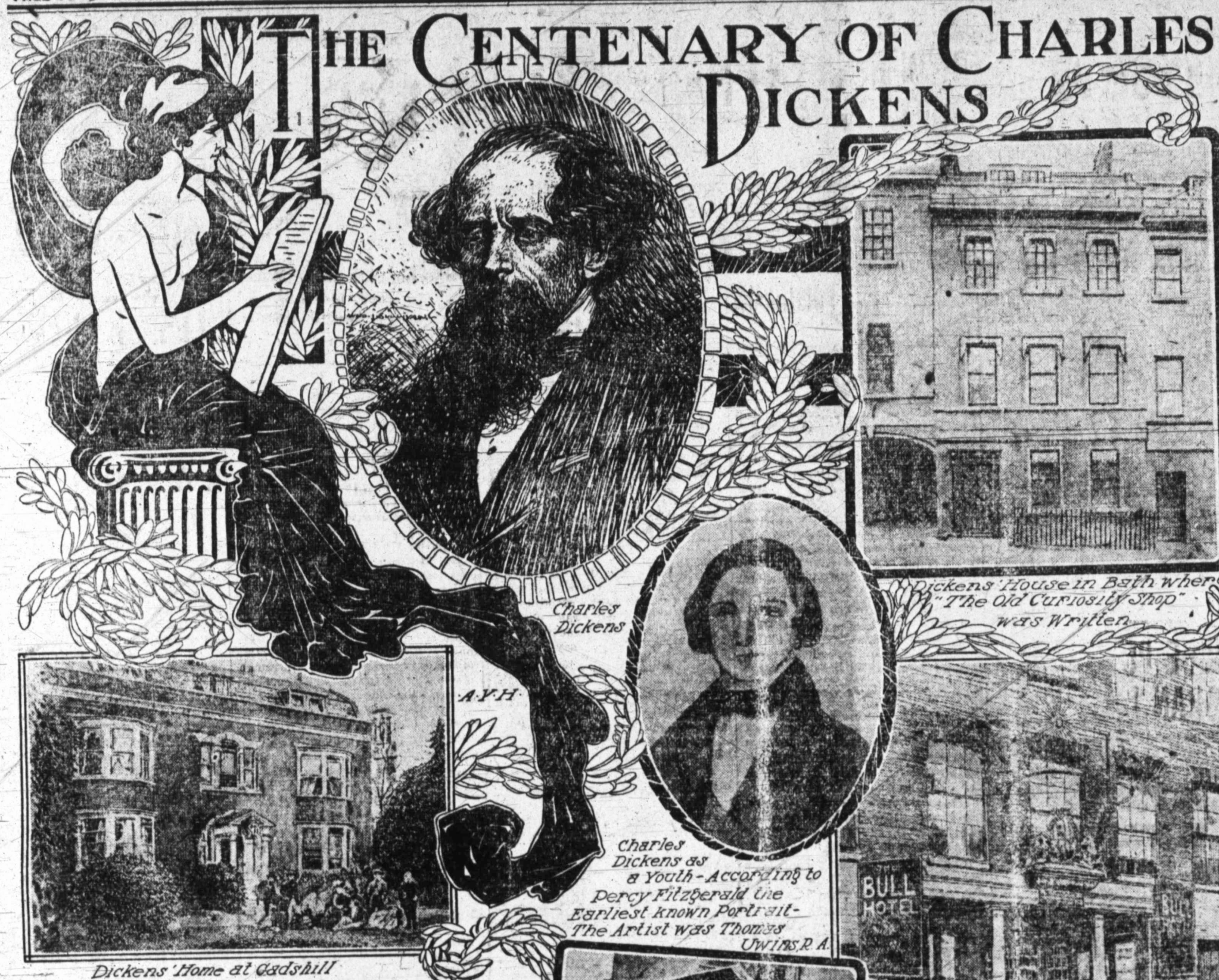
The North Texas Gas Co., and the Wichita Falls Gas Co., have each agreed to put up and maintain a gas street light on the city bridge across the river. The lights to be placed one at each end, probably between the two bridges, and will be of the regulation street design. They will be operated and maintained gratis by the two companies and should be a source of much convenience to those who have necessity of crossing the bridge after nightfall. At present the bridge is very dark, and persons driving that way have difficulty in keeping the road.

Civil Suits set for trial in the district court this week have been continued until next week and Judge Martin has gone to his home at Graham to remain until Monday.

J. H. Walker, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, is the socialist candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth Illinois district, now represented by Joseph G. Cannon.

For the first time since 1884 temperance advocates will invade the Republican and Democratic conventions this year and ask that each party include a prohibition plank in its platform.

City Attorney Fred Householder returned last night from a short trip to Sherman.



When the Thackeray centenary was celebrated, less than a year ago, literary men everywhere avowed their admiration for the "author of Vanity Fair," but the people remained apathetic. Now, as the Dickens celebration approaches, we see the contrary spectacle—the people nearly everywhere are preparing to observe the hundredth anniversary of his birth in various ways; new editions and new Dickens books are appearing in notable numbers; and many signs indicate that the vogue of Dickens, far from waning as literary snobs have predicted, is as wide spread and potent as ever.

No wonder, for Dickens is the Homer of the mob, the Burns of prose, to whom "a man's a man for a' that." There is no question that, like the Lord, he must have loved the common people, for he created so many of them. And they loved him in turn. In Belfast, after a reading, a great part of his audience followed him through the street, and one enthusiastic Hibernian seized him by the hand. "Do me the honor," said he, "to shake hands, Mister Dickens, and God bless you, sir; not only for the light you've been to me this night, but for the light you've been to my house, sir, and God bless your face," this many a year.

The fertility of Dickens! as a creative artist may be best realized by remembering that no less than 1899 characters appear in the novels. Shakespeare created less than a thousand. Perhaps only Balzac surpassed Dickens in this respect. For in the "Human Comedy" over two thousand persons figure. But none has surpassed Dickens in the individuality and interest of his characters. They live and move and have their being like real men and women. We love them or hate them as we do people that we know. While it has become fashionable for critics to say that the characters of Dickens are not characters, but caricatures, the people who read him and see much of humanity know better. "Look, mamma," cried a little girl in a street car recently, huddling close to her mother, "there's Daniel Quilp." A United States judge not long ago assured the writer that he had met Sampson Brass redivivus a number of times.

Laught and Cry With Them. We laugh and we cry with the inhabitants of Dickens Land. No one knows how many subscription papers contain the names of the Cheeryble brothers, how many children get kind words that are meant for Little Nell, how many people are willing because Barks was how many hard hearts have been converted along with Scrooge's how many have come out strong in adversity because Mark Tapley did.

What is Pickwick but a new Don Quixote, nourished upon English roast beef? What is the Junior Weller, but a new Sancho? "Come on," established the fame of Dickens upon secure ground. The London read and laughed, and the author's fortune was made. The publishers at first suggested the Nimrod Club as a title, but Dickens got the name of Pickwick from that of a coach-proprietor at Bath, who he virtually admits in chapter 38. Seymour, the artist, had first sketched Pickwick with a lean and hungry look, like Cassius, but Chapman, the publisher, suggested the portraiture of "a fat old beau," and a friend of his by the name of John Forster is the bodily prototype of the great comic figure since Falstaff.

From "Oliver Twist" to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," Dickens poured forth a series of novels that are today the most popular books in English lit-

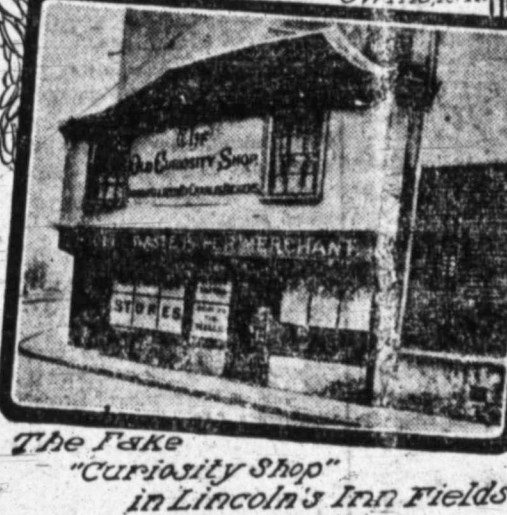
erature. Perhaps no greater tribute to the genius of their author has ever been penned than that of his disciples and literary followers, Bret Harte, the poem entitled "Dickens in Camp." The roaring campfire with rude humor painted the ruddy tints of health on haggard face and form that drooped and fainted in the fierce race for wealth; Till one arose and from his pack's scant treasure A hoarded volume drew, And cards were dropped from hands of listless leisure To hear the tale anew; And then, while round them shadows gathered faster, And as the firelight fell, He read aloud wherein the book the Master Had told of "Little Nell." And so in mountain solitudes o'er-taken As by some spell divine— Their cares dropped from them like the needles shaken From out the gusty pine.

Dickens' humble origin. Dickens understood the common people so well and loved them so warmly because he was sprung from them. "David Copperfield" is known to be largely autobiographical, and the original of the irascible and unpractical Wilkins Micawber was the novelist's own father. Perhaps his early trials must be accounted for by the fact that he was born on a Friday. It was the 7th of February 1812; the scene of his mundane debut was near the city of Portsmouth, and the full name with which his parents endowed him was Charles John Huffam Dickens.

No school except that of experience, no university but that of life can claim credit for his genius. "He may be said to have educated himself." In the words of Micawber. Fortunately his father had a fair library of well selected works. Among the books read by Dickens in his youth were "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," the works of Smollet, Fielding and Goldsmith, the essays in "The Spectator," and "The Tatler." Fed upon such food, his imagination expanded into rich sympathy, and an innate power of observation as a great artist. He might have become a vagabond and a derelict of society; but somehow he was rescued from the mealstrom of destiny, and drifted from an attorney's office to the desk of a shorthand reporter, and from that into the purloined of Grub Street to wind up in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, among the remnants of royalty and genius.

Dickens' earliest literary effort was a tragedy, "The Sultan of India," written during his intermittent school days. "The Dinner at Poplar Walk," printed in "The Monthly Magazine" in 1833, was the immediate precursor of the "Sketches by Boz," which appeared in the same publication and were collected in book form in 1836. How he came to adopt the pseudonym of Boz is a story that has been often told—a younger brother was nicknamed Moses, after a character in the "Vicar of Wakefield," pronounced through the nose this became "Bossee," which was shortened to Boz.

Pickwick Makes a Hit. It was the publication of "Pickwick" that first established the fame of Dickens upon secure ground. The London read and laughed, and the author's fortune was made. The publishers at first suggested the Nimrod Club as a title, but Dickens got the name of Pickwick from that of a coach-proprietor at Bath, who he virtually admits in chapter 38. Seymour, the artist, had first sketched Pickwick with a lean and hungry look, like Cassius, but Chapman, the publisher, suggested the portraiture of "a fat old beau," and a friend of his by the name of John Forster is the bodily prototype of the great comic figure since Falstaff.



The Fake "Curiosity Shop" in Lincoln's Inn Fields



The Bull Hotel, Rochester - "Good House, Nice Beds" (Pickwick)



A Vanished Landmark - The Ancient Gold-Beater's Shop - Described in "A Tale of Two Cities"



Charles Dickens Reading

erature. Perhaps no greater tribute to the genius of their author has ever been penned than that of his disciples and literary followers, Bret Harte, the poem entitled "Dickens in Camp." The roaring campfire with rude humor painted the ruddy tints of health on haggard face and form that drooped and fainted in the fierce race for wealth; Till one arose and from his pack's scant treasure A hoarded volume drew, And cards were dropped from hands of listless leisure To hear the tale anew; And then, while round them shadows gathered faster, And as the firelight fell, He read aloud wherein the book the Master Had told of "Little Nell." And so in mountain solitudes o'er-taken As by some spell divine— Their cares dropped from them like the needles shaken From out the gusty pine.

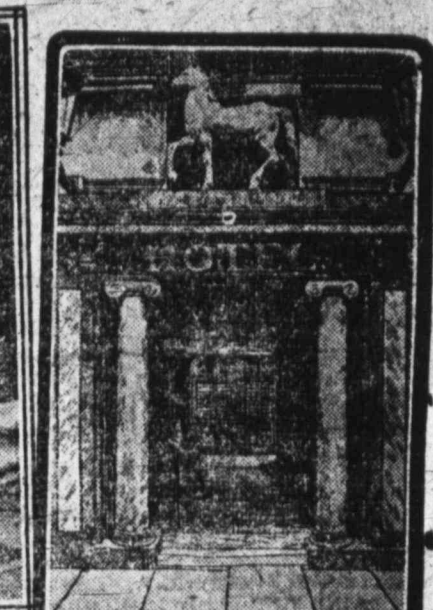
Thus Bret Harte describes the profound impression made on a camp gathering of rude Western soldiers by the touching tales of the London novelist, and he closes with the fine tribute: And on that grave where English oak and holly And laurel wreaths entwined, Deem it not at all too presumptuous folly— This spray of western pine!

Even Walter Bagepole's striking title conferred upon Dickens—"a special correspondent for poverty"—does not exalt a subtler praise than this poem, by an American author who owed his style and his philosophy of life both to Dickens.

Originals of Characters. Dickens drew most of his characters from life, and drew them so well that they were often identified without any trouble. Sometimes the identification caused trouble, as when Harold Skimpole in "Bleak House" was recognized as Leigh Hunt and the bolshieus Boy-thorn as Walter Savage Landor. The explanation that Dickens had meant no harm, and had merely taken the



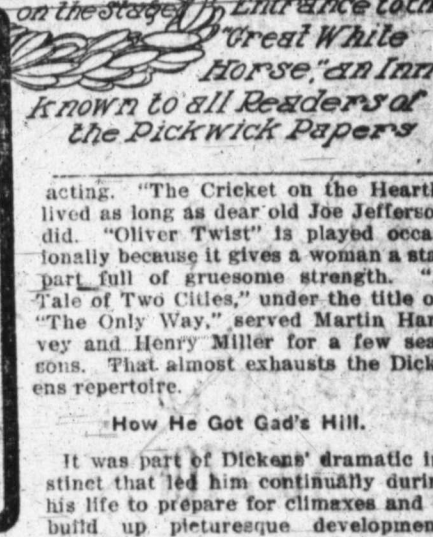
Dickens' Birthplace



Dickens' House in Bath where "The Old Curiosity Shop" was written



Dickens' Home at Gadshill



Dickens' House in Bath where "The Old Curiosity Shop" was written

wages on a Saturday night he would get 500 pounds ready on demand, "and no security." This offer was accompanied with a most execrating wile, and Nasmyth learned later that the elder brother had a glass eye, which sometimes got out of place when he smiled and required these facial contortions to get it back.

His Methods of Work. The way in which Dickens worked has been described by his son, Henry P. Dickens. He always wrote with a quill pen. The ink he used was blue. At Gad's Hill he had a table on wheels, to accommodate his peripatetic tastes. He derived inspiration from long walks to fifteen miles sometimes, and midnight rambles through the London streets were frequent. While he wrote "A Christmas Carol" he "laughed and wept again, and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner." While writing "The Chimes" he got up at seven o'clock in the morning, had a cold bath and breakfast, and then "blazed away, resolutely and red hot, until three o'clock or so, when he regularly knocked off for the day." When he had finished this tale, he wrote to Forster that he had had "a real good cry."

One of his greatest difficulties was in the final choice of a title. "Black House" came near to being called "Tom All-Alone's." He had ten other titles in mind for it. "David Copperfield" was at first to be called "Mag's Diversions." After fixing on "David Copperfield" he changed his mind six times. Among the titles he had in mind for "A Tale of Two Cities" were "One of These Days," "Buried Alive," "The Thread of Gold," and "The Doctor of Beauvais." For "Hard Times" he had fourteen different titles under consideration, debating their suitability with Forster.

These things indicate the extraordinary fertility of his invention and also his remarkable dramatic genius. For he felt all the pity and joy with which he inspired his readers even more keenly than they. Had he written regularly for the stage as he was once tempted, he would have been a second Shakespeare. He is certainly the greatest humorist of the English race, though he made but one contribution to "Punch," and that was never published. (Some critics might adduce this as evidence of his genuine comic genius.)

His Historic Bent. It is significant that Dickens' first literary attempt was in dramatic form, and all his life long he was obsessed by the stage. He even made up his face when he gave his readings, and it is recorded that he frequently "acted out the scenes of his novels as he wrote them." His son, Charles Dickens, the younger, told William Winter an anecdote that occurred at Gad's Hill, the splendid home Dickens bought with his earnings.

Noisy brawls sometimes occurred in the neighborhood, said young Dickens, "but we did not regard them. One morning I heard a great din, shouts and screams, as of a violent, drunken quarrel. At first I did not heed it, but after a while, as it steadily continued, I went out to our grove, across the road where I found my father alone. "Have you heard the row?" I asked. "Did you hear any noise?" he answered. "Yes," I replied. "I thought somebody was being killed. What can have happened? Did you shout?" I made the row, he replied. "I have been rehearsing the murder scene in 'Oliver Twist.' It was the wrangle of Bill Sikes and Nancy that you heard; I have just been trying to kill Nancy." "Well," I said, "I should think you have succeeded, for a more damnable racket was never made."

acting. "The Cricket on the Hearth" lived as long as dear old Joe Jefferson did. "Oliver Twist" is played occasionally because it gives a woman a star part, full of gruesome strength. "A Tale of Two Cities," under the title of "The Only Way," served Martin Harvey and Henry Miller for a few seasons. That almost exhausts the Dickens repertoire.

How He Got Gad's Hill. It was part of Dickens' dramatic instinct that led him continually during his life to procure for himself and to build up picturesque developments from insignificant premises. For instance, he bought Gad's Hill, the house in which he died, probably because he had coveted it as a boy living in the neighborhood. He has told the incident in "The Uncommercial Traveller."

"Hello!" said I, to the very queer small boy, "Where do you live?" "At Chatham," said he. "What do you do there?" says I. "I go to school," says he. "I took him up in a moment and we went on. Presently the very queer small boy says, 'This is Gad's Hill, we are coming to, where Falstaff went out to rob these travelers, and ran away.' 'You know something about Falstaff, eh?' said I.

"All about him," said the very small queer boy. "I am old, I am nine, and I read all sorts of books. But do let us stop at the top of the hill, and look at the house there, if you please!" "You admire that house?" said I. "Bless you, sir," said the very queer small boy, "when I was not more than half as old as nine, it used to be a treat for me to be brought to look at it. And ever since I can recollect, my father said to me, 'If you were to be very persevering, and were to work hard, you might some day come to live in it.' 'Though that's impossible,' said the very queer small boy, drawing a long breath, and now staring at the house out of the window with all his might. 'I was rather amazed to be told this by the very queer small boy; for that house happened to be my house, and I have reason to believe that what he said was true.'

No doubt, the other attractions and advantages of the house were supplemented in Dickens' mind, when he purchased it by a sort of poetic justice to his own poverty-stricken youth.

Marriage and Home Life. The domestic life of Dickens was tinged with strange infelicity and romantic sadness. He married a daughter of George Hogarth, Sir Walter Scott's friend, after 21 years she left him, never to return. There does not appear to have been any real attachment between them at any time it was the younger sister, Georgiana, that Dickens should have married, for she was his constant adviser and the guardian angel of his home. Maclellan has left a beautiful sketch of the three, but its elusive delicacy gives no hint of the fatal differences that separated man and wife. There was an elder sister, to whom also Dickens was deeply attached, and who died soon after his marriage. Her memory was with him constantly up to his death—"as inseparable from my existence as the beating of my heart." Georgiana was "the best and truest friend ever man had." But never a word of romantic affection or domestic attachment for Georgiana, his wife and the mother of his children. Only two letters written before their marriage are extant, and they are conventional missives. The letters written during their married life are dreary and cold, perfunctory performances of a duty that a husband traveling may not neglect.

What the secret was of this misunderstanding no one has fathomed. There was no quarrel, no scandal, no ill will. Dickens continued to send his absent wife handsome checks for her support as long as he lived. But it was her sister—the memory of the departed one, the practical helplessness of the living one—who entered into the novelist's life far more than the woman he had married. Why he had married her, under these circumstances, the biographers have not recorded because they have not discovered.

It may be that the story of Don and Agnes in "David Copperfield" will give the reader who knows the book's autobiographical value some hint; otherwise we are almost as much in ignorance about the heart life of Dickens as we are about the "Dark Lady" of Shakespeare's Sonnets.

Made Several Fortunes. His writings and his readings made Dickens a very wealthy man, or should have made him so. The fortunes earned by the pen of Scott, and swallowed up by financial misfortune, were duplicated by Dickens, and with little better result. He received also an enormous income from his public appearances.

(Continued on page 3)

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COTTON SEED MEAL AS A HORSE FEED

At a meeting of the South Carolina Live Stock Association held at Columbia, S. C., on February 8th and 9th, 1911, an address full of practical advice, backed by scientific knowledge, was delivered by the eminent Dr. Tait Butler, of Raleigh, N. C., on "Practical Stock Feeding in the South." Dr. Butler is a recognized authority on feeds and feeding and what he says should have a special weight and influence throughout the entire South, and that part of his discussion touching the feeding of horses, mules and colts is of special importance to the Southern breeder.

In the official report of the general discussion which followed Dr. Butler's address, this occurs. Dr. Butler was asked:

"You speak of feeding horses cottonseed meal. What about the muscular forming properties of cottonseed meal on the animal, compared to corn and oats?"

Dr. Butler: "There is enough known about feeding horses cottonseed meal for me to state that if you had a horse that you were feeding 14 pounds of corn daily, that you could take out

four pounds of that corn and put in two pounds of cottonseed meal and get better results. Not because corn is not the best feed we have for supplying heat and energy, but there is another thing needed: When that horse supplies his muscular energy he is burning up his muscles just as you burn coal in a furnace to supply energy to run the machinery in your factories, and he has got to have something to build up those wasted muscles, and corn does not contain it in sufficient quantity. A little cottonseed meal is better than an additional amount of corn. When you are already feeding your horse stover and ten pounds of corn, I would rather have two pounds of cottonseed meal added than four pounds of corn. Cottonseed meal added than four pounds of oats. Corn is a splendid horse feed, but we are wasting two million dollars a year in South Carolina feeding an all-corn ration."

"In what proportion would you feed corn and cottonseed meal?"

Dr. Butler: "That will depend upon your hay."

"Plenty of hay?"

Dr. Butler: "An average ration for a thousand-pound horse doing real hard work, is about 15 pounds of grain and 12 to 15 pounds of hay. Instead of 15 pounds of fodder and 15 pounds of corn, I would take 5 pounds of pike hay and 7 to 8 pounds of stover, and then add 10 pounds of corn and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal, and get better results. If I had oats to feed and had some pike hay or clover hay, I do not think I would feed any cottonseed meal at all, because it is hard to feed unless you mix it with something else. If I did not have any ration of a hard working horse, unless I had plenty of oats, and they were cheap."

This is important testimony from the highest authority, and should interest every farmer and horse owner in the South. We send thousands of dollars into the Northwest every year for corn; we send into the Northwest every year thousands of dollars worth of cotton seed meal. Nobody is benefited by this but the railroads. If we keep our cottonseed meal at home to feed it will help us and Dr. Butler says it will help our horses—and Dr. Butler knows.

Wichita Cotton Oil Co.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

HUSBAND FAILS TO STOP WIFE

ESTELLINE WOMAN ARRESTED HERE AT INSTANCE OF HUSBAND SECURES WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SHE REFUSES TO GO BACK

Husband Still Persevering Boards Train On Which She Left For San Antonio.

Mrs. Ferda Wright, of Estelline, Hall county, was arrested on a south-bound Fort Worth & Denver train yesterday on a charge of forgery, and this morning appeared in the district court and was given a hearing before Judge Martin, who, after hearing the argument by Attorney John C. Kay, who had been retained by the defendant, and County Attorney Dan Boone for the prosecution, released the defendant on account of the fact that the warrant charging the offense was sworn out by her husband, and under the law he could not testify against her; and also that the justice of the peace who issued the warrant of arrest, had failed to have his signature certified to by the county clerk of Hall county.

E. E. Wright, the husband and a deputy sheriff of Hall county, were present at the hearing.

It is understood that Mrs. Wright is the second wife of Wright, and to them was born one child, who appears to be about 18 months old. The child was with its mother. It also appears that Wright is the father of several children by his first wife, and that the second Mrs. Wright and the children by the first wife did not get along together well. Mrs. Wright therefore, unknown to her husband it is said, presented a check for about \$30 at one of the Hall county banks bearing the signature of her husband, and the check was cashed, and she boarded a train with her child and started to San Antonio to the home of a brother.

After Judge Martin had heard argument by both counsel for the defense and the state, and gave the defendant her liberty, she left the court room with her child in her arms, accompanied by Attorney Kay, who took her to his office.

Wright learned of this after she had boarded the train and in order to bring her back, swore out the warrant charging forgery.

Later Wright followed her and tried to persuade her to go back with him, but she would not agree to this and insisted that he leave her alone.

At noon she resumed her journey to San Antonio, and her husband boarded the same train with the intention, he said, of going with her as far as Port Worth, and if possible persuade her to go back with him to Hall county to their home. Constable Pickett, on the advice of Attorney Kay, also boarded the train with the intention of going as far as Port Worth with the couple.

WOMAN KILLED BY INFERNAL MACHINE

Package Was Handed Her by Mysterious Messenger—Exploded When She Broke String

New York, Feb. 3.—While attempting to unwrap the package which proved to be an infernal machine, Mrs. Helen Taylor was almost instantly killed tonight at her apartments at 103 West 77th street.

The device was handed to the woman by a stranger, who knocked at the door, and announced that he had a package to deliver. Mrs. Taylor accepted it. The moment that she broke the string there was a deafening report. A piece of steel was blown through her breast, and she died almost instantly.

Miss Edna Lamare, a sister of the dead woman, and Charles M. Dickinson, were seated ten feet from Mrs. Taylor when the explosion occurred, but neither was injured. Other oc-

cupants of the apartment house, believing that there had been a gas explosion in a fire alarm. When the firemen arrived, however, their services were not needed, as the infernal device had failed to do much damage to the building.

When Dickinson and Miss Lamare rushed to Mrs. Taylor, she was still gasping and a physician was hastily summoned but she died ten minutes after unwrapping the package.

Mystery surrounds the entire affair. Both Dickinson and Miss Lamare believe that Mrs. Taylor did not know the man that handed her the package.

When the police arrived there was no trace of the messenger who carried the death device.

The police say the messenger could not have reached the street, before the explosion occurred, and they cannot understand why it was no one saw him leave the building. They decided to hold Dickinson and Miss Lamare as witnesses. Dickinson said he was employed as secretary of an official of the United States Motor Company, and that he had called at Mrs. Taylor's apartments to get a diamond stick pin which he had permitted Mrs. Taylor to wear.

The infernal machine was about eight inches long and three inches wide. It was wrapped in ordinary Manila paper.



YOURS

Yours for uniformity.
Yours for greatest leavening power.
Yours for never failing results.
Yours for purity.
Yours for economy.
Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in cost.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

W. D. Hyer left this morning for Electra, where he will remain for several days on business.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Wofford at their home 1417 9th street are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy.

MORE POLLS PAID THAN LAST YEAR

TOTAL IN COUNTY THIS YEAR IS 2,481 AND IN ADDITION THERE WERE 102 EXEMPTIONS.

GOOD INCREASE IN CITY

Burkburnett and Wichita Falls Boxes Make Up Gains—Others Show Losses.

Poll tax payments in Wichita county this year together with exemptions ran sixty-nine ahead of last year. The total number of poll tax receipts issued in the county was 2,481 in addition to which there were 102 exemption certificates, bringing the total up to 2,583. Last year 2,453 receipts and 61 exemptions were issued making a total of 2,514.

The number of city poll taxes paid also shows a healthy increase in spite of the fact that fewer receipts were issued to negroes this year than last and not a single poll tax was paid by a Mexican. The city polls paid this year totalled 1,377 with 75 exemptions. Last year the total was 1,326 with 52 exemptions.

Electra and Wichita Falls are the only places in the county showing gains in the number of polls paid. Every other box in the county shows a loss from last year and the figures are anything but encouraging to those prohibitionists who were advocating a local option election during the coming year in the boxes.

Changes have been made in the boundaries of several of the voting precincts in Wichita Falls. The voting box at the car barns has been moved to the court house and there will be two polling places there. A portion of the city hall precinct has been added to two court house precincts.

The poll tax payments for the twelve boxes in the county not including the poll tax exemptions this year and last were as follows:

1 City Hall	697	573
2 Court House	423	705
3 Allendale	24	37
4 Cashion	48	68
5 Burkburnett	181	189
6 Iowa Park	179	208
7 Denny	39	51
8 Beaver Creek	23	27
9 Clara	23	55
10 Electra	291	220
11 Bridge (city)	140	131
12 Car Barns (city)	403	403

KILLED IN FALL FROM DERRICK

FRANK REEDUS MET INSTANT DEATH AT ELECTRA SATURDAY MORNING.

HE FELL SIXTY FEET

Missed Foothold at Top of Derrick and Was Picked Up Dead.

Frank Reedus, a worker in the oil fields at Electra was instantly killed Saturday morning in a fall from a sixty foot derrick on which he was working. Reedus was at the top of the derrick assisting the handling of some pipe being lowered into the well when he lost his foothold in some manner and fell to the ground. Nearly every bone in his body was broken and he was dead when picked up.

The deceased was about twenty-four years of age and is survived by a wife and child.

The body was shipped to Logan, La., Sunday for burial. This is the first accidental death that has occurred in the oil field. Reedus had made many friends during his short residence at Electra and the accident that caused his untimely death is deeply regretted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wilmering of 407 Scott are the proud parents of a fine baby girl.

EDWIN E. HAWLEY CLOSSES DIRECT TESTIMONY

GREAT RAILWAY FINANCIER SUGGESTS TO ATTACK OF INDIGESTION.

OWNED CONTROL OF KATY

Was Greatest Railway Figure in the County—Interested in This Section.

New York, Feb. 1.—Edwin E. Hawley, probably the greatest railway magnate in the United States, died at his home here this morning following an illness of several weeks from nervous indigestion. Only yesterday Hawley, himself, personally denied the reports that he was dying and the announcement of his death this morning came as a shock in financial circles, and to his friends who had been hopeful for his recovery. Death came at four o'clock this morning. Heart failure was the immediate cause.

Mr. Hawley controlled the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chicago & Alton, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and other allied railway systems and was the successor to E. E. Harriman as the preeminent railway figure of the country. For a number of years Mr. Hawley owned the control of the Colorado & Southern, and Fort Worth & Denver lines, which he sold to James W. Hill before acquiring control of the Katy system. He was greatly interested in the development of the Southwest and had at various times given great aid to Messrs. Kemp & Kell of this city in some of their railway projects. The Associated Press dispatch telling of his death reached here a few minutes before a private message to Mr. Kemp. Mr. Kemp was greatly shocked by the news with deep regret and sorrow. He said that he was planning a trip to New York to see Mr. Hawley and that the latter had been planning a trip to this city within the next few months. "I feel that this section in the death of Mr. Hawley has lost one of its truest and most powerful friends," said Mr. Kemp.

Ed Cobb, an aged man who knew Captain Boyce for twenty years, was the second witness called, it having been announced that he was ill and must testify at once so he could go to his home. It was his testimony which developed the first sensations of the day, for he said on cross-examination that he had heard some, one say that "young Boyce and Mrs. Sneed will be back together inside of thirty days," or words to that effect, the deceased and Edward Throckmorton, also deceased since the beginning of the trial, were together in the lobby of the Metropolitan hotel.

Witness could not say which one of the other two men made the remark, neither could he give the exact wording of the sentence, but he acknowledged that something to that effect had been said.

Counsel for the defense endeavored to have Mr. Cobb tell something of an assertion alleged to have been made by Captain Boyce to the effect that he would "drag the name of Sneed through the mire if it took all of his money and the rest of his life," but such efforts proved futile.

After testifying that his home is in Wichita Falls and that he had known Captain Boyce for twenty years, Mr. Cobb said he had never seen Sneed until this trouble arose. He did not know him, he said, and did not see him on the night of the killing.

"I arrived from Wichita Falls," said the witness, "on Jan. 13 and spent the day in Port Worth, I left that night at 8 o'clock for Temple and was not present at the time of the shooting."

Mr. Hanger—Where were you Captain Cobb on the Saturday night in question before you left the city?

"I was in the Metropolitan hotel. I left the hotel at twenty minutes to 8 o'clock to go to the depot. I sat in the lobby with Ed Throckmorton and Captain Boyce for an hour and talked before I left the hotel."

In reply to a question, witness said he was with Captain Boyce, who was killed, but he did not remember whether Captain Boyce was between him and Throckmorton or whether he sat at the end of the table. Captain Boyce was in an apparently good humor over having the indictment against his son quashed.

Witness testified that he saw the accused and two other men enter the lobby. One of them was W. M. Atwell, whom witness knows.

Mr. Hanger—What were they doing in the lobby when you saw them?

Mr. Cobb—Oh, they passed back and forth through the lobby. They were near the clerks' desk when I first noticed them. They stood there for twenty-five or thirty minutes, and then moved toward the door and stood between us and the cigar stand for some time.

Mr. Hanger—When they started out what happened?

Witness—Well, just as they were about to reach the door Atwell called Boyce and they talked. I talked a while with a friend and then shook hands with Captain Boyce and left to catch my train.

On cross-examination by Mr. McLean, witness was asked what Captain Boyce said when he saw Sneed in the lobby.

"He said, 'there's Sneed now,'" was the reply.

McLean—Didn't he say he'd see Mrs. Sneed and Al Boyce back together inside of thirty days?

Witness—Not to me. He may have made that remark to Throckmorton, but I never heard it.

Q—What did he talk about? Did he talk to you about his troubles?

A—Yes, he told us of his troubles. Q—Didn't Throckmorton say that he would be back together inside of thirty days?

A—No. Q—What did Captain Boyce say about his troubles?

A—He told us about coming to Fort Worth to have the prosecution of his son stopped and said that he regretted the trouble more on account of his wife than for any other reason.

Q—Now, Mr. Cobb, you talked to

STATE UNEXPECTEDLY ENDS INTRODUCTION OF DIRECT EVIDENCE IN SNEED TRIAL

MR. COBB'S CORRECTION

Over Protest of Attorneys of Both Sides Wichita Falls Man Corrects Testimony As Reported.

By Associated Press
Fort Worth, Feb. 6.—Prosecution in the Sneed case unexpectedly closed the introduction of direct testimony at 11 o'clock this morning. Judge Swayne adjourned court until 2 o'clock this afternoon at the request of the defense. The prosecution has many witnesses left which will be used in rebuttal.

Over the protest of attorneys for the prosecution and defense, Judge Swayne this morning permitted Ed Cobb of Wichita Falls to take the stand and make a correction regarding his yesterday's testimony. After he had taken the stand he said the stenographer's notes of the testimony made it appear he said he heard Boyce say something before he was shot by Sneed. He said he intended to swear he had not heard Boyce say anything.

The following is the testimony of Ed Cobb of this city in the Sneed trial yesterday as reported in the Ft. Worth Record:

Ed Cobb, an aged man who knew Captain Boyce for twenty years, was the second witness called, it having been announced that he was ill and must testify at once so he could go to his home. It was his testimony which developed the first sensations of the day, for he said on cross-examination that he had heard some, one say that "young Boyce and Mrs. Sneed will be back together inside of thirty days," or words to that effect, the deceased and Edward Throckmorton, also deceased since the beginning of the trial, were together in the lobby of the Metropolitan hotel.

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Mr. Cobb—Oh, they passed back and forth through the lobby. They were near the clerks' desk when I first noticed them. They stood there for twenty-five or thirty minutes, and then moved toward the door and stood between us and the cigar stand for some time.

Mr. Hanger—When they started out what happened?

Witness—Well, just as they were about to reach the door Atwell called Boyce and they talked. I talked a while with a friend and then shook hands with Captain Boyce and left to catch my train.

On cross-examination by Mr. McLean, witness was asked what Captain Boyce said when he saw Sneed in the lobby.

"He said, 'there's Sneed now,'" was the reply.

McLean—Didn't he say he'd see Mrs. Sneed and Al Boyce back together inside of thirty days?

Witness—Not to me. He may have made that remark to Throckmorton, but I never heard it.

Q—What did he talk about? Did he talk to you about his troubles?

A—Yes, he told us of his troubles. Q—Didn't Throckmorton say that he would be back together inside of thirty days?

A—No. Q—What did Captain Boyce say about his troubles?

A—He told us about coming to Fort Worth to have the prosecution of his son stopped and said that he regretted the trouble more on account of his wife than for any other reason.

Q—Now, Mr. Cobb, you talked to

None Such Mince Meat, the good, old-fashioned dessert—just the same as twenty-seven years ago and at the same old price—two-pie package, 10 cents

At all grocers

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

"LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE"

\$36,716.69 in City Taxes Have Been Collected

The city treasury is now in a plethoric condition as a result of the tax payments. City Tax Collector Harry Robertson has issued receipts for \$36,716.69 of 1911 taxes leaving only \$2371.87 of the full amount rendered yet unpaid. In January alone the

collections totalled \$30,962.16. The total renditions were \$38,088.66 and a considerable amount of the taxes unpaid will yet be paid. Considering the adverse conditions here during the past year the record is an unusual good one.

your old time friend about two hours. What else did you talk about?

A—Well we talked about the cow business in the early days when Captain Boyce first took hold of the X. I. T. ranch up in the Panhandle and then we talked about the trouble.

Q—Where were Sneed and Atwell and Downman when you first saw them, did you say?

A—They were in front of the clerk's desk in the lobby of the hotel. Later the other two went out when Captain Boyce and Mr. Atwell talked.

Q—Did you know anything about the elopement of Mrs. Sneed and Captain Boyce's son?

A—I knew what I had read in the papers. I read all about the elopement and about Sneed bringing back his wife from Canada.

The witness spoke clearly and efforts of Mr. McLean to tangle and confuse him relative to what he had read relative to the Canadian flight of the couple proved futile. The attorney gave up the effort and Attorney Cone Johnson questioned the witness.

Mr. Johnson—Did you hear Mr. Throckmorton say that young Boyce and Mrs. Sneed would be back together inside of thirty days. Mr. Cobb?

Mr. Cobb—There was some language such as that used. I do not know whether Throckmorton said it or not.

Q—What were the words used, Mr. Cobb?

A—I do not know what the exact words were. Something such as you say, was spoken there at the time.

Q—Mr. Cobb, didn't you hear Captain Boyce say that he did not have long to live but that what time he did live and what money he had would be spent in dragging the name of Beal Sneed through the mire, such as the name of Mrs. Sneed had been dragged through?

A—No, he never said that in my presence.

Witness said that Captain Boyce weighed somewhere in the neighborhood of 180 pounds and was active for his age. He was extremely well preserved for his years, said Mr. Cobb.

On redirect examination by Mr. Hanger, witness was asked what Captain Boyce had said about regretting young Boyce's trouble on account of Mrs. A. G. Boyce, Sr.

A—He said he was sorry of the trouble on account of his wife. He also said that he was sorry his son had been accused of stealing \$20,000 worth of diamonds. "He could buy all the diamonds he wanted," Captain Boyce said. "His mother gave him a diamond and he won't wear it. He didn't steal the diamonds."

Q—What else did he say, Mr. Cobb?

A—He said that Al Boyce was 21 years old and able to take care of himself, and to mind his own business. He said that he hated to have his son indicted for stealing the diamonds and that he had had the indictment dismissed.

Mr. McLean on cross-examination asked the witness what else Captain Boyce had said about Al Boyce, Jr.

Mr. Cobb—He said he was tickled because Al was out of trouble.

Q—He didn't say anything about being tickled for Beal Sneed and his two little children because the wife and mother had returned to them did he?

A—No sir, he didn't.

Q—He said Al was more than 21 years old and able to take care of himself, eh?

A—Yes sir.

Q—But he didn't say anything about the little Sneed children?

A—No.

Q—He said he was glad of the indictment charging his son with the theft of \$20,000 worth of diamonds had been dismissed, did he?

A—Yes, he said he was glad.

Q—What else did he say?

A—He said he regretted the trouble more on account of Al Boyce's mother than for any other reason.

Q—He didn't say anything about regretting the trouble on account of Sneed and the little girls?

A—No. He did not mention them at all.

Q—(by Mr. Johnson)—Didn't Captain Boyce tell you that he would drag the name of Beal Sneed through the mire?

A—No.

Q—(by Mr. McLean)—He said his son wasn't the kind to steal \$20,000 worth of diamonds, eh. But he said nothing about his son running away with another man's wife, did he?

A—No, he said only what I've told you.

Mr. Cobb was on the stand for nearly an hour, and his testimony was the most sensational of the morning session, the defense being apparently pleased with what he had said.

"OLD FRITZ" BURNED TO DEATH THIS A. M.

Fritz Newman, known as "Old Fritz" and a familiar character in Wichita Falls for nearly twenty years, was burned to death in a little house in which he lived on a lot on Ohio avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets at about 1 o'clock this morning. His body was burned into a charred mass, only the torso remaining whole.

Shortly after midnight the victim who was between 60 and 70 years old was found lying in the street between the postoffice and the city hall where he had fallen from intoxication. He was carried by Night Policemen Walker and Night Watchman Humphries to the little house on wheels at the rear of Mrs. Wright's boarding house in which he made his home by the two officers. They assisted him to bed and saw him warmly covered before leaving. When they had put him to bed he had lighted a candle, which however, had been extinguished before the officers left. There was no other fire in the house. An hour later Policemen Walker in his rounds discovered the shanty ablaze and by the time he could reach the scene it was a mass of flames

The Wichita Times

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Ed Howard General Manager

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The following rates will be charged
for announcements appearing in
The Daily and Weekly Times:
District Offices \$15.00
County Offices 15.00
Precinct Offices 10.00
City Offices 5.00
These rates are cash and must be
paid in advance.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

All nominations under this heading
are subject to the action of the Demo-
cratic primary.

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

For Representative 105th District
E. W. NAPIER

For District Clerk
ALEX KERR

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

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

For County Tax Collector
W. H. DAUGHERTY

For County Tax Assessor
JOHN ROBERTSON

For County Clerk
E. P. WALSH
CARL YAGER.
GEO. TUMMINS.

For County Treasurer
T. W. McMAN

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

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

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

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

For County Commissioner Precinct 1:
JOHN P. JACKSON.

Eggs are now selling readily at 40
cents per dozen, and the fellow who
buys feed for the hens that lay them
can readily understand why the eggs
are worth the money.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER
WRITER.

Of all the cowardly creatures that
are most to be despised is the anony-
mous letter-writer. No one better than
himself is aware that he is little
thought of in his community, and for
that reason he is probably excusable
for withholding his name. Here's a
sample of some of the letters that have
been received by Hon. W. J. Bullock.

"You try it and can't. Politically
you are dead. If you don't believe this
run for office. People are tired of
always seeing your name in print. You
are a fanatic."

"Mr. Bullock has never been defeated
for any office for which he was a can-
didate. The fact that his name was
placed on the ticket as a candidate
for alderman a year ago, together with
several other gentlemen, and was not
elected, should not be counted a de-
feat. He was serving at the time
as president of our school board, an
office to which is attached a great deal
of responsibility and no salary. He is
now in that position, and has proved
his efficiency and honesty in every
respect. Two or three splendid new
school buildings have been erected, and
furnished and equipped since he has
been serving as a member of the Wich-
ita Falls school board, costing more
than \$100,000 and every dollar of this
public money has been well spent, and
there is not the slightest suspicion that
any grafting has been indulged in. He
served this representative district in
the legislature for a term with both
honor and distinction to himself and
his constituents, and later served Wich-
ita county for three successive terms
as its tax assessor, and could have con-
firmed in that capacity as any other
that he might have desired. In other
words, Will Bullock is the kind of a
man, or a fanatic. If you please, in
whom people who believe in honesty
and uprightliness want to honor and
desire to serve them. No, Mr. Bullock
is by no means a "dead one" political-
ly, and if the time should come when
the people want him to serve them in

any capacity, they will find him ready
and willing to answer their call. He
stands "four square" on every propo-
sition, is not a truckler or bootlicker.
I assure, he is the type of men that
have the courage of their convictions
and the ability to give public expres-
sion to them when occasion demands.

TRIUMPH OF INSURGENCY IN LOUISIANA.

Hats off to Louisiana. The Pelican
State has stepped forward into line
with California. Its democratic voters
have risen in wrath and broken the po-
litical machine which for two genera-
tions has made Louisiana one of the
worst boss-ridden states in the Union.
The public nominating primaries af-
forded the people an opportunity to
dump the bosses, and they did it with
a will.

As long as nominations were made in
party conventions the ring ruled with a
grip of iron.

When the primaries opened the way
for party government, the ring control
was smashed.

United States Senator Murphy J.
Foster has been defeated by Congress-
man Joseph E. Ransdell.

Judge Luther E. Hall, good govern-
ment candidate for governor, has been
nominated over John T. Michel, ward
boss of New Orleans and ring candi-
date for governor.

Governor Jared V. Sanders' candi-
dacy for the United States senate,
against Congressman Robert P. Brou-
sard, received 15,000 votes in the
first primary, and the latter has since
withdrawn.

The democratic good government
league has nominated a majority of the
legislature and will put through a new
charter for New Orleans, giving that
city a commission form of government
and finally destroying the city ring.

This victory in Louisiana may well
cheer progressives all over the United
States. It is new proof that the Ameri-
can people have determined, without
respect to parties, to get rid of boss
rule and establish genuinely democratic
governments.

The effect of this Louisiana primary
has been to throw a deadly chill into
the leaders of the political machine that
has dominated Texas politics for
many years. They read the handwriting
on the wall.

A large measure of credit for the
victory in Louisiana is due the New
Orleans Daily Item.

While the other New Orleans dailies
have been content to plod along in old
ruts, mirroring the desires of the ring;
the Item, animated by the spirit of
modern constructive journalism, has
fought day in and day out for political
reform.

Among the earlier good causes to
which the Item contributed was the
abolition of race track gambling in
1907.

The Chronicle congratulates its use-
ful and powerful evening contemporary
in New Orleans, and wishes for it a
long life of prosperity based in honor-
able public service.—Houston Chronicle.

"Frankly, we are discouraged" in-
terested the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. "If
the rank and file of Democrats stand
with the shouting politicians, their
body but a Wilson or a Bryan can be
nominated, and nobody at all can be
elected." This is indeed a new way of
putting it. Are Charley Murphy, the
Tammany Hall boss, Tom Taggart of
Indiana, Roger Sullivan of Illinois,
Fingy Connors of New York, Jim Guf-
fey of Pennsylvania, and (to come no
nearer home than Missouri.) Gum Sh-
Bill Stone ring leading politicians?
And, if so, are they shouting and sup-
porting Woodrow Wilson for the Demo-
cratic presidential nomination? Take
his own state, that of New Jersey, and
have you heard the voice of former
boss and Senator Jim Smith raised in
behalf of Wilson? The facts are that
the "bosses" and the "ring leaders"
are lined up against Wilson, and if he
is nominated over their loud protests
it will be because the Democrats from
every section of the United States have
at last decided to determine for them-
selves what shall go into the National
platform for 1912, and upon what prin-
ciples Democracy shall rest its case.
To accomplish this end it has become
necessary to bring out the steam roller,
and its deadliest work has been at
points where the "bosses," the ring
leaders, and the politicians were shout-
ing loudest. If Wilson had been more
of a politician than a statesman he
would invite rather than decline cam-
paign contributions from interests that
were in direct opposition to principles
which he advocates. If he were of the
politician type of statesman, he would
invite to his office men of great wealth,
solit and receive large sums of money
from them for campaign purposes, and
before the ink on the checks could
hardly have time to dry feature him-
self on the front pages of great news-
papers by giving to their interviewers
denouncing in no uncertain way the
very men who had given him their
checks for large sums of money. Wil-
son wants to be president of these
United States. That is a laudable am-
bition in any man, but he has given
evidence that if the realization of his
ambition depended upon money ob-
tained from sources for which the
principles he stands is directly op-
posed, he was not willing to accept it.
His worst sin, however, is that he has
been frank enough to admit that he
has changed his opinion upon one im-
portant question—that of the injur-
ious effect of the reduction in postage
on the reduction in postage. He and
Bryan think pretty much alike on that
line, Colonel Harvey and Marie Henry
Waterson have parled company with
him. To be sure, that was not the rea-
son the two colonels gave, but it was

just the same. "Big Business," to
which Wilson is opposed, has all and
as much as it could possibly desire in a
Republican administration, and it
would be showing little gratitude on
the part of "Big Business" to throw
down a Roosevelt or a Taft, and pick
up a man like Wilson and elect him
president of the United States. There-
fore, even if to nominate a man like
Wilson means defeat for the Demo-
crats, the experience the party had
in 1904 should be sufficient to con-
vince it that it can never hope to gain
a victory by following the lead of the
Republicans, and even if a victory
could be assured by adopting such tac-
tics, Woodrow Wilson is not the kind
of man that could ever be induced to
enter into such an alliance.

The trial of Beall Sneed at Ft. Worth
for the murder of Col. Al Boyce on the
night of January 13th is attracting na-
tion-wide attention. Already some-
things have occurred that look very
suspicious, and none more so than the
death of Edward Throckmorton, a son
of ex-Governor Throckmorton, who told
his wife just before he died that he
thought he had been "doped" by
Throckmorton, according to reports
when last seen was in the company of
a thug and soon after going into a
boozing joint and taking a drink, lapse
into unconsciousness, in which state
of mind he remained for four days, re-
sulting in his death.

As to whether he was doped or
not, remains of course to be proven,
and as to whether it was done for the
purpose of getting rid of him, or
that he could not testify for the state
is also only a surmise, but circumstance
point to such a conclusion. It was
Throckmorton who was sitting by the
side of Col. Boyce at the time the lat-
ter was shot to death by Sneed, and he
was probably the only witness in a po-
sition to tell just what happened be-
fore the shooting commenced. Both
the Sneed and Boyce families are
wealthy, and for this reason the case is
likely to be in the courts for years to
come.

The Wichita Falls Motor Co. has
closed a contract for the sale of 150
motor trucks at a cost of \$275,000. This
will tax the capacity of the plant for
months to come and some extensions
are planned. Wichita seems to be
making good as a factory town—See
Motor Bureau.

Wichita Falls "is" and not "seems"
to be making good as a factory town.
There are other factories coming, and they
will continue to come. The reason is
plain enough. There is no town in Tex-
as that is offering better inducements
for factories. Here they are, in the
first place, assured of cheap fuel, and
secondly and thirdly an abundance of
water and ample facilities in the way
of railroads for the distribution of fac-
tory products.

THANKS BULLOCK FOR SUGGES-
TIONS.

Electra, Texas, Feb. 1, 1912.
Mr. W. J. Bullock.

Wichita Falls, Texas.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of
recent date, regarding my position on
certain political questions, I beg to
state that, as previously announced, I
will prepare my platform and hand it
to the press in due time.

Thanking you for your suggestions, I
beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
E. W. NAPIER.

The burning of the First Baptist
church at Fort Worth Saturday night
or early Sunday morning, from this
distance, looks like that the lawless ele-
ment in that city are in the majority.
A few weeks ago, an attempt was made
to assassinate the pastor of this church.
The circumstance was reported to the
officers, but no arrests were made. In
fact, the incident was made light of
and a report put in circulation that the
pastor himself had fired the shots
through the window of his study which
was located in the church, in order to
create some excitement. Doubtless
many good people were led to believe
the report. Later on attempt was made
to burn the church, but while it failed,
it required about \$10,000 to repair the
damage done the splendid structure by
the flames. The work of repairing the
damage to the church had no more
than been accomplished than the sec-
ond effort to destroy it by fire was
made, and it succeeded. At the same
time the church was burned, an effort
was made to burn the pastor's resi-
dence, and was only prevented by his
wife discovering the burning oil-soaked
sack on their back porch. At the time
this occurred Pastor Norris was at
home sick in bed, therefore it will hard-
ly do to start the report that he was
he who burned the church, and it is
now up to Fort Worth to make an honest
effort at law enforcement, or make
a public admission to the world at
large that she encourages lawlessness,
crime, and is the rendezvous of
thieves, thugs, fire-bugs and assassins
who can only rely on their location with com-
parative safety from prosecution.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE BILL.

Representative Weeks of Massa-
chusetts and Senator Barton of Ohio
have introduced in congress a bill
calling for one-cent letter postage, and
if it becomes a law, July 1 is the date
set for its inauguration, provided it is
introduced at the present session of
congress. As it was never intended
that the government should make a
profit out of the mail business, the bill
will be a great relief to the "people"
but will be a great reduction in postage
may bring about more letter-writing.
Opposition to the passage of the bill is
likely to come from the postmasters,

especially that class of postmasters
whose salaries are based on the
amount of business transacted annual-
ly, and the sale of stamps cuts quite a
figure in a year's business for any po-
sition. The bill is backed by what is
known as the National One-Cent Let-
ter Postage Association, with head-
quarters at Cleveland, Ohio, which has
a membership of several thousand,
composed principally of large business
concerns whose postage bills run up
into the thousands annually. The bill
is as follows:

The rate of postage on a letter of
one-half ounce weight or fraction
thereof, if carried from New York City
to Buffalo, a distance of less than 500
miles, was in 1843 25 cents, and similar
rates, high as compared with present
rates, prevailed elsewhere.

By successive and frequent reduc-
tions, this rate was reduced until, by
act of March 1, 1883, the rate was 2
cents only for a letter weighing one-
half ounce or a fraction thereof, to be
carried any distance whatever, within
the limits of the entire country.

These reductions so stimulated the
growth of mail of the first class that
no reduction, or only a small tempo-
rary reduction, in revenue occurred.
These manifold reductions all took
place in the first forty of the last sev-
enty years, while no reduction in first-
class postage rates, save that an ex-
ception of the weight limit from one-
half ounce or fraction thereof, was
made in 1885, but that no other reduc-
tion save this above named has been
made in the period of nearly thirty
years that have elapsed since Oct. 1,
1883.

During most of this time the first-
class mail has produced a revenue
vastly in excess of the costs of its
service, as an instance of which the
revenue for the latest fiscal year, end-
ing June 30, 1911, has been over \$162-
000,000 of which amount over \$62,000-
000 is estimated profit to the depart-
ment, thus indicating that a considera-
bly lower rate, which would enormous-
ly stimulate the growth of this class of
mail, with a resultant further increase
of revenue therefrom, would probably
amplify compensate the government,
particularly bearing in mind that no re-
duction is contemplated in postage on
postal cards.

It was never intended that the de-
partment should make a profit from
any class of mail; now, therefore,
Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America, in Congress as-
sembled, that upon all mail matter of
the first class postage shall be charged,
on and after the first day of July,
1912, the rate of 1 cent per ounce or
fraction thereof.

On TRAIL OF THE MONEY TRUST.

When a certain newcomer in poli-
tics made a few choice remarks last
year about what he termed the "money
trust," derisive boots filled the air.
"Don Quixote and the windmills,"
"a demagogue with a new boogie-
bear," "a fool and his phantasmagoria,"
"a reverent to populism"—these were
some of the comments that greeted his
allusion.

Yet the passage of a few months
has turned this boogie-bear of a dis-
ordered mind into the well-defined aus-
picion of a real trust.

Representative Henry of Texas, has
introduced a resolution in the house
calling for an exhaustive investigation of
the "money trust." His resolution
provides for a committee of seven
members from the house, instructed
to investigate the extent to which any
group of financiers can control the
money of the country; how railroads
control banks and how banks control
railroads; how groups of money men
control deposits of banks and trust
companies, and to what extent they
utilize their power in that way; to
what extent agreements exist by
which corporations protect each other
from competition, the extent to which
interstate corporation securities are
marketed without competitive bidding
and the speculative operations of of-
ficers of national banks. It also calls
for special investigation of the New
York clearing house and the New York
stock exchange.

No man who has cut his wisdom
teeth doubtless the actual and powerful
existence of an alliance of the money
powers. But it is a matter of doubt
whether a congressional committee
can catch this trust, even if it gets
close enough to put salt on its tail.—
Atlanta Georgian.

Rubber goods, including gum shoes,
have been cut 10 per cent. This is
rather a queer antic for the market to
take, considering there are so many
politicians who are "gum-shoed" for
office.

"The darkest hour is just before
dawn." In answer to an ad in the
Dallas News, the Times has received
a proposition to swap an extra news-
paper press and paper folder it has on
hand for a farm in Red River county—
the county made famous for the grow-
ing of "long steeple" cotton, batel ship
logs, etc. Now if we can find a pros-
pective purchaser for the farm, the
trade is as good as closed. But in-
stead of some of our friends have at
various times made the suggestion that
we could prove a greater success as a
cotton chopper than presiding over the
destinies of a newspaper, we may
change our notion and accept the propo-
sition without further investigation.

"It pays to advertise." The Times
has fresh evidence of this fact. Yes-
terday it advertised to pay 25c for a
copy of the telephone directory and
before the sun went down there were
more than a dozen offered for sale at
the business office. One was all that
was wanted, however, and the boy who
looked down the quarter was a messen-
ger boy in the service of the Company.
The local office, when asked for an
extra copy yesterday morning politely
informed the Times that none was to

The Farmers Supply Co.

We are in a position to save money to our customers on anything carried by us. We handle everything
in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Buggies, Wagons and Farm Implements, Grain and Feed, and have also just
added a "most complete stock of Shelf Hardware, and are now in a position to supply our trade with any-
thing in that line.

Moon Brothers Buggies and Studebaker Wagons and Buggies

"are the best vehicles made. In purchasing the stock of wagons, buggies and farm implements of
the Panhandle Implement Company we took over the exclusive stock in this territory. We
also handle the Superior drills and Success Sulky Plows. When in need of a wagon, buggy or farm im-
plements of any kind, we will be glad to make the price on same.

Farmers Supply Co.

J. T. GANT, Manager.
Phone 449. Mississippi Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.

he had. Therefore, the Times com-
mends the enterprise of the messenger
boy, and in the future will know just
how to go about it when in need of a
new directory.

The Fort Worth Chamber of Com-
merce has pledged itself to pay a re-
ward of \$5000 for the detection and
conviction of the person or persons
who set fire to and burned the First
Baptist church of that city. This looks
a little more like that Fort Worth really
meant to punish the perpetrators of that
low deed, but if the reward was
doubled, and resulted in the arrest and
conviction of the fire-bugs, it would be
the best money the Fort Worth Cham-
ber of Commerce could spend. From
this distance it looks as if there was a
well organized gang of outlaws in Fort
Worth who are determined to have
things run according to their notion,
and will not hesitate to commit any
crime that might be necessary in order
to carry out their plans. When it be-
comes necessary for the pastor of one
of the most prominent churches in the
city to send his family out of town in
order to preserve their lives, it looks
pretty bad. If the Fort Worth Cham-
ber of Commerce would devote the bal-
ance of 1912 in chasing out that bunch
of outlaws, it will have done a great
work for Fort Worth.

It is well to turn back the pages oc-
casionally and see how things have
"panned out," especially those poli-
cies which have been seriously debat-
ed at times of their adoption. For in-
stance, the "I. & G. N. law" did not
stop railroad construction as was
warned it would do. Neither did the
Robertson insurance law make it hard
for the Texas folks to insure their
lives. The many insurance companies
which withdrew from the state are
shown, by the backward turn of the
leaves of the ledger, and calculation
of the then and the now, to have been
highly beneficial to Texas in many
ways, and correspondingly harmful to
the companies which "withdrew. Several
strong Texas life companies are
now in successful operation, investing
their surplus in Texas development,
and the strongest endorsement of the
Robertson law comes in the applica-
tion of some of the departed compa-
nies to be allowed to do business in
this state in the investment line. They
quit on account of the law requiring
them to invest a portion of their Tex-
as profits in Texas, and now they are
anxious to invest not only that por-
tion, but other millions drawn from
other states. Texas "progressiveness
has pretty well been sustained, all
along the line, even though it is so
popular with some to ridicule the
"frank laws" peculiar to Texas.—Tem-
ple Telegram.

A MEASUREMENT OF MERIT.

Wichita Falls Citizens Should Weigh
Well This Evidence.

Proof of merit lies in the evidence.
Convincing evidence in Wichita
Falls.

Is not the testimony of strangers
But the endorsement of Wichita
Falls people.

That's the kind of proof given here.
The statement of a Wichita Falls
citizen.

Mrs. H. J. Awker, 901 Scott street,
Wichita Falls, Texas, says: "I know
from personal experience that Doan's
Kidney Pills are a reliable remedy
for kidney trouble. Rheumatism
twinges had bothered me for years.
My back ached and often became so
lame that I could hardly move. I
feared of Doan's Kidney Pills six
years ago and through their use re-
ceived satisfactory results. I have
appealed to them time and time again
during the past six years and have
always received good results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,
sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no other.

Tom Scott, an old man formerly of
Butler county, Pa., but now of this city,
left today for Amarillo on business.

Will H. Rice, one of the leading citi-
zens from Dundee, was here today
looking after business interests.

Sanford Wilson, one of Archer City's
progressive citizens was here today
greeting friends.

Try a Times Want Ad.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

S. M. FOSTER
Attorney-at-Law
District Attorney 30th Judicial District
Civil Practice.
Old City National Bank Phone 512

Charles C. Huff J. H. Barwise, Jr.
Orville Bullington
HUFF, BARWISE & BULLINGTON
Lawyers
Rooms—311, 315 and 316 Kemp & Kell
Building

F. B. GREENWOOD
Attorney-at-Law
and Real Estate.
Room 217, Kemp and Kell Buildings.

A. A. HUGHES
Attorney-at-Law
Rooms over W. R. McCurran's Dry
Goods Store

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

J. M. BLANKENSHIP
Lawyer
Mc Clurken Building Phone 472

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

F. R. (DAN) BOONE
Attorney-at-Law
Rooms 2 and 4, H. B. Hines Building

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

W. M. BONNER
Attorney-at-Law
(Notary Public)
Office—Suite 1 Durrett Building
Phone 829

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

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

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Res. 11; Off. 137.
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Physicians and Surgeons
Office 718 Ohio Avenue

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tation Work
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Dr. Burnside's Residence N. O. 12
Dr. Walker's Residence No. 267
Dr. Jones's Residence No. 844
Office Phone No. 13
Next to Wichita Falls Sanitarium

G. R. YANTIS, M. D.
City National Bank Building
Women, Children, Obstetrics and Gen-
eral Practice
Hours: 9-11; 2-5 Telephone 610

Wichita Falls is to have a glass fac-
tory, which is to be moved from a
point in Indiana. The gas fields at
Marolia and the railway situation at
Wichita Falls are responsible for the
moving of the factory. Wichita Falls
is to be the largest town in Northwest
Texas, at least for many years, and
all this section of the state are proud
to see her growing.—Childress Index.

About all that some of the Demo-
crats of the kicking kind can say
against Woodrow Wilson is that he has
refused to decline the support of Bryan,
or say that he did not desire such sup-
port. Had he done this, it is a toler-
ably safe proposition to assert that he
could have retained the support of
both Colonel Harvey, editor of Har-
per's Weekly, and Colonel Waterson,
editor of the Courier-Journal. These
two gentlemen, seeing they could force
Wilson to break with Bryan, sought
and were given the opportunity to with-
draw their support for Wilson. That,
in the opinion of most observers, was
the sole cause of the break, and now
that it has come, the effect has been
a most disappointing nature to those
who hoped to use it as a means of de-
feating Wilson for the Democratic

WICHITA FALLS MAN ON STAND

ED COBB HEARD THROCKMORTON
SAY BOYCE AND MRS SNEED
WOULD BE "TOGETHER
AGAIN."

TESTIMONY IS BEGUN

S. M. Cherry of Galveston Was First
Witness in Trial of J. B. Sneed
This Morning.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 5.—Ed Cobb, of Wichita Falls, a state witness in the Sneed trial testified on cross examination this afternoon that Ed Throckmorton, the witness who died since the tragedy, had told him less than an hour before the shooting that A. G. Boyce, Jr., and Mrs. Sneed would be "together again within 30 days." Mr. Cobb had been in the hotel just previous to the killing and was placed on the stand to testify concerning the position and movements of Col. Boyce. His testimony concerning the statement of Throckmorton was evidently not expected by the state.

The first witness in the trial this morning was S. M. Cherry, of Galveston, a traveling salesman, who witnessed the shooting. He said he was in the main entrance when he heard the shots and turned around and saw Boyce in a stooping position as though rising from his chair. He said that Sneed was still firing. He said he saw Boyce fall. He told how Sneed walked out of the hotel and of Sneed's arrest later.

About twenty-five more witnesses will be placed on the stand by the state in direct testimony, and it was said yesterday that the direct examination of witnesses by the prosecution will probably consume Monday and Tuesday. All of the eye-witnesses to the tragedy and those who know of the actions of Captain Boyce and Sneed prior to the firing of the shots by the latter.

The defense, it was said, has about thirty witnesses who will offer direct testimony. After they have been examined, the state will offer evidence in rebuttal, and it is expected that this will consume another two days.

Sneed will in all probability take the stand in his own defense and will tell how he fired the shots that cost the aged stockman his life, and why Mrs. Sneed, it is reported, will not testify, and it is possible that she may not even be present at the trial of her husband.

Mrs. Boyce, the widow, will be one of the chief witnesses for the state, and it is her evidence upon which the prosecution depends to a large extent to offset the plea of justifiable homicide, upon which his attorneys are endeavoring to free Sneed. Other important state witnesses are to be other members of the Boyce family, but it is not likely that any of them will reach the witness chair before Tuesday.

Contrary to expectation and announcement, Sneed did not spend Sunday in Plano. He remained in the city, in the afternoon taking a constitutional, and in the morning conferring with his counsel.

Henry, Will and Len Boyce were all present at a conference of state counsel. Mrs. Boyce and Miss Hamilton spent the day quietly at their hotel, resting and fortifying themselves against the ordeal which they will be called upon to face during the next two weeks. In the afternoon all three of Mrs. Boyce's sons were with Mrs. Henry Boyce and children.

County Attorney Baskin said yesterday that the state is still undecided as to whether aliens will be placed on the stand to controvert the evidence of the specialists whom the defense will introduce. This evidence is expected to show the condition of the slayer's mind immediately before he fired the deadly shots.

Sunday the county attorney's office received a letter which had been sent in its care for Edward C. Throckmorton, the principal witness for the prosecution, who died Tuesday night. The writer was R. E. Tackitt, postmaster at Estelline, who was a boyhood friend of Throckmorton and who did not know that he was in Fort Worth until he read of his illness a few days prior to his death. The letter will be forwarded to Mrs. Throckmorton.

Mrs. Cone Johnson is in the city and it is probable that she will attend the session of court at which the arguments are made. Yesterday she was the guest of friends in an automobile ride about the city.

All of the jurymen are said to be in good health and bearing up well under their confinement. Yesterday they were taken for a long walk by Deputy Sheriff Johnson. Last night they retired early and are doubtless prepared this morning for the beginning of their long and irksome task. Joe Horace, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Dalhart, reached the city Sunday night in response to a summons from the Seventeenth district court here, in connection with the Sneed trial.

Mr. Horace was ordered to bring before the court copies of certain telegrams believed to have an important bearing on this case.

BURNED MAN HAD LED ADVENTUROUS LIFE

Old Fritz Newman Had Been German
Soldier, Pennsylvania Rope Maker
and Steamboat Man.

A life of romantic picturesqueness with here and there a touch of adventure is the history of Fritz Newman, who was burned to death in a horrible manner early Sunday morning. Fritz arrived in this city at an early day, and has been a familiar figure on the streets since old times can remember. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his death, and although poor and dependent upon friends for a living, he has always been known as honest, reliable and a person to be trusted.

At different times during his career, Fritz has been a citizen of Holland, a soldier of Germany, a rope maker in Pennsylvania, a steamboat man and a tramp up and down the Mississippi River, and finally at resident of this city, where in early days he was a companion of the cowboys, cattlemen, and other picturesque figures of times past when nothing but large ranches were to be found in this section of the country.

Fritz began life in Holland, and when he was still a young man the Emperor of Germany subdued and annexed that part of the state in which he lived and Fritz became a soldier in the German army. He served in the German-Franco war, at the conclusion of which he came to the United States, and learned the trade of a rope maker in Pennsylvania, which trade he followed for several years. At last the spirit of the rover overcame him, and he decided to set out in search of adventure. Accordingly he turned all of his worldly possessions into money, and secured a job on one of the large steamboats then so numerous on the Mississippi River. This work, however, did not suit him, and soon he gave it up and began leading the life of a tramp and making a living as best he could without engaging in any more labor than was necessary. In the winter he would be found in the warm climate of Louisiana, and was a well known character among the boatmen in New Orleans for many years. When summer arrived and it became warm in the South, Fritz would head his way to the Great Lakes, and there he would spend the summer. This life he led for probably fifteen or twenty years, and it is not known just why he decided to set out for the West, or exactly how he happened to settle in this city.

When Wichita Falls was a small cattleman's camp, without a railroad, and at a time when no one dreamed of the future growth of the place, Fritz arrived here, and here he has remained ever since. At times he has completed odd jobs here and there, but for the most part he has been supported by friends who took an interest in him, and about two or three years ago, some of these friends built for him a one-room shanty, where he has lived ever since, and in which he was burned to death last Sunday morning. His funeral took place Sunday. One of Fritz's best known companions during his residence here, was Mike Flannigan, whose life history resembles in many respects the biography of Fritz Newman himself.

BIG OIL COMPANY IS ORGANIZED

PEOPLES OIL AND GAS COMPANY
WITH CAPITAL OF \$250,000
FILES CHARTER.

PROMINENT OPERATORS

Are Included in List of Officers and
Stockholders—Big Development
Planned.

A dispatch from Austin this afternoon announces that application for a charter has been filed by the Peoples Oil and Gas Company of Wichita Falls with a capital of \$250,000. The company has the following officers: W. H. Knapp, of Chicago, president; W. G. Skelly, formerly of Marion, Indiana, now a resident of this city, vice president; J. K. Crawford, of Robinson, Ill., treasurer; W. B. Hittsaw, of Robinson, Ill., second vice president; and F. S. Wilbur, of Robinson, Ill., secretary; C. G. Huff and Orville Bullington, directors.

The officers and stockholders of the company include some of the most substantial and best known oil men in the country and it is believed that the organization of the company will result in great development. It is understood that the company will take over valuable leases in Wichita and Clay counties and will immediately begin the development of the same. Officers of the company seen this afternoon said that a detailed statement of the plans of the company would be available in a few days.

W. E. Cobb left yesterday afternoon for Fort Worth, where he goes to testify as a state witness in the trial of the Sneed-Boyce case.

COMPLETE JURY FOR SNEED TRIAL

NIGHT SESSION OF THE COURT
WAS HELD TO FILL
THE JURY BOX

READY FOR THE TESTIMONY

Sneed Himself is Anxious for Testimony
to Start—Will Plead Temporary
Insanity

The Sneed Jury.

Port Worth, Texas, Feb. 3.—The Sneed jury is as follows:
A. A. Phillips, farmer; married.
W. W. Lampton, grocer; married.
J. A. Milne, car repairer; married.
C. W. Rorex, farmer; unmarried.
Will Leach, married.
W. J. Cowley, farmer; married.
H. D. Allen, farmer; unmarried.
A. K. Koplin, salesman; married.
W. C. Strong, real estate; married.
E. J. Hittiers, railway postal clerk; married.
Ed Ward, farmer; married.
John F. Estes, farmer; married.
The youngest man is Hittiers, who is 33 years old and the oldest, John Estes, 44, a farmer with 8 children.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 3.—With the completion of the jury in Judge Swayne's district court tonight, the trial of J. B. Sneed, the wealthy Amarillo banker, charged with the murder of Captain Boyce, here January 13, will be started Monday.

The stage of the drama is set and all the players are here for their parts which will disclose sensational and tragic evidence and decide the life or death of the banker who claims he was driven to take the life of an aged man. Sneed will plead temporary insanity and perhaps the unwritten law. His attorneys will try to show the defendant was a victim of a conspiracy by the Boyces, which had for its object the stealing of Mrs. Sneed form him.

All of the jurors are married except three. All are Southern born. The defense objected to the acceptance of northerners, fearing that they would be less swayed by sympathy. None of the jurors are over forty-four, which is significant as Sneed is also a young man, his age being 36. Seven of the jurors were selected today and a night session of Judge Swayne's court was held to complete the work.

Both the state and defense declare they are anxious to begin taking evidence. Sneed himself tonight displayed nervousness for the first time since the shooting and says he is anxious to have it over with. He believes he will be acquitted when he tells his story of "persecution" to the jury of young men. Sneed's aged father and brother are here. His father was a life-long friend of Captain Boyce. His many and wealthy friends in the Panhandle are here. Likewise the Boyce side is strongly represented in three sons of Captain Boyce. Lynn, Will and Henry, all prosperous and accompanied by their mother.

A. G. Boyce, Jr., who eloped with Mrs. Lena Sneed, is said to be in St. Louis.

Friends and detectives, see to it that the Boyce's and Sneed's are kept apart for it is known a word or a look might cause a rupture which would lead to another tragedy.

During the main trial as has been the custom all men entering the court room will be searched for firearms.

Mrs. Boyce, with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lynn Boyce, Mrs. J. H. Boyce, another daughter-in-law of Amarillo, who is accompanied by her two children, and Miss Mary Hamilton, a close friend of the Boyce family, and her constant companion, occupy an extensive suite at the Westbrook Hotel. They arrived Friday night and will remain until the trial is over. Though Mrs. Boyce has displayed wonderful strength during the trying events of the last few weeks, those closely associated with her realize that there is a limit to human endurance and as carefully and as minutely as they are able, they are conserving her personal resources.

Lynn Boyce seems to have adhered more closely than do the others to the tendencies of life handed down by his father. He is a typical western ranchman of the lean, spare type, with sun-bleached hair and weather stained skin. He conducts himself with the silent ease of the western plainsman, wearing plain, comfortable clothes, and always sitting about with a sort of negligent, slouchy ease. After the fashion of his father, A. G. Boyce, who for years was the manager of the Capitol Ranch, the largest in the world, he has always preferred the life of the open, and spends the

greater portion of his time on his western ranch.
J. H. Boyce, who with his wife and two children are now in the city, are a strikingly contrary type of the man from his parents and his habits of living from his brother. He is a good example of the successful banker—large and capacious of person, with a round, pleasant, good humored face, and a frequent smile. He is an official in the Midway Bank & Trust Company of Dalhart, an establishment controlled by the interests owned by himself and his father.

WHITE PLAGUE CAUSED QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY

Appleton, Wis., Feb. 3.—"Let us take poison and kill ourselves. What is the use of living? We will all die eventually of consumption anyway." This, Edgar Mählman testified before a coroner's jury late tonight was the statement of his brother, William, 22, who murdered his sister, brother and father, Louis Mählman, 66, on the latter's farm near Binghamton late yesterday and then committed suicide.

It developed at the coroner's hearing that the mother and five girls had died within four years of the White Plague and the father and six remaining children were all victims of the disease.

"If I could only get father and Ed out of the way the rest would be easy," neighbors testified the triple murderer and suicide told them. Edgar, the older son with three others escaped by being absent from the farm, but the father fell with his head nearly blown from his body. The throats of Dora, 15, on a sick bed, and John, aged 8, were slashed with a butcher knife. Mählman then drew the keen blade across his own throat. A quadruple funeral will be held Monday.

BIG SALE IN THE ELECTRA FIELD

CLINT WOODS SELLS 160 ACRE
ALLEN LEASE TO PRODUCERS
ERS COMPANY

BIG PRICE IS PAID

Deal is Said to Have Involved in the
Neighborhood of
\$100,000

Announcement was made today that Clint Woods and associates had sold the Allen lease of 160 acres to the Producers Oil Company. There are four or five producing wells on the lease and it is reported that \$100,000 was the price paid. At the offices of the Producers' Company Saturday afternoon the report of the sale was confirmed but the consideration was not announced. According to general report however, Mr. Woods cleaned up a neat sum in his operations at Electra and the sale has had a stimulating effect among the operators in that field.

CHURCH BURNED AT FT. WORTH

COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY
FIRE AT EARLY HOUR THIS
MORNING.

LOSS POSSIBLY \$100,000

Said to Have Been of Incendiary
Origin, However No Clue Has
Yet Been Obtained.

Special to The Times.
Port Worth, Texas, Feb. 4.—The First Baptist Church, corner Third and Taylor streets was entirely destroyed by fire this morning at about two o'clock and the flames are thought to have been of incendiary origin. The loss will amount to perhaps \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

On the night of the 11th of January an attempt was made to set fire to the same church, and the flames were barely discovered in time to prevent a total loss. On that occasion damage amounting to more than \$10,000 resulted, but the perpetrators escaped. A few nights later, an attempt was made on the life of the pastor, Rev. J. S. Norris, and several shots were fired at him, none of which took effect. No clue to the person who fired the shots or burned the church has yet been obtained and the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

Luke Wilson, of Kansas City, who for the last few days has been in Archer county looking after his ranching interests, arrived here this afternoon. J. J. Perkins, of the Belknap Coal Co., left this afternoon for his former home in Decatur, where he will visit friends and attend to business for a few days. S. Walkup, constable at Electra, arrived here this afternoon on official business.

Are You a Woman?

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

STERN MEASURES NOW NECESSARY

BELIEVED PRESIDENT MADERO
WILL BEGIN VIGOROUS CAM-
PAIGN TO CRUSH OUT
UPRISING

DEMAND FROM THE U. S.

Americans Held by Bandits at Ahu-
munda Must Be Released—Forci-
ble Measures Threatened

By United Press.
Mexico City, Feb. 3.—Military activities such as were noticeable during the Madero movement, prevailed here today. Reports from the State of Morelos indicate that the Federal forces there are totally unable to cope with the situation, and that Zapata revolutionists and bandits overrun the state. Zapata at the head of several hundred men has taken the towns of Cuatrecasas and Tlaxiaco.

Fighting has been in progress about Cuernavaca during the past week and today Zapata declared a state of siege. Cuatla and Coyuca are also besieged.

As the revolutionists and roving bands of plunderers advance from one town to another wires are torn down, and stretches of railroad blown up. Several troops started from Mexico City during the week and were compelled to turn back because the tracks had been torn out. Passenger trains have not been run south from the capital for a week and the entire district is in a state of terror.

Although no official announcement was forthcoming from here it is expected Madero will order a campaign against the revolutionists in which no quarter will be shown. The action of the United States Government in ordering troops to again protect the border has obviously had its effect in Mexico City as it is feared the Government at Washington should deem it necessary to again mobilize its troops on the frontier intervention would be only a matter of a few days. The insurrection started in the north of Juarez, has spread to Tor-

reon. Fighting is imminent at Nuevo Laredo, and a half dozen other points where Emilio Vasquez Gomez has been proclaimed provisional president. Gomez is now in San Antonio, Texas, and in as much as he has accepted the leadership of the new revolution in acknowledging the action of the revolting soldiers who proclaimed him President, Madero will attempt to extradite him or ask that the United States Government see that he is prevented from communicating in any way with the field leaders. It is understood the Mexican officials have already communicated with Washington, seeking to curb the activities of Gomez.

Intervention Again Talked

By United Press.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The fifty American citizens, robbed and now held prisoners by Mexican bandits at Ahuamunda, must be released forthwith. Formal command to this effect was transmitted by telegraph to the Mexican Government through Ambassador Wilson tonight, following a conference at the State Department.

If they are not at the border Monday forcible measures may be resorted to.

The War and State Departments are in complete accord and mean business. Col. Steever, in command of the troops on the border, has been given wide discretionary powers and can, if necessary, cross the international border to protect American interests.

No further fighting being reported in Juarez, the War Department has taken no additional steps regarding the policing of the border.

When asked what the United States would do if the Mexicans declined to obey the formal order, transmitted today by Col. Steever, at El Paso, that no bullets must be fired across the river, Gen. Wood replied: "I think they will obey the order. If they don't we will have to take some steps to compel obedience. American property and American lives must be protected."

In addition to the fifty Americans, who were passengers on a train from Juarez to Chihuahua, brigands are also holding for ransom G. P. Robinson, his wife and children. The family was captured near Cuernavaca and in answer to Ambassador Wilson's protests to Madero the latter

replied that the Mexican Government was unable to cope with the bandits. The administration regards the situation as grave, owing to the widespread nature of the revolt, and the inability of the Madero Government to quell them.

R. M. JOHNSON FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the formal announcement of Prof. R. M. Johnson of this city as a candidate for county superintendent of schools, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary. Mr. Johnson is now a teacher in the Wichita Falls high school and is the possessor of what is known as a permanent certificate which is itself a recommendation as to his ability. Mr. Johnson is a native of Texas and is twenty-seven years of age. He has taught several years in rural schools in Texas and has taken a three years' course in agriculture and should therefore be well equipped for the discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. Johnson stands well as a citizen and in his profession and the Times takes pleasure in presenting his claims to the voters of Wichita county.

MR. ROOSEVELT WAS PLEASED

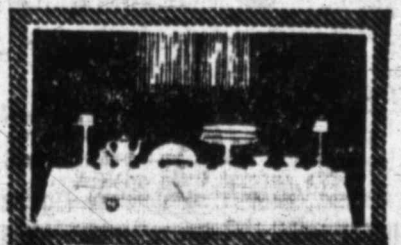
ASKS PHILADELPHIA SUPPORTER
TO KEEP UP THE WORK IN
HIS BEHALF

NUGENT TALKS TO HIM

President of Republican League De-
clares Belief Roosevelt Will Be
Candidate

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.—In a statement this afternoon John F. Nugent, president of the League of Republican Workers, who returned here from New York, where he met Col. Roosevelt in the Outlook office, declared the former President expressed his hearty thanks for the news that the city administration headed by Mayor Blankenburg has endorsed him for the nomination. "Col. Roosevelt listened attentively to the reports I had to make of the progress of the Roosevelt boom in the city," said Nugent. "He was more than gratified, and delegated me to convey his sincere thanks to the mayor and his cabinet. By the questions he asked me it was evident that he is in close touch with the situation all over Pennsylvania. He made no positive statement as to his candidacy, except to advise me at the conclusion of the interview to keep up the good work in his behalf, and to keep in close touch with himself and his close advisors. I do not believe he will openly declare himself a candidate for the nomination, but will allow public sentiment to draft along until he has collected enough delegates to swing the convention his way." In support of his contention that Philadelphia will send a Roosevelt delegation to the Chicago convention Nugent this afternoon said that Germantown, west of Philadelphia, and the entire northeast section of the city are now lined up for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Endorsement Thwarted
By United Press.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—Gov. Charles S. Deneen was endorsed for renomination for Governor and efforts to secure an endorsement of Theodore Roosevelt for President were blocked by the county Republican anti-primary advisory convention here tonight. A platform was adopted in which the administration of President Taft was praised, the Deneen State administration strongly endorsed, and the present Democratic county administration unqualifiedly condemned.



Home
Baked
Flaky Biscuits
Delicious Cake
Healthful Food
made with
**DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
Baking Powder**
The product of
Grapes

No Alum
No
Lime Phosphate

List of Explosions Which Were Investigated

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6—Fully one hundred explosions of dynamite, at points scattered over 17 States, and covering a period from the summer of 1905 to October 16, 1911, when dynamite was found beneath a bridge near Santa Barbara, California, just before President Taft's special train passed over it, were investigated by the Federal Grand Jury which has investigated what the Government has regarded as a nation-wide dynamite conspiracy.

It has been the theory of the Government that all of these explosions were intended to intimidate employers and non-union workmen with the general intent to abolish the so-called "open shop," and compel submission to the demands of certain labor organizations, more particularly the International Union of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The States in which explosions occurred were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Utah, California and Washington. Ohio, with twenty explosions, had more than any other one State. Illinois, Indiana, and New York follow in order, in respect of the number of the explosions. There were two explosions in 1905; nine in 1906; six in 1907; twenty-five in 1908; twenty in 1909; twenty-five in 1910; and thirteen in 1911. These figures are exclusive of the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles Times plant, and resulted in the confessions and imprisonment of the brothers John J. and James B. McNamara. John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The preliminary exhibit of facts and allegations about the explosions and their supposed origin was gathered and presented to the Federal authorities by the National Erectors' Association, an organization of iron and steel manufacturers and contractors who had declared for the "open shop." After the explosions in 1905, the Erectors' Association was formed and in May, 1906, after declaring as an organization for the "open shop," engaged detectives to seek out the identity of those responsible for the explosions.

One of the first instances of the finding of hidden explosives occurred before the erectors organized and followed an attempt to blow up a building in East Twenty-third street, New York City. Two men were convicted. One of them confessed to having received \$150 on one occasion for a "job" and \$100 for cutting a cable. He told of the location of 100 one-pound sticks of dynamite, which subsequently were found in the Jersey Meadows and in the sands at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

The erectors continued their investigations until the spring of 1911, but while the detectives were working in one place, the explosions occurred with more frequency in others. More than a dozen viaducts, bridges, buildings and other construction work, all being erected by firms employing union labor, had been blown up before Orrie E. McManigal appeared on the scene, and before he began to work with John J. and James B. McNamara as a professional dynamiter. The investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, after the pleas of guilty had been made by the McNamara brothers, was continued to ascertain who else, if anyone, participated in or gave financial support to the crimes.

The chief explosions, or attempts, which were given special attention by the Federal grand jury, were as follows:

1905.
Summer—Miller's Falls, Mass.; American Bridge Co.; railroad bridge. (Attempt.)
Summer—New Haven, Conn.; American Bridge Co.; bridge. (Attempt.)

1906.
Jan. 19—New York City; Post & McCord Building; East 23rd street (attempt); two men convicted; 100 pounds of dynamite later found in Jersey Meadows and in sand at the foot of East 24th street.

March 12—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; hotel. (Attempt.)
April 2—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; hotel. (Attempt.)
April 2—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; Arcade building. (Attempt.)

May 31—Newark, N. J.; Pittsburg Construction Co.; warehouse, derrick wrecked.

August 15—Conshohocken, Pa.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; iron mill; several thousand dollars by fire.

Sept. 25—Cleveland, O.; Pittsburg Construction Co.; railroad viaduct. (Attempt.)
Oct. 12—Near Clairton, Pa.; American Bridge Co.; viaduct; derrick wrecked.

Dec. 30—Whiskey Island; near Cleveland, O.; Pittsburg Construction Co.; bridge; damage slight.

1907.
June 25—Detroit, Mich.; Russell Wheel and Foundry Co.; Gas building; damage not given.

Sept.—Cleveland, O.; American Bridge Co.; American Steel & Wire Co.; plant; hoisting engine destroyed.

Oct. 30—Youngstown, O.; Youngstown Construction Co.; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge; slightly damaged.

Dec. 23—Near Harrison, N. J.; Brann & Stuart Co.; Erie Railroad bridge; damage \$2,000.

Dec. 31—Cleveland, O.; Lucius Co.; Cleveland Short Line railroad bridge; damage \$500.

Dec. 31—Mill Creek, near Cleveland, O.; Lucius Co.; viaduct; damage \$1,200.

1908.
Jan. 31—Elsdon, Ill.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; building; damage \$150.

Feb. 3—Pelham, N. Y.; American Bridge Co.; drawbridge; damage between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Feb. 16—Clinton, Ia.; Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co.; double track bridge over Mississippi river; damage \$2,000.

March 18—Chicago; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul, railroad construction work; derrick car damaged.

March 25—Perth Amboy, N. J.; Pennsylvania Steel Co.; drawbridge; damage \$1,500.

March 25—Near Bradshaw, Md.; Youngstown Construction Co.; Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge; machinery destroyed.

April 1—New York; Pennsylvania Steel Co.; Blackwell Island bridge. (Attempt.)

April 3—New York; Pennsylvania Steel Co.; Blackwell Island bridge. (Attempt.)

April 5—New York; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; Pier 58, North river machinery wrecked; damage \$500 to \$1,000.

April 5—Near West Farms Station, N. Y.; Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co.; highway bridge. (Attempt.)

April 13—Philadelphia; American Bridge Co.; Elevated road; material damaged \$1,000.

April 26—Fall River, Mass.; American Bridge Co.; bridge; damage \$2,000 to \$3,000.

May 3—Dayton, O.; American Bridge Co.; Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton railroad bridge; derrick car damaged.

May 21—New York; Pennsylvania Steel Co.; drawbridge. (Attempt.)

May 22—Baychester, N. Y.; Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co.; bridge; damage \$1,500.

May 24—Alken, Md.; Youngstown Construction Co.; Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge. (Attempt.)

June 2—Perryville, Md.; American Bridge Co.; Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge. (Attempt.)

June 2—Cleveland, O.; Plant Van Dorn Iron Works Co.; damage \$500.

June 15—Somerset, Mass.; Phoenix Bridge Co.; bridge; material damaged \$1,000.

July 1—Buffalo, N. Y.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; Lehigh Valley railroad bridge; damage \$1,500.

Aug. 6—Chicago; American Bridge Co.; Illinois Central railroad bridge; work damaged.

Aug. 8—Cincinnati, O.; Grainger Construction Co.; viaduct.

Aug. 9—St. Louis; (Contractor not given); bridge. (Attempt.)

Oct. 15—Holyoke, Mass.; Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co.; bridge. (Attempt.)

Nov. 30—Cleveland, O.; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; bridge; damage \$500.

Dec. 24—Kansas City; Ball & Thwing; bridge wrecked.

1909.
March 18—Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; car of steel; damage small.

March 24—Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; attempt to wreck material.

March 27—Boston, Mass.; new opera house; side of building destroyed.

March 31—Hoboken, N. J.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; viaduct; damage \$1,000.

April 29—Kansas City; A. M. Blodgett Construction Co.; Cincinnati Southern railroad bridge; damage slight.

May 24—Cincinnati; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; Cincinnati Southern railroad bridge; damage \$300.

June 7—Buffalo, N. Y.; New York Central & Hudson River railroad bridge; damage several thousand dollars.

June 26—Steubenville, O.; Seaboard Construction Co.; Pennsylvania railroad bridge; material damaged \$2,500.

June 28—Kansas City; A. M. Blodgett Construction Co.; viaduct; damage \$75.

July 9—Detroit; Whitehead & Kales plant; damage slight.

Aug. 12—Cincinnati; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; viaduct; damage \$700.

Aug. 16—New York; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; viaduct; damage \$700.

Aug. 16—New York; Pittsburgh Construction Co.; New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad bridge.

Sept. 5—Hoboken, N. J.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; viaduct. (Attempt.)

Sept. 14—Buffalo; McCain Construction Co.; viaduct; derrick car destroyed.

Oct. 6—Buffalo; McCain Construction Co.; viaduct; slight damage.

Oct. 25—Indianapolis, Ind.; Albert Von Spreckelsen; Central Union Telephone Exchange building; Public Library; Von Spreckelsen Planing Mill and barn; \$15,000.

Nov. 4—Cleveland; Brown Hoisting & Machinery Co.; crane, freight cars; other machinery and buildings wrecked; \$40,000.

Nov. 21—Green Bay, Wis.; Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co.; car of steel wrecked.

Dec. 2—Salt Lake City, Utah; R. D. Jones (sub-contractor for American Bridge Co.); Utah Hotel; damage slight.

1910.
March 27—Indiana Harbor, Ind.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Company; Plant American Steel Foundries Co.; \$500.

April 5—Newcastle, Ind.; Plant Pan-American Bridge Co.; damaged.

April 18—Salt Lake City, Utah; R. D. Jones (sub-contractor for American Bridge Co.); Utah hotel; damage slight.

April 19—Clinton, Ind.; Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad bridge; bridge wrecked.

April 19—Mt. Vernon, Ill.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; power house; machinery damaged.

May 24—New York; Pennsylvania Steel Co.; viaduct; \$700 to \$900.

June 4—Davenport, Ia.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; machine shop; damage slight.

June 4—Peoria, Ill.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; bridge; girders wrecked.

June 22—Cleveland; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; viaduct; \$100.

July 4—Akron, O.; The Burger Iron Co.; work and damage not given.

July 9—Jersey City, N. J.; Phoenix Bridge Co.; viaduct; \$1,000.

July 15—Pittsburgh; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; trestlework; \$800.

July 21—Omaha, Neb.; Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co.; power plant; \$150.

Aug. 12—Superior, Wis.; Heyl & Patterson; unloading rig on dock; machinery destroyed.

Aug. 20—Oakland, Cal.; plant of Pacific Coast Lumber Co.; wrecked.

Aug. 23—Kansas City; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; railroad bridge; \$200.

Aug. 31—Seattle, Wash.; Contractor not given; office building; damage not given.

Sept. 4—Peoria, Ill.; plant of Lucas Bridge & Iron Co.; plant and six adjacent buildings wrecked.

Sept. 4—East Peoria, Ill.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.; railroad bridge; damage slight.

Sept. 27—Nietown, Pa.; American Bridge Co.; bridges; damage slight.

Oct. 16—Worcester, Mass.; Boston Bridge Works; bridge; \$10.

Oct. 16—Worcester, Mass.; Phoenix Bridge Co.; bridge; several hundred dollars.

Nov. 28—West Philadelphia, Pa.; Bergdoll & Pawling; bank building.

Dec. 25—Los Angeles, Cal.; plant of Los Angeles Iron Works; slight damage.

Dec. 30—Kansas City; plant Walter Vanston's Furnace & Sheet Metal Works; partially wrecked.

1911.
Jan. 29—Erie, Pa.; McCain Construction Co.; Car Dump Coal Company; \$1,500.

Feb. 24—South Chicago, Ill.; Brown Hoisting Machinery Co.; iron works plant; partially wrecked.

March 8—Springfield, Ill.; McClintic-Marshall Construction Co. and J. J. Ferries Mfg. Co.; traction viaduct and coal mine tipples; two explosions; total loss \$45,000.

March 16—Milwaukee; Heyl & Patterson; unloading rig; \$50,000, and \$1,000 to steamer near dock.

March 20—French Lick, Ind.; Lafayette Bridge Works; hotel addition.

March 24—Omaha, Neb.; Caldwell & Drake Iron Works; badly damaged.

March 25—North Randall, O.; Heyl & Patterson; ore conveyor; \$50,000.

April 2—South Bend, Ind.; railroad viaduct; \$2,000.

April 4—Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Stephens Co.; municipal building; several thousand dollars.

Sept. 3—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; American Bridge Co.; railroad viaduct; \$1,000.

Sept. 24—Cleveland; Variety Iron & Steel Works; coal conveyor. (Attempt.)

Oct. 15—Near Santa Barbara, Cal.; bridge completed three years ago. Dynamite found just before President Taft's special train passed.

AMERICAN TROOPS BEING SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

ARTILLERY AT SAVANNAH AND
PENSACOLA TO COME TO
TEXAS.

UPRISING IMPENDS

Official Advises Received at Washington Cast Grave Doubts On Orozco's Loyalty.

Savannah Troops to Texas.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 6.—Instructions were received here today at Fort Screven for three companies of coast artillery to get ready to go to Texas at once.

Pensacola Artillery Ordered to Border.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 6.—Two companies of artillery at Fort Barrancas have been ordered to the Mexican border.

Another Uprising Impending.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Another uprising is impending in Mexico, according to official dispatches received here. They cast grave doubts on the loyalty of Orozco to Madero and intimated that Orozco is about to begin a new rebellion and declare the state of Chihuahua independent. Preparation for action is renewed in army circles.

The last few hours' developments have put United States forces on marching orders, and several thousand soldiers are resting on their arms. The entire state of Chihuahua is reported in revolt.

ALL FOR THE WORKING MAN

SOCIALIST SPEAKER SAYS CAPITALISTS DESERVE NO CONSIDERATION AND HAVE NO RIGHT TO EXIST.

THINGS THAT ARE WRONG

Our Morality, Religion and Laws Wrong Because in Interest of Ruling Class.

One religion is wrong. Our morality is wrong. Our laws are wrong.

Why? Because morality, religion and laws but reflect the interest of the ruling class who in this country are the capitalists. This in substance was one of the declarations of Stanley J. Clark, the Socialist orator, who addressed a large crowd at the Auditorium last night. The speaker apparently did not think it worth while to show wherein these things were wrong, but contented himself with a declaration that they were wrong because they reflected the interests of the ruling class. His words were heard with close attention and considerable enthusiasm by a large part of the audience. He said that government was first instituted for the protection of human property and not human life. He illustrated his thought by saying that at one time in this country one side of the Mason and Dixon line human slavery was morally, religiously, legally and physically right, while on the other side it was morally, religiously, legally and physically wrong. The reason for this difference, he said, was the fact that on one side of this line slavery was for the interest of the ruling class and on the other side it was against the ruling class. Material environments mould the religion and the morals of a nation, he declared. He said the Socialists did

not believe in one plan of salvation and one plan of ethics for the working man and another for the capitalists for, according to the words of Jesus Christ, there was no plan of salvation for the rich man.

"The Socialists believe the working class is the only class that has a right to existence," the speaker declared repeatedly in his address. "The Socialists believe the working man should have the full product of his labor, not a fair share, as some others" was one of his declarations that brought forth applause. Another was "The working man is not so much interested in a square deal as in a square meal." A chorus of ams and "that's right" greeted his declaration, "and the church has lost the spirit of Jesus Christ."

He said that the Republican party was a party of money lords; the Democratic party was the party of the middle class and the Socialist party was the party of the working man. "Others," he said, "believe that men and homes and souls should be robbed and made desolate by machines" while the Socialists believed the working men should own and control and dominate the machines that the working should receive the full product of his labor.

One way in which the working man could secure the full product of their labor would be the collective ownership of those things upon which they collectively depend, he said. Land, air and water were among these, also the mine and factory.

Clark reminded his hearers that they had a fine opportunity to apply the principles of Socialism in Wichita Falls. "Elect the Socialists in Wichita Falls and every office will be filled by a workingman. None of your of ficers will be monopolists who stand for scab labor. The policeman's club will be in the hands of a working man." The speaker then told of the operation of the city government in Milwaukee, where the socialists were in control. He told how, in a strike the chief of police addressed the strikers telling them that any policeman who molested them while they were picketing or for calling a scab a 'scab' would immediately have his badge taken from him. He said if there had been such officers in a recent strike in his state the strikers would not have lost. He left the inference that strikers would be permitted far larger liberties when there were Socialist policemen.

"Do you want your city ruled in the interest of the workers," he shouted, was the question that was up to the laboring men of Wichita Falls. "Let the world know that the working men know that they are class conscious. We believe that we are entitled to all the consideration and that the capitalists are entitled to no consideration whatever, and have no right to exist. Ignorance is the only thing that keeps the working men of Wichita Falls from getting a full share of the product of their labor. People exclaim, 'how much do you want, anyway?' I say what we are asking for is only a handout on the way to the real meal table."

Miss Loll Bell has returned from Ft. Worth where she has been in a sanitarium for the past three months. Her many friends will be pleased with the news that she is greatly improved.

Mrs. R. L. Napier, of Dallas, arrived here this afternoon from her home and will spend a few days in this city as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Clasbey, on Lamar street.

S. A. Searight, traveling freight agent for the Henrietta and Southern company was in the city on business.

33 INDICTMENTS IN DYNAMITING CASES

OIL COMPANY'S MELON CUTTING

STANDARD OIL CO. OF INDIANA
WILL DECLARE DIVIDEND OF
\$29,000,000.

OTHER MELONS ARE RIPE

Reported That Other Former Subsidiary Companies Will Declare Liberal Dividends Soon.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 6.—It is said that within the next month the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, one of the former thirty-three subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will declare a dividend of \$29,000,000 in stock. At their meeting on March 7th the stockholders will be asked to increase their stock that amount. The capital is now one million. A stock dividend will then be declared. Soon after the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, shares of the Indiana Company sold as low as \$1,400. Yesterday they were quoted at \$4,000. It is believed the Indiana melon cutting is the beginning of a number of capital stock increases among the subsidiaries.

It's Hard to Beat the Dutch.

A cable dispatch on the financial situation, from the Amsterdam correspondent of the New York American, presents a striking fact that is perhaps not generally known.

It is that at present the Dutch holdings of American railroad and industrial bonds total \$400,000,000.

Further than that the control of some of our large railway systems has at various times been held in Holland. A majority of the stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway was owned by the Dutch, who also furnished the capital for the building of the Kansas City Southern railroad.

The Dutch have dealt most profitably in the American speculative market. Having the blessing of ready cash, being acute traders, and keeping thoroughly informed as to financial conditions, they have made more than one "killing," though they are never plungers.

When the panic of 1907 sent all securities, even the soundest, down to new low records, the Dutch turned loose their millions of cash in the purchase of stocks and bonds which were at the bottom of the market. They waited for the inevitable recovery, and when it came they turned their securities back into cash, with tremendous profits.

The Dutch are thrifty and realize most keenly the potency of read money. Further they realize that cash will earn more in America than it will at home.

Rohatch's Mineral Water.

is highly recommended by physicians and patrons who have tested its merits, for indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. This water stimulates the secretion of the stomach increases digestion and favors a more complete absorption of the food and prevents the action of germs that cause typhoid and other infectious diseases.

This water can be purchased at the wells or delivered in jugs or cases. This well is located one mile south of Alamo school building in Floral Heights, two deliveries daily morning and afternoon. G. J. Rohatch, Owner. Phone 1601—1 long—4 shorts.

The Developers Oil Company is now down over 1600 feet in their well Southeast of Petrolia.

NAMES OF THOSE INDICTED HAVE
NOT YET BEEN MADE
PUBLIC.

WARRANTS ISSUED

Among the Number Indicted.
In Federal Court.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Thirty-three indictments were returned this afternoon by the Federal grand jury which has been investigating the so-called dynamiting conspiracy cases. The names have not been made public but it is generally believed a number of prominent labor officials are included, some of whom are said to be officers of the International Structural and Bridge Workers' Association.

Warrants for the arrest of those indicted have been placed in the hands of the U. S. marshal.

The indictments, 32 of which bore on the dynamite conspiracy are known to be in part against the men who met Orrie E. McManigal in Detroit in June 1907, and induced him, because of his familiarity with explosives to become a regular member of the of McNamara's "dynamiting crew." Other indictments are believed to be against the men who met McManigal in Boston and showed him where to place the explosives which blew up a part of the opera house there March 27, 1909, and who afterwards went with him to Springfield, Mass., and showed him where to blow up a part of the municipal building and also against the men who escorted him from New York to Hoboken, N. J., and to Jersey City, where he did "jobs" in 1906 and 1910. Also the men who met him in Cleveland in July, 1910, and arranged for the explosion at Akron, Ohio, and men who took charge of him when he arrived at Peoria, Ill., to block up the places there.

Another indictment is said to deal with a Chicago man, who after McManigal wrecked the South Chicago Iron Works plant, in February, 1910, handed him an envelope containing \$165 with the remark "there's money in that." The men who were traced as having helped in explosions at Omaha, Erie, Pa., Davenport, Ia., Perth Amboy, N. J., Pelham, N. Y., and many points in Ohio where twenty explosions occurred are said to be involved.

A charge of the concealment of the knowledge of other's guilt was said to be brought to bear in connection with the \$1000 allowed monthly to J. J. McNamara, as secretary, treasurer of the Bridge Workers for which he gave no accounting.

Dickens Centenary in London.

London, Feb. 7.—All England joined today in a suitable observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens. In London the most notable feature of the celebration was the annual dinner of the "Boz" Club, at which Lord Roseberry presided. Many magnificent floral offerings, some of them from distant parts of the world, were deposited at the grave of the famous novelist in Westminster Abbey.

Brown Takes Charge of Rio Grande.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 7.—Edward L. Brown today entered upon the duties of his new position as vice president and general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. Mr. Brown, though not yet 60 years old is a veteran in the railroad service, having started his career at the age of 11 as messenger on the Rock Island line. In the service of the Rock Island he rose to the position of train dispatcher. He left that road to enter the employ of the Northern Pacific, of which system he became general superintendent of the western division, which position he filled until his recent change to the Denver and Rio Grande.

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If you do you will like our Cottage Brand. Its perfectly clean, free from dirt and cooked and canned in the field where grown. And its cheaper than you can buy the fresh goods to say nothing of the trouble of cooking. Only 15c for a solid packed number three tin. Try one.

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