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ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN FORT WORTH

DIVORCED MAN SLAYS EX-WIFE'S
FIANCE ON EVE OF WEDDING
TO HER.

ON CROWDED STREET

Eugene Slayton Shot Down With Mar-
riage License in Pocket and Bride-
to-Be at Side.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 14.—In the presence of hundreds of theatregoers and the usual evening crowd that surges to and fro on Main street, Walter Eugene Slayton, a former non-commissioned officer in the United States signal corps and who was to be wedded Wednesday morning, was mortally wounded by the divorced husband of the bride-to-be as he stood conversing with his fiancée at the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets. The shooting occurred at 7:05 o'clock. Frank Kirkin, the slayer, surrendered an hour later at his apartment, 1604 1-2 Main street.

Cringing in fear, Mrs. Lillie Fay Kirkin, the young woman, clung to the arm of her escort and then swooned and fell fainting against the wall of the Texas State Bank as her companion with a cry of anguish threw up his arms and sank heavily to the sidewalk and then rolled over into the gutter flushed full with water. Bystanders lifted the man to the sidewalk where he lay until carried away in an ambulance in the form of a horse of saving his life.

Only one shot was fired. The slayer approached from the direction of the Metropolitan hotel as the couple stood on the corner waiting for a car that would carry them to the home of Mrs. Kirkin, at 600 East Leuda street. Slayton saw the revolver in the hand of his assailant as it glinted in the light that shone from the white lamp. He threw up both hands. A shot rang out simultaneously. "Oh, my God," he exclaimed, and fell dying to the sidewalk.

Thrusting the revolver into his pocket, the slayer ran to the side of his former wife and lifted her to her feet. Others rushed forward and Kirkin rushed south on Main street until he reached his rooms. No one followed, as the man, casting one furtive glance at the victim on the sidewalk and the swooning woman, sprang through the crowd that stood aside for him.

B. A. Sine of the Davis Brothers Construction Company, and Walter Radford were the first to reach the side of the prostrate woman. They tenderly carried her into the J. W. Exum cigar store at 1004 Main street and placed her on a bench. A moment later as the crowd surged through the door and cast their curious glances upon the unfortunate woman she opened her eyes and sobbed. "I know what happened; Frank Kirkin shot Eugene Slayton. We were to be married tomorrow. Tell me, is he dead? I know he's going to die. I saw him shot in the face."

Big, strong men stepped forward and cleared the cigar store of the crowd. "No, he isn't hurt bad. It's only a flesh wound. The ball struck him in the arm," said one. "Please tell me the truth, I know he's going to die," sobbed the fiancée.

The story that another man had been shot and killed at Ninth and Main streets spread with the rapidity of the sound of the shots, and within three minutes a crowd of 400 or 500 people had gathered on the scene. For a time no one knew the circumstances, and the wildest of rumors thrived through the big crowd of excited ones who came to the scene from all directions. Many believed the affair an echo of the Sneed-Boyce tragedy and up and down Main street it was reported for a time that the dead man was from Amarillo.

Sine, the man who carried the woman into the cigar store, was the first to recognize the dying man. Pushing his way through the big crowd that stood appalled about the man, and the spot of crimson that grew larger and larger as his life blood ebbed away, Sine looked at the man and looked into the face of the slaying man. "It's Eugene Slayton; we worked together at Armour's six years ago. I know him; he was an electrician then," said Sine as he turned and shouted for someone to call an ambulance. This had already been done and seven minutes after the shot had been fired the big automobile ambulance of L. P. Robertson had arrived on the scene and a dozen willing hands had assisted in carrying the man to the car.

Chauffeur L. B. Klein gauged his car to top speed and literally flew up Commerce street with the wound-

ed man. It was of no avail. The shot entered above the breast bone, tore a huge gap in the flesh as it shattered a rib and then glanced upward, lodging in the vertebrae below the neck. Slayton was paralyzed. The words, "Oh, my God," were all he uttered, but twice it seemed to those about him, that he was endeavoring to speak, but his efforts spent themselves in unintelligible gurgles.

Slayton was seen to breathe but once as he was carried from the ambulance into the Medical College hospital. Drs. Webb Walker and H. B. Trigg hurriedly placed the man on the operating table and bared the wound, but it was soon seen that he was beyond medical aid. The body was then removed to the Robertson undertaking establishment where it was viewed by hundreds of people until the curious crowd was barred.

Frank Kirkin, the slayer is twenty-five years of age. He has been employed as a collector for the Glenn Brothers furniture store for seven years. He came to Fort Worth from Hico, Texas, where his father and other relatives reside. Albert Kirkin, a brother, is a cab driver, employed by Arthur Woodard.

Before her marriage to Kirkin, Mrs. Kirkin was Miss Lillie Fay Woodward. Her father, Charles Woodward, was a cotton buyer. He died more than a year ago. The marriage of the couple took place April 29, 1911. They lived together less than five months, and in September the bride sued for a divorce, which was granted. In the meantime there had been some sort of reconciliation between the two, and Kirkin often visited the home of the girl. It was only a short time ago that she met Slayton, and a strong friendship sprang up between the two.

Monday they decided to get married, and late in the evening Assistant County Clerk Charles Rose issued a license to them. At 8:15 o'clock Justice Tom Maben was called from his home to the courthouse to perform the ceremony. Everything was in readiness and witnesses were present when suddenly the woman declined to allow the ceremony to proceed. "I'm afraid that my relatives may object," she said, as the two had already started to join hands. Slayton, although he appeared disappointed, did not sever friendship with Mrs. Kirkin, but accompanied her from the courthouse to her home.

It was not until Tuesday when he visited the residence of the girl that Kirkin learned of the contemplated marriage of his former wife. He appeared somewhat agitated and then left the house, saying that he was going home. He and the man whom he shot were but slightly acquainted, it is said.

Mrs. Kirkin is 20 years of age. She lives at home with her mother and three brothers, Charles, Sidney and Howard. Charles is but 10 years of age. He sat constantly at the bedside of his sister. He was willing to volunteer this information to a reporter: "Mr. Kirkin was the nicest man that ever came around here, but Sis and him got mad."

She was formerly cashier of the Venus Theatre at Eleventh and Main streets.

G. C. Dixon of 908 Monroe street was standing nearest to the couple at the time of the shooting. He had just stepped out into the street to watch the approach of a car when he saw Kirkin "cat-a-cornering" across the street from the direction of the Metropolitan hotel. Dixon had just stepped back when he saw the man draw a pistol and start firing. The flash passed in front of his eyes. He turned in time to see Slayton throw up his hands and fall to the gutter.

Kirkin is a diminutive man, about five feet six inches tall, and of light build. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore a push hat. "I won't say anything until tomorrow and then I may make a statement," he said after he had been registered at police headquarters. The man asked the police to telephone Attorney Jordan Cummings. The attorney called and arrived before Kirkin was removed to the county jail where a charge of murder was placed against his name.

Walter Eugene Slayton, the dead man, was 27 years of age, and had lived in Fort Worth the greater part of his life. He resided at 1514 Gould avenue, in North Fort Worth with his aged mother, who has been married a second time, and a half brother, Fay Collins, and a half sister, Eva Collins. Slayton was for four years a member of the United States signal corps and reached the highest grade possible in that short space of time. Before he left the service he was promoted to second lieutenant on account of his ability in electrical work. After his discharge from the army, Slayton went to Buffalo, N. Y., and only recently returned to Fort Worth.

MANY WEEP WHEN SNEED TESTIFIES

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER
TELLS OF FRIEND'S TREACH-
ERY AND WIFE'S INFIDELITY

HIS AWFUL DISCOVERY

His Little Daughter Foiled Attempt to
Kill Faithless Wife and Then
Himself

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 14.—J. B. Sneed, charged with the murder of Captain Boyce took the witness stand in his own behalf this morning to tell his story of the tragedy and the events that led up to it.

He said he discovered his wife's relationship with Boyce on October 13. Sneed said that his wife told him then of her infatuation for Boyce and announced that she had decided to go to South America with him and take her children with her.

"I knew you would let me go," Sneed testified she told him and he said he exclaimed "What in the world are you talking about?"

A few days previously Sneed testified that she had seen Boyce sitting beside his wife's bedside holding her hand. When asked concerning this later she told Sneed she was merely showing Boyce how purple her finger nails were.

Sneed told how the Boyces had lost their daughter after a severe affliction and that Mrs. Sneed had visited Mrs. Boyce, showing much sympathy and seemed to take a great interest in Mrs. Boyce because of her bereavement.

Explaining the bedside incident Sneed said "I went home one day at noon and came in through the hall, where the children were." (He explained that the house was built so that it was practically all opened together and that as he came in he saw Boyce standing by the bed, where his wife who had been ill lay). "As I came in he sat down in a chair by the bed," Sneed continued. "We talked ten or fifteen or perhaps thirty minutes and as I frequently did, I got up and went to the door with him and let him out. When I came back I asked: 'Wasn't he holding your hand?' "She said 'Yes, that she had asked him to look at her finger nails, how purple they were.' I said 'what do you mean?' What on earth are you thinking about? She cried and asked me what I thought. She called me to the bed and embraced me."

In response to questions Sneed said his wife's finger nails were very purple when he looked at them, and that while he thought she had been imprudent to show them to Boyce he had not thought anything wrong.

Sneed said after she proposed the Southern American trip he guessed he was "so desperate or wrought up that I did not know what I was doing."

Describing the finish of the unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife and himself when their little girl ran into the room, he said simply "and then I put the pistol up."

"I asked her," he continued, "how long it had been going on and she said six or eight months. I asked if he had taken any liberties and she said he had put his arms around her and kissed her, but that there had been nothing further, she declared by her children, by everything that could give force to an utterance that there was nothing more."

During the recital some members of the jury, Sneed himself and many persons in the court room were weeping.

WHY MRS. KIMMEL'S ANSWER IS NO

No Mother Feeling For the Ex-Con-
vict, Michigan Woman Says—Has
Only Repugnance for Him.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—Seneca Taylor, counsel for the plaintiffs, has made the following statement of the position of Mrs. Kimmel regarding the identity of the claimant in the suit for George A. Kimmel's life insurance on trial in the federal court. "Mrs. Kimmel asserts that she never made a statement that this convict is her son. He is a man at least twenty years older than her son, dishonored and blue eyes, and his ears have no lobes, but cleave to his face, and he has altogether a different head than her son; that her son's eyes were very brown, almost black,

while the convict has blue eyes and sandy hair. That her son had very heavy hair July 30, 1898, when he disappeared, while this convict, convicted of larceny June 21, 1899, sent to Auburn prison, where Bertillon pictures were made, gave the name of James Hosmer, aged 52, bald and of not the slightest resemblance to her son.

"The moment she saw him a feeling of aversion and repugnance to this old, broken down, criminal impostor overcame her."

No Mother's Sympathy.

In discussing the statement Mrs. Kimmel said: "There is not one point of resemblance between this man and my son. I believe there would have been a natural, instinctive attraction of a mother for her own, an instinctive recognition when I saw him if the man had been my own flesh and blood. As it is, only a terrible feeling—I can't describe it—a feeling of aversion I never had to find anything else, comes over me when this person is near me."

"But I do not trust to instinct," she continued. "I trust to reason. You see, I knew my boy and I know he would never have lived without sending me some word. He was always of a most affectionate nature. His first thought was of me and his sister. Everybody used to say they never knew a brother and sister so devoted. Edna and he went to school together, to dances, to dancing school, church, parties, everywhere, together. They were so proud of one another."

"He was athletic and grew into a fine man and was gifted. He had a special faculty for figures. He left high school to go into business. He had no reason for hiding from me."

"I would not have put the statement harshly as Mr. Taylor has," she said. "I would not hurt anybody's feelings. People have said I hurt my case by being kind to this ex-convict when he came to Niles. I am sorry for this creature, as I would be sorry for any helpless being, black or white, but I cannot overcome my disgust at the sight of him and the fraud he stands for."

She's Sorry for the Ex-Convict.

"If there is anything in intuition and instinctive attraction between mother and son, there may be something in the coincidence that I gave George up about the time the man Swinney says he saw him killed."

DEVELOPERS' READY TO DRILL IN

The Developers Oil Company is on the cap rock at about seventeen hundred feet in its well near Petrolia and have set the casing and expect to drill into the sand either tomorrow or the day after. They are hopeful for a good well. The same company has contracted for two additional wells in the shallow sand on the same tract and if these wells show up as well as those already drilled, they will probably drill about twenty more at once and will install pumping facilities for their operation.

The Ninety-Nine Pumping Co. has baled out its well at Electra and not finding sufficient oil for profitable operation are again drilling deeper.

More land is reported to have been leased in the vicinity of the Bacon well at a high figure and important developments are anticipated there in the near future.

FIVE RIVERS CO. TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

Company Holding Valuable Leases
Here to Arrange For Drilling
To Start

W. W. Silk, of Birmingham, Ala., representing the Five Rivers Oil and Gas Company, is in the city today. His company has large holdings in the Electra field—15 acres of which is in the oil pool district, and is preparing to begin drilling. He says his company will drill twelve wells on their Electra holdings before stopping. In addition to its Electra holdings, this company has leases on large tracts of land between this city and Iowa Park. It also has about 1000 acres in Archer county, located near wells now being drilled. Mr. Silk is a director and officer of the Five Rivers Oil and Gas Company, and will make his office and headquarters in this city.

Four cases appeared for trial in the city court this morning, the defendants all being charged with intoxication in a public place. All four pleaded guilty, and two were sent to work out ten dollar fines on the streets, and one paid a fine of five dollars and one was paroled pending good behavior.

GOOD SHOWER MONDAY NIGHT

WILL PUT WHEAT AND OATS IN
SPLENDID CONDITION IN
MOST FIELDS.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Ground Moistened to Good Season
Beneath and Favorable Crop
Planting Conditions Prevail

Rainfall Was General.

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 13.—General rains over the State were reported today. Panhandle, San Antonio, Odessa, and Beaumont all received moisture, indicating a widespread precipitation. It rained all night in the Panhandle. This was the first rain in about a month for much of the farm land.

Revising the wheat and oats which had been badly battered in the sand storm a week ago and dampening the surface of the ground down to the good season below. 64 of an inch of rain fell here last night. The rain was just what was needed and will place the wheat and oats except in some sandy fields where it was uncovered to the roots in excellent condition.

Many fields have already been ploughed for corn and cotton and in such fields all the moisture will be conserved and is believed to be sufficient to carry the crops through their planting and give them a good growing start.

Reports received this morning indicate that the rainfall was general over this section of the state.

In connection with crop conditions the following communication written before last night's rain by a man who has been a farmer in this section for many years will be of interest. His letters follows:

Wichita Falls, Feb. 12, 1912.

Having visited Thornberry neighborhood, I made it a part of my business to examine the present wheat crop thoroughly. The crop was all late in coming up, consequently was damaged by the hard freeze. Then the sand storm on the 3rd inst. blew out the sandy land wheat (in many fields) and ruined it. But I find on the close, or tight land wheat is green under the ground, and appears to be a good stand. With a few warm showers of rain it will come out and make a good crop.

I have been in the wheat raising business in the Wichita Valley for the past 22 years, and have seen some crops as well as some failures. In 1891 wheat averaged 20 bushels per acre. Some sown as late as January 10th made 30 bushels per acre. In 1900 the writer averaged 31 bushels that tested 62 pounds per bushel. Some parts of the field made as much as 35 bushels. I never saw such fine grain in my life. Mr. W. C. Heath of this city thrashed this crop, and will testify to the truthfulness of this as he had 50 acres in the same field. By holding this wheat it sold for \$1.05 which was \$32.55 per acre. Mr. J. W. Blackstock claimed to have made 36 bushels per acre though some said he measured his land with a coon-skin with the tail thrown in.

The farmers of Thornberry seem not at all discouraged. They are busy sowing oats and plowing for corn and other spring crops. There was no corn made last year, and while they are up against it on the feed proposition they are determined to make a large corn crop this year. There are no better people on earth than these hard working farmers. They do not expect something for nothing. They believe in the "Old Time Religion." They are not going about howling about the right to exist of the capitalist or other classes, but believe in equal rights of all classes.

"Peace on earth, good will to all men," is their motto.

The 99 company's sea well west of Petrolia frequently makes a great noise. The Benson-Little folks are drilling day and night on the old Williams farm. With drilling going on all sides it looks like there would soon be something interesting to write about.

"OLD SETTLER."

Iowa Park Notes.

Sunday morning at the home of the bride's parent, Miss Lula Bell and Mr. Marvin Morgan were united in marriage. Rev. J. W. Morgan, father of the groom performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan left immediately after the ceremony for Fort Worth, where they will make their home.

The Iowa Park Dramatic Company presented the comedy "Under the Spell" for the second time last Saturday night. A very good sized audience was present considering the second presentation of the play.

The Parent-Teachers' Association is preparing a public program to be given at the school auditorium next Friday night.

Mrs. Alice Packard of Pecan Gap, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. W. Phillips and other relatives.

Miss Sallie Harbour visited Miss Lois Bell of Wichita, last week.

Bob and Grady Whigley left last week for Balmorha, Texas, where they go to look after the alfalfa farm their father lately purchased.

Mrs. H. B. Hines, of Wichita Falls, came up Saturday as the guest of her niece, Mrs. Earl Apple and also to attend the play Saturday evening.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Gant is very sick.

B. F. Taylor has gone to Chillicothe on business.

A fine rain fell here last night putting the ground in excellent condition.

A fine girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beasley.

AGED MAN DROPS DEAD AT HOME OF SON

The father of V. S. Frazier, an engineer living on Tenth street, was found dead on the floor of the bath room at his son's home this morning where he had fallen some time during the night. The elder Frazier had been ill for some time and was brought to Texas a few months ago by his son in the hope of benefiting his health. Organic heart trouble was the cause of his death which had been expected momentarily for some time. The deceased was a native of Maryland and was about sixty-four years of age. The funeral will take place here.

NEW RICHMOND IN THE FIELD

The Times learns on what it considers the best of authority that Patrick Henry of the Henry Business College of this city is seriously considering becoming a candidate for the legislature from this district, and will probably make formal announcement to this effect in the next few days.

Mr. Henry's political views are well known, being a staunch Democrat, and a man of splendid character and ability, standing high in both religious and business circles.

"The friends who have urged upon him to make the race feel confident that he will win, and in that event will reflect credit both upon the district he is to serve in the next legislature and himself."

TRUCKS MADE HERE ATTRACT ATTENTION

J. A. Kemp returned today at noon after a trip to New York City, where he went about ten days ago on business. While in the metropolis Mr. Kemp saw Frank Trumbull who succeeded Mr. Hawley as head of the Katy upon the latter's death. Mr. Trumbull, he says, is making arrangements to come to Wichita Falls within the next six weeks when he makes his first tour of the Katy system as its official head.

Mr. Kemp returned by way of Kansas City, where he visited the big automobile exhibition there and was gratified to find the two auto trucks exhibited by the Wichita Falls Motor Company attracting more attention and interest than any other exhibit. He reports that many contracts are being closed as the result of the showing being made by the trucks at this exhibition.

The work of tearing away the partition between the building on Seventh street now occupied by Collier & Hendricks, began this morning, and will continue until two rooms are made one. The additional space will be occupied by Collier & Hendricks, who have ordered an extensive line of gents furnishing goods, and will add the new stock to the one already owned by them, making one of the largest gents furnishing stores in this part of the state. It is hoped to have the stock fully installed and everything in shape within the next fifteen days.

ARRESTS BEING MADE TODAY

MANY OF MEN INDICTED FOR
DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY—
NOW IN HANDS OF
AUTHORITIES.

MOSTLY IRON WORKERS

Department of Justice Says There is
No Evidence Against Any Official
of Federation of Labor.

By Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—The thirty-three men named in the dynamiting indictments returned by the federal grand jury here last week are being arrested today. President Ryan of the International Iron Workers' Union was one of the first men arrested. In addition to Ryan eleven business agents of the Iron Workers' Union several officials and some of the members of the executive board were among those arrested. Arrests were made in a score of cities and very few of those named in the indictments have evaded the officers.

Ryan's bond was placed at ten thousand dollars as was also the bond of Webb who figures prominently in the McManigal confession.

The indictments charge that the McNamara's were merely agents in a vast dynamiting conspiracy that has been in existence for a number of years.

Correspondence now in possession of the authorities between the international headquarters and the officials of many local unions, it is alleged, indicate that the officials indicated and many of the business agents knew of the dynamiting and in some instances were accessories.

Ryan has issued a circular to the members of his union declaring the indictments are the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Erectors' Association and asks the thirteen thousand members of the union to establish a special fund of seven thousand dollars monthly which it is believed will be used for the defense of the indicted officials.

The prisoners are accused of having acted as units in a giant conspiracy to ship dynamite throughout the country. The explosives, it is charged by the federal grand jury that entered the indictments in Indianapolis, were used to blast works of the structural steel, for the most part under construction by "open shop" artisans. All of the active officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were arrested while some members of the executive committee who are declared to have had knowledge of the blasting operations carried on by the McNamaras were jailed.

Ball was immediately fixed in most cases and the men began attempts to obtain bondsmen.

Herbert S. Hocking, of Detroit, second vice president of the International Iron Workers and acting secretary-treasurer, succeeded J. J. McNamara now in San Quentin prison in California, as secretary-treasurer, is one of the men arrested. Orville McManigal in his confession declared Hocking was "the man who put him in the dynamiting business." It is charged in the indictment that Hocking went to Detroit in June, 1907 and induced McNamara to take up the dynamiting. While the possible penalties for violations range from less than 18 months to two years imprisonment it is said, the punishments may (Continued on page 6.)

JUDGE ADJOURNED COURT TO LICK COMMISSIONER

Midland, Tex., Feb. 13.—A dispute arose today in commissioners' court, during which Judge J. H. Knowles, presiding, made an assertion regarding the court's action at a previous session. Commissioner Jule Driver arose and exclaimed:

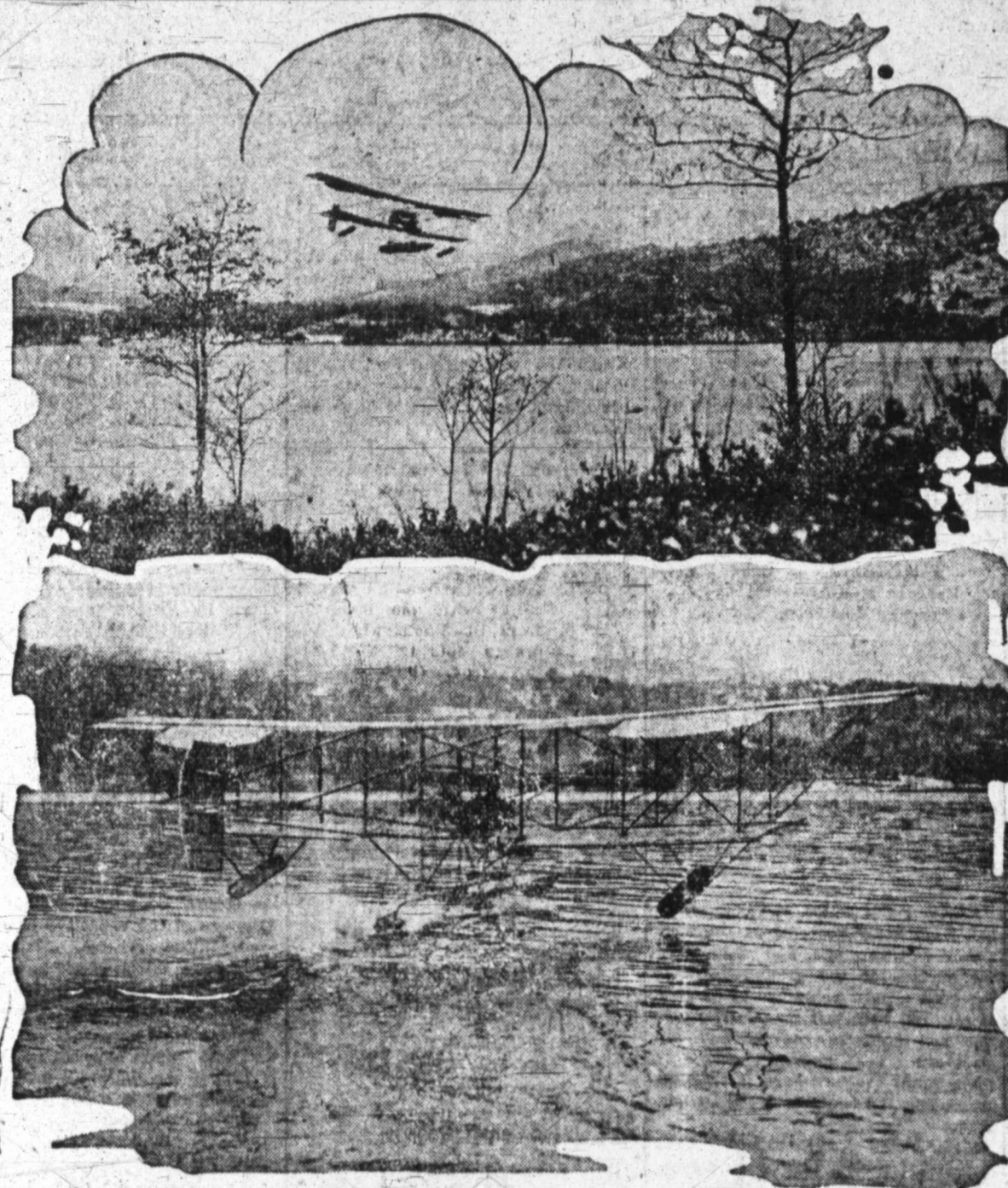
"You are a liar, Judge."

"This court will stand adjourned," Judge Knowles announced, "until I whip the man who has just called me a liar."

Then Knowles gave Driver a severe drubbing; next he reconvened court and fined himself for fighting. Then he resumed the interrupted court deliberations.

"Smiling Al" Orth, the former Highlander, has signed to coach the Washington and Lee University baseball squad.

N. Stanley Adams, English Aviator, Making Flights Over Lake In His Hydroplane.



Photos by American Press Association.

The new type of hydroplane in which N. Stanley Adams is experimenting in England is said to be the fastest yet. Adams has his hangar on the shores of Lake Windermere and has made some sensational flights. In the upper picture he is seen in flight. In the other he is skimming over the water preparatory to making an ascension.

SNEED TRIAL WILL COST \$150,000

\$50,000 BY STATE AND \$100,000 BY DEFENDANT—WILL LAST A WEEK LONGER.

DEFENDANT TO TESTIFY

Will Go on Stand to Tell His Own Story of Tragedy that Led to the Killing of Capt. Boyce.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 16.—When the Seventeenth District Court adjourned Saturday afternoon, with United States District Attorney W. H. Atwell, of Dallas, still under cross examination by the prosecution, it was apparent that the taking of the testimony in the Sneed murder case would not be finished before the end of another week.

John Beal Sneed, the defendant, will take the stand to tell his own story of the domestic tragedy that carried him twice across the continent and reached its culmination in his killing of Capt. A. G. Boyce, before Thursday. He will be the last witness for the defense. At the close of the Saturday session, W. P. McLean, Jr., of the counsel for the defense, said that many new witnesses had been summoned and that it was hard to determine how long the trial would last.

"Many facts, vastly material for the defense have been discovered since we were forced into the trial of this case, making it necessary for us to summon quite a number of new witnesses," Mr. McLean said. In view of this condition Sneed will not get on the stand before Thursday at the earliest.

The testimony offered by the defense has taken a wide range for rebuttal by the state and the brief testimony, covering less than two days, and only dealing with the actual facts of the killing is but as the introduction to the mass of evidence that will be developed by the prosecution of the defense has rested.

Sensational as were the proceedings last week, interest will reach greater heights this week in the testimony of the defendant himself, and that of Mrs. A. G. Boyce, widow of the slain man and Henry Boyce, his son, whose efforts in behalf of his brother have formed a large part of the evidence offered by the defense. Sneed, all during the trying week of the trial has controlled himself remarkably except once and that was when his letters to W. H. Pugs were read. These letters spoke of his suffering and his love for his wife and children. Sneed clinched his hands, fought his feelings, then broke down and wept. Much of today was spent in wrang-

ling by attorneys in which Judge Swayne joined.

It is said that witnesses may come from as far distant points as Winnipeg and Minneapolis to testify.

It is estimated that the trial will cost the state \$50,000 and Sneed \$100,000 which includes that \$25,000 spent phrasing his eloping wife and A. G. Boyce, Jr.

Boyce is still in Winnipeg according to the defense. He will not come to Texas until after the trial closes.

Atwell On Stand.

A delay of over half an hour was caused in the trial awaiting the arrival of W. H. Atwell, United States district attorney for the Northern district of Texas and Sneed's counsel. He testified that he met Mr. Sneed from one to three days after Mrs. Sneed was taken from the sanitarium and that he was employed to ascertain her whereabouts, and apprehend her and prosecute her "abductor" and to represent Mr. Sneed in the other matters that might grow out of that.

Mr. Atwell then in narrative form and with but few questions told of the efforts that culminated in the location of Al Boyce and Mrs. Sneed at Winnipeg, after their elopement from Fort Worth. The first steps he said, were for their apprehension and as one of the steps in this he came to Fort Worth and appeared before the Tarrant county grand jury in which the attorneys agreed (though Mr. Atwell could not say of his own knowledge) the charges of rape, abduction and kidnapping were made against Al Boyce.

He also set Federal action under way, listing in his own jurisdiction a charge of violation of the Federal white slave traffic statute. Nothing was done except to list this, as he knew the defendant was beyond his jurisdiction. He said there were several white slave traffic statutes applicable to the facts as presented to him and that one was a statute against taking and paying the transportation for a woman not the man's wife, into another state or territory for immoral purposes, with or without her consent. In questions, Mr. Atwell said the consent or sanity of the woman would have no effect upon the applicability of the statute.

As efforts to locate the two, he said he called Postoffice Inspector Bennett, in charge of the Amarillo and Dalhart district and asked that a watch be kept on the letters to Boyce's relatives.

While switching in the Port Worth and Denver railroad yards near the round house this morning, owing to a misunderstanding as to signals, a freight car was backed too far, and four wheels were pushed from the track. However, the wreck happened to be in the city at the time and but short delay was experienced in getting the rear end of the car back upon the rails.

Miss Beale Miller of Toga, Texas, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. P. Miller of this city for a few days.

ABDICATION AN ASSUMED FACT

IMPERIAL EDICT PROCLAIMS ABDICATION OF CHINESE THRONE BY THE MANCHUS

REPUBLIC IS ACCEPTED

Manchus Abandon All Prerogatives and Their Surrender is Unconditional.

Peking, Feb. 12.—The Imperial edict at noon today proclaimed the abdication of the Chinese throne. Another edict declared the throne accepted by the Republic and another approved all conditions agreed upon by Yuan Sh. Kai and Republicans.

The abdication ends the powerful Manchu dynasty which has reigned since 1644. The boy emperor Pu Yi has been on the throne since 1908 and his uncle, Prince Chun had been head of the monarchy until about a year ago. The Manchus now absolutely abandon all prerogative and surrender unconditionally. The failure to demand the retention of certain prerogatives has caused immense astonishment.

Thornberry-Friberg Items.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Cooper Monday morning, two days after the storm, a fine nine-pound boy. Luther says that he will sure put in a crop of cotton, now.

Little Joe Musgrave has so far recovered from the loss of his finger as to be able for him to go to school now.

A public Valentine pancake and pie party will be held at the home of G. Hyman Wednesday evening.

The new boiler was brought out to Thornberry Thursday and drilling began on the new well Friday afternoon. The crew is boarding with Grandpa Pharis.

District Superintendent Summer-ville was in the neighborhood Sunday and Monday on church business.

Farmers join the Chamber of Commerce! Certainly many towns have it so. Then why not have a farmers' committee to co-operate with farmers in working.

Miss Katie Hendricks, of Wichita Falls, is visiting Elmer Byman and wife this week.

The oats drill will be at work next week if weather conditions permit. Farmers are getting anxious to put in crops. They have begun at Thornberry.

Lester Johnston and wife, of Jolly, spent Sunday with E. E. Byman and wife.

21 FELONY INDICTMENTS

GRAND JURY COMPLETES INVESTIGATIONS AND FILES ITS FINAL REPORT.

A WARNING TO OFFENDERS

Sanitary Laws Must Be Better Observed and Justices Must Submit Reports.

Twenty-one felony indictments and eleven charging misdemeanors were returned by the grand jury in the district court which finally adjourned its investigations Friday night. The report was made to Judge Dickson of Seymour who acted in the place of Judge Martin, who had gone to his home at Graham.

The grand jury in its report directed especial attention to the failures of justices of the peace to make reports as required by law and called attention to the failure to enforce the sanitary laws.

Judge Dickson in discharging the grand jurors took occasion to compliment them for the thoroughness of their investigations of which their report was an evidence. He said that the forces of evil in every community are positive and aggressive forces and must be met with forces more positive and aggressive. "God pity the officers who will take upon themselves the responsibility of combatting these evil forces and who discharge his duties only in a passive manner," he said. He recommended the publication of the report in the newspapers of the county.

The report follows:

To the Honorable District Court of Wichita County, Texas: To honorable J. P. Dickson, Judge of the 50th Judicial District, presiding:

We, the grand jurors of Wichita county, Texas, empaneled at this the December term A. D. 1911 of said court, having completed our labors and final investigations as such, beg leave to submit this our final report as follows:

1. That we find that the peace officers and health officers of the city and county who are entrusted with the enforcement of the sanitary laws of the State are failing in a number of instances to properly enforce same. We find that merchants are permitted to display perishable products, such as cabbage, fruits and other substances on the sidewalks in front of their respective stores, exposing same to the ravages of flies, insects and other bacilli; thus endangering the health of the public, and we recommend that the sanitary officers of the city and county more rigidly enforce said laws.

2. We find that there exists an enmity and a spirit of ill feeling between the city, precinct and county peace officers, such enmity and ill feeling obtaining to such an extent that in a number of instances the execution and enforcement of the law has been retarded. In such a condition of affairs it is impossible to obtain the best results. If the extent go unapprehended, consequently unpunished and the peace officers do not work in harmony, crime will to a great extent go unapprehended, consequently unpunished and the public thereby caused to suffer and our cities and county left open to unenviable criticism.

3. The evidence before us discloses that our public roads are used as a dumping ground for all kinds of refuse matter, such as tin cans, dead animals and trash of every description, which is in violation of State sanitary laws and law against obstructing the public highways. This refuse matter is usually thrown in the ditches along the roads, which after a hard rain is washed down to the many culverts along the roads, thereby creating an obstruction, and causing washouts and overflows resulting in great expense to the county. We have been unable to locate any particular offenders, and recommend that the officers maintain a more vigilant watch in this respect in order that such practice be stopped and offenders arrested and prosecuted.

4. We find that the law is greatly disregarded by a great many of the officers of the county in failing to make their quarterly reports to the county commissioners court, and to the grand jury. This criticism applies especially to the several justices of the peace and constables of the county, whom we find in many instances have failed to report at all, others very irregularly and then their reports were so unintelligible that proper entries could not be made therefrom on the county clerk's final ledger.

We have deemed it best not to return indictments for those offending, feeling that there has been no intentional violation of the law, but in this manner call public attention to neglect of duty in order that the several officers be given an opportunity to comply hereafter with the law. It is the duty of the county commissioners court to see that these reports are in and their attention is here called to that fact.

5. We find that a great many pe-

Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls make better hog feed than corn even at the price corn commands in good crop years. Make a mixture of 100 pounds Cotton Seed Meal at \$1.55; 100 pounds of Cotton Seed Hulls at 45c, and 100 pounds of Corn Chops at \$1.65, which will make 300 pounds of Mixed Feed for \$3.75, or if they can be bought as cheap or cheaper, substitute for the corn chops, a Rice Bran, Wheat Bran, Middlings or Oats. Wet this mixture thoroughly and LET IT SOUR. At the time of feeding thin to about the consistency of butter milk, and give the hogs all they can clean up. This makes the cheapest, safest and best ration for hogs in the world, and will give more growth, fat, lean meat, and better pork than any amount of corn and at less cost.

All hogs eat it greedily and all thrive on it from the lordly head of the herd to the thinnest grunter. But for "piggy" or suckling sows it is especially valuable, giving to the pigs both before and after farrowing a growth and vigor attainable with no other feed on earth.

As to the feeding value of cotton seed meal compared with corn, chemical analysis, confirmed by years of practical tests, answer this: A hundred pounds of corn contains from six to ten pounds of protein, four to

six pounds of fat and about sixty-five to seventy pounds of carbohydrates.

A hundred pounds of cottonseed meal contains from forty-five to fifty pounds of protein, from eight to twelve pounds of fat and about twenty-five pounds of carbohydrates.

The agricultural experiment stations and the agricultural text-books all teach us these things:

First. To feed a balanced ration.

Second. That a balanced ration is one in which the three important food elements, Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates, are combined in such proportions as to meet the needs of the body in the best way at the lowest cost.

Third. That protein is the most valuable food constituent, supplying growth, muscle, bone and lean meat, and by it the value of all feed is measured.

Fourth. That fat in feeds supplies heat and energy and builds up fat in the body, but makes no muscle or flesh.

Fifth. That under the general term carbohydrates are classed the starch and sugars present in all feeds, forming the cheapest and most abundant feeding material and, like fat, giving heat and energy, but making no flesh, bone or muscle.

Sixth. That a balanced ration for hogs should contain about one pound

of protein to every 5 pounds of fat and carbohydrates.

Now keeping these truths in mind it is easy to see from the figures already given that corn is seriously deficient in protein is not properly balanced and is an expensive and insufficient ration when fed alone; that cottonseed meal in protein and fat combined is about five times as valuable as corn, and while too rich in protein to be fed by itself, when combined with corn and one part cottonseed meal, gives a ration which with ordinary grazing, almost exactly fulfills the scientific requirement for a balanced hog feed, and of which the committee appointed by the Texas Swine Breeders' Association to report upon the feeding of cottonseed meal, and after a thorough investigation in their formal report, "the most economical ration of which we have any record." When it is remembered that this is the solemn and deliberate verdict of a committee of expert and scientific swine breeders and feeders whose words ring with importance to the whole South. For they mean that in cottonseed meal, supplemented by her unquestionable climatic advantages and cheaper lands, the South can produce cheaper pork than the great corn belt of the Northwest.

Wichita Cotton Oil Co.

aries public are failing to observe the law requiring them to enter in a record book kept for that purpose memorandums of acknowledgements taken by them, and while in a number of instances sufficient testimony might have been obtained to justify indictment, yet we deemed it best not to do so as apparent offenders still hold their office and there is yet time for them to comply with the law.

Their attention is here called to this direction of duty and violation of the law and a compliance with the law urged.

6. A casual observation of our county court house leads us to the conclusion that it is very poorly kept and cared for and its sanitary condition badly neglected. We recommend that the county commissioners court to take immediate notice of this fact and that prompt and strict measures be taken to properly care for the court house and particularly its sanitary condition.

7. It has been brought to our attention though not in a tangible way that many merchants of our city and county are violating the law against the sale of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco to minors, in some cases to boys 12 and 14 years of age. We were unable to find sufficient testimony to indict any offender, but we are convinced that the practice is common and we urge our county and city officers to maintain a vigilant guard, and apprehend and prosecute all offenders.

8. We have investigated that very vexing question of "The Common Prostitute," a number of whom we find infest this city. Our investigation discloses that both the county and city officers have assiduously endeavored to prosecute and convict these unfortunate women but on account of the failure of our statutes to distinctly define a common prostitute and on account of the rigidity of the common law rules of evidence are greatly handicapped and consequently unable to convict.

We recommend that our next representatives in the legislature try and secure a modification of the present rules of evidence in this respect so that evidence of general reputation may be offered in evidence tending to prove guilt or that some adequate law be passed to remedy the evil that now exists.

9. We desire to compliment the honorable P. A. Martin, our district judge, for the able, clear and intelligible charge delivered to us upon our organization and to thank him for his kindly advice and numerous courtesies extended us during our labors.

10. We also desire to thank the honorable S. M. Foster and T. R. Boone, district and county attorneys respectively for the able assistance rendered us by each as well as the courteous treatment accorded us.

11. The respective bailiffs furnished us are also deserving of especial mention and our thanks are hereby extended to them for their faithful and efficient service and courtesy.

12. We have been in session seventeen days and have during that time endeavored to make a thorough investigation of all infractions of the law, and have returned, bills in all instances where we felt justified in so doing.

We have returned twenty-one felony indictments and eleven misdemeanor indictments. In no instance has a bill been returned without a thorough investigation of the facts, and the testimony considered sufficient.

Having completed our labors, we respectfully ask to be discharged.

G. A. ANDERSON, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Rev. R. R. Mamlin will preach at the McKee school house next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

"TECHNICALITIES GIVE CHANCES FOR ESCAPE"

Attorney General Wickersham Commends General Procedure of Courts.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Attorney General George W. Wickersham spoke before a large audience at the People's Forum here on "The Administration of Federal Justice." He outlined in an elementary way for the benefit of his lay audience the fundamental principles of Government, especially the relation of the Department of Justice to the people in the enforcement of laws.

"If all men felt that a violation of law would be followed by speedy, certain and appropriate punishment," he said, "crime would greatly decrease in volume. Our procedure is so technical and cumbersome that it affords many opportunities for escape from justice. But the Federal procedure is more free from this reproach than most of States.

"Undoubtedly there has been in the past in the enforcement of both State and National laws far too much favoritism and political influence has too often interfered with the due and effective administration of law. But of late years a greater attention on the part of the public has been directed to the administration of justice and has led to more impartial and vigorous enforcement of justice. Without reflecting upon any other I may say that under the present administration the effort has been to carefully and impartially investigate all complaints of violations of the Federal statutes which have been brought to its attention."



PU-YI, Emperor of China.

Last ruler of the Manchu dynasty has at last abdicated the throne of China. The Manchu dynasty has ruled since 1644. Their power has been absolute and they have ruled the greatest empire of the world with an autocratic sway. Their surrender is now complete and China will at last have a Republican form of Government.

GAINESVILLE MAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Gainesville, Texas, Feb. 12.—Henry Watterman a business man here well known in all North Texas, accidentally killed himself with a target rifle this morning while trying to shoot a cat.

ARMY BLOWN UP BY EXPLOSIVES

IMPERIALISTS LURED OVER MINED GROUND BY THEIR OPPONENTS.

CARNAGE WAS FEARFUL

Republican Troops Fell Upon the Disorganized and Pain Stricken Federals.

Shanghai, Feb. 12.—The Imperialist army was routed with serious loss by the Republicans near Su Chow An today. The Republicans pretended to flee, luring the Imperialists over mined ground where they were blown up.

Hundreds were killed by the explosion and in the panic that followed the Republicans fell on the disorganized Imperialists and completed the slaughter. It is estimated that 5000 were slain. The Republicans lost less than a score of men.

NONE HURT WHEN MAGAZINE EXPLODED

New York, Feb. 12.—An almost unbelievable explosion occurred this morning at the government powder magazine at Sandy Hook proving grounds. Hundreds of soldiers were near the magazine which contained enough powder to kill practically all of them. Yet when the magazine suddenly exploded not one person, so far as can be learned was even hurt and unexploded ammunition was scattered all over the neighborhood. Only a small part of the stored explosives ignited the remainder being blown high into the air.

JOINT MONEY TRUST INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. Feb. 12.—Senators Lee, Democrat and Kenyon, Republican, have framed a resolution proposing a money trust investigation jointly by the House and Senate before the House Interstate Commerce Commission. Secretary of War Stimson testified he doubted whether the United States could discriminate directly at the Panama canal in favor of American ships but that indirect discrimination was doubtless possible.

ARMY MANEUVERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Feb. 12.—What is planned to be the most extensive war maneuvers ever indulged in by the United States troops in the Philippines were inaugurated today in the Department of Luzon. The plans drawn up for the operations divide the available troops into two forces consisting of 3,500 men each. One of these armies will have its base at Sto. Domingo, Panapa, to the north of Manila, and probably will carry out an attack on the city of Manila in which the other army will have its base and will act on the defensive.

Frontier Days of Texas

The Battle of Pease River and the Restoration of Cynthia Ann Parker

(By Captain R. J. Sowell, an ex-Ranger, in the San Antonio Light)

For some time after the great victory over the Comanches at Wichita Village, they became less hostile, but when they began to recover from that defeat many raids were made on the white settlements in order to get revenge, and the isolated pioneers had to be constantly on the watch.

Peta Nacona, a fearless chief, led a raiding band through Parker county in 1860, and also through Jack county, killing settlers and carrying away horses. An expedition was sent out against the Indians, led by Col. M. T. Johnson, but it was a failure. Comanches followed it and one night stampeded its horses. Most of the men had to make their way back to the settlement on foot.

Captain Ross' Command.
Capt. L. S. Ross was commissioned a captain of rangers by Governor Sam Houston and directed to organize a company of sixty men and to repair to Fort Belknap and take the field against the Comanches under the redoubtable Nacona.

The command of Captain Ross was soon organized, but as he could take but forty of his men from the post, he requested Capt. N. G. Evans, in command of the United States troops at Camp Cooper, to send him a detachment of the Second Cavalry. A sergeant and twenty well mounted men were at once sent. The force was still further increased by about seventy volunteer citizens under the command of Capt. Jack Cureton of Bosque county. These patriotic men, without pay, left their homes and families to avenge the suffering frontier people. With pack mules laden with supplies, the expedition started for the Indian country.

On the 18th of December, 1860, while the command was marching up the Pease River, Captain Ross expressed the opinion that the Indians were in the vicinity on account of the great numbers of buffaloes that came running from the north towards them. He ascended all high points to take observations, while the command traveled in the low grounds.

On one of these hills four fresh pony tracks were discovered. Being satisfied that these had been made by Indian spies, the captain galloped forward about a mile to a higher point, and arriving on the top was surprised to find himself within about two hundred yards of an Indian village, located on a small stream that wound around the base of the hill.

The Indians Surprised.
A strong north wind was blowing, carrying with it clouds of sand and the presence of Captain Ross was not discovered. Signals were made to the men and they reached this position without being discovered by the Indians who were busy packing up to move. By the time the command, except the volunteers, had reached the hill, the Indians had mounted and moved north across the plain.

The rangers and regulars numbered sixty men, and with these arrangements were made for an attack, the citizens still being considerably in the rear. The regulars under a sergeant were sent at a gallop behind a chain of hills to cut off the Indians' retreat and the captain charged with the balance of the men.

The attack was so sudden and the rangers ran among them so quickly that many of the Indians were killed before they could place themselves for defense. They soon broke and ran, and meeting the sergeant and his men, who fired on them, the Comanches broke up all formation and scattered, each one trying to save himself.

This was the fierce band of Nacona who had so recently made the raid into the counties of Jack and Parker. They now seemed terror-stricken at the fierce onslaught of the rangers, and continually broke and fled, shooting wildly.

Nacona's Flight.
The most interesting fight took place between Captain Ross and Nacona. When the chief saw that the battle had gone against him he attempted to save himself and his family, his wife, one daughter and about 15 years of age, a son of 10, another about 6 years old, and a girl less than 2 years old. They had two horses. The chief rode one and carried the bigger girl behind him. The squaw rode the other with the youngest boy behind her, and the baby girl in her arms. The 10-year-old boy was in the battle and fled with the other Indians, who scattered in many directions and were followed by rangers singly and in small squads.

The chief fled west with his family, up along a draw, and was pursued by Captain Ross and Sergeant Tom Keilheir. After riding about a mile the sergeant came up beside the squaw's horse, but she continued her flight, until Captain Ross aimed a navy pistol at her. She held up her child and stopped, having already thrown the boy off in the high grass.

Ross now kept on after the chief, still holding the revolver in his hand and after going about half a mile, came up within close range. He aimed his pistol at the one behind, thinking it was a man, as she rode like one and only the top of her head was

visible above the buffalo robe in which was wrapped. The aim was sure, the ball striking the unfortunate girl near the heart and going through her body. It would have killed or wounded the chief also had it not struck his shield which he had fastened to his back. The girl was holding the chief around the waist with both arms, and when she received the shot she fell from the horse and pulled the chief off also. He, however, caught on his feet and turned to fight Captain Ross.

The Death Chase.
The first arrow wounded Captain Ross' horse. The stricken animal whirled and pitched and it was with difficulty that the captain could retain his seat in the saddle. He had many narrow escapes from arrows, which came in quick succession. One finally pierced his pistol arm and remained transfixed there. Captain Ross would undoubtedly have been killed had he not made a lucky shot while clinging to the horn of his saddle with his left hand and firing his pistol with his right. The shot broke the chief's arm at the elbow, so that he was no longer able to pull back his bow string. The chief picked up his lance with his left hand and still showed signs of fight; so Ross shot him twice more through the body.

The stricken chief now walked to a lone hackberry tree, the only one in sight, and leaning against it, began to sing his death song. At this time a Mexican servant of Captain Ross came up with two rangers and the captain told the Mexican, who had been a prisoner among the Comanches and knew their language, to tell the chief to surrender. For reply Nacona made a vicious thrust at the captain with his lance, which the captain avoided by turning his horse quickly.

The ranger captain could only pity and admire the chief, for in such a desperate situation, with no chance to escape, his band destroyed, his squaw and child captured in his sight, yet he met it bravely. As he seemed to prefer death, the Mexican was ordered to shoot him in the head with a load of buckshot from the gun which he carried. The arrow was now drawn from the captain's arm, as was also the one in his horse, the pistol reloaded, the accoutrement of the dead chief was taken, and the party returned to where the sergeant and his prisoner were.

"This is a White Woman."
They found the sergeant cursing "to beat the band." When asked what the trouble was, he replied: "Why, captain, I have run my pet horse down after a damned old Indian squaw and I thought it was a buck I was after." Ross sat on his horse surveying the scene. The squaw came up close to him with her right hand hid under a blanket and looked at the captain in the face. It was now that Captain Ross made a startling discovery. "Why, Tom!" he exclaimed, "this is a white woman! Indians do not have blue eyes!"

On the way back to the Indian village where most of the rangers had now assembled, Captain Ross discovered an Indian boy about 8 or 9 years old, hid in the grass. The boy, expecting to be killed and commenced crying, but the captain reassured him by taking him up on his horse and carrying him along. In after years when treaties were made and Ross proposed to send the boy back to his people, he refused to do so and ended his days among the whites in McLennan county.

After the camp for the night was made, the squaw commenced crying. Captain Ross, thinking it was through fear of being killed, told the Mexican to inform her that she need have no fears, as she was one of his own people. She then told why she cried. Two of her boys had been with her when the fight began, the other in the retreat and now she was distressed at their fate, fearing they had been killed, as was her daughter. The poor woman was not aware of the fact that Captain Ross had killed the girl through mistake and bitterly regretted it. Both of the boys escaped, and the oldest one, Quannah, became chief of the Comanches. He was later known as Quannah Parker.

The squaw and her child were sent to Camp Cooper, where they received all necessary attention. Although uncertain, yet it was believed that the dirty squaw was none other than Cynthia Ann Parker, the little girl who was captured in the massacre of Fort Parker in 1836.

She had entirely lost her own language during the 24 years among the Comanches. As she could not answer questions, it seemed very doubtful if she could ever be identified.

Her uncle, Major Isaac Parker, who lived near Weatherford, was sent for to see if there was anything about the captive that would lead to her identity. She had even forgotten the incident of her capture. Questioned by an interpreter she could remember nothing about it. Major Parker was present when these questions were asked her in the Comanche tongue, and when she could tell nothing, the old man turned away in despair.

Someone present who was not familiar with the story, asked the major what the name of his niece was. He turned around and again looked at the wild looking woman, remarking "My niece was named Cynthia Ann."

At this name her face lighted up, she became excited, and striking her breast said: "Cynthia Ann! Cynthia Ann!" The sound of that once familiar name was the last lingering remembrance of the home at the fort, and it touched a responsive chord in her nature. The sudden look gave way to a smile, and there was no doubt now that she was the long lost and long mourned Cynthia Ann Parker. When Major Parker left for his home he took Cynthia Ann and her child with him where she was gladly welcomed by her relatives.

Back to Civilization.
Notwithstanding all of this, she had to be watched for a long time, as she was restless and had a desire to go back to the plains and find the Indians. During the sitting of the session convention, Major Parker carried her to Austin. On one occasion Mrs. John Henry Brown and Mrs. N. C. Raymond dressed her nicely and took her into the gallery of the hall while the convention was in session. Here she became alarmed, thinking it was an assembly of chiefs sitting in judgment on her life. Mrs. Brown beckoned to her husband, Hon. John Henry Brown, who was a member of the convention. He came at once and assured the poor half-wild woman that she was among friends.

Her mother tongue gradually came back to her and a few incidents prior to her capture. She learned to spin and weave during the civil war and was very useful in many ways about the house. She, however, never forgot those two boys whom she last saw in the heat of battle among the charging rangers. She had hopes as long would see them again. Some day she would see them again. Some day that the Indian name of her little girl was Len Leoti, in English "Pearly Flower." The Indian name of the mother was Preloch.

BECKLEY WELL GOOD PRODUCER

SAID TO BE BEST PRODUCER YET BROUGHT IN IN 1030 FOOT SAND.

IT CLEANED ITSELF

Last Week Saw Important Developments in the Oil Field—Operators Encouraged.

What is said to be the best well yet brought in in the 1030 foot sand at Electra is 'Producers' No. 1 on the Beckley tract in the southwest corner of lot No. 2 of the Torrey survey. This well cleaned itself today and is reported to be good for better than 500 barrels and some reports say that it will be good for two thousand barrels. Accurate information could not be obtained last night, but it is certain that the well is one of the best in the field.

This well coming in as it did at the end of an eventful week is a great encouragement to the operators in the field.

Corsicana Petroleum Company's Brewer No. 3 was placed on the pump today and is reported to be good for about 100 barrels. Nothing definite could be learned concerning the well on the Fisher tract yesterday.

The 99 Pumping Company's well at Petrolia, is not yet cleaned but will probably come in Monday. There is much interest in this well.

The Benson Oil Company started drilling at Old Thornberry yesterday and have gotten a good start.

The Avis Oil and Gas Company has passed through the rock formation which makes drilling slow the first week and are now down about three hundred feet. Oil men are now watching this well with much greater interest than at first.

FIVE BOOTLEGGERS IN SINGLE NIGHT

Constable Walkup and His Deputy Made Good Haul Sunday Night.

Five bootleggers in a single night would be considered a good catch by any officer and that's what Constable S. Walkup and his deputy, W. A. Lane did Sunday night at Electra. One man purchased whiskey from each of the five and they were arrested singly and without the knowledge of the others. They were brought down and placed in the county jail this afternoon. Tom Reed, Joe Shaffer, Jack Gordon, Sam Sanders and W. C. Buckhold were the names of the complaints.

Ava, aged 12, and Pauline, aged 7 or 8 years, two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Hines, who live about two miles southwest of this city, on the road to the lake, have been sick for some days with pneumonia, and both are in a serious condition. The Hines family reside in what is known as the old Taylor place.

Texas Industrial Notes

One thousand dollars has been raised by the Commercial Club of Brownwood to be offered as prizes to farmers living in the trade territory of Brownwood who will diversify and raise other crops than cotton.

It is reported that the Mackay Telegraph Company will build a telephone line along the right-of-way of the T. & P. railroad from Texarkana to Sherman, and of the Frisco, from Sherman to Dallas.

The Gulf Coast Truck and Fruit Growers Association has been organized by Swedish farmers, settled about four miles east of Stowell.

Funds are being subscribed for the erection of a large peanut oil mill at El Campo.

Arrangements are being made for the extension of the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass Railway from Laredo to a point south along the Rio Grande. Work will begin early in the spring.

A special train will arrive in Brownsville, Feb. 27th, with one hundred sightseers from St. Louis who will spend two weeks touring the Gulf Coast country from Galveston to Brownsville.

Six carloads of cattle were recently shipped out of Belton to Kansas City markets.

There has been considerable activity in the cattle markets at Seminole the past week. Deals aggregating over \$100,000 were closed, most of the cattle being shipped to Denver, Colorado.

Between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty automobiles, carrying over four hundred people, will leave San Antonio this week for the Medina dam site excursion to be given under the auspices of the Bexar County Highway League.

A charter has been granted the People's Oil & Gas Company of Wichita Falls; capital stock \$250,000.

It is reported that the Katy Railroad will erect a plant at Waco for the purpose of removing lime from water, the cost to be approximately 100,000.

An election will be held in the near future, to vote on the issuance of \$150,000 of bonds for good roads construction in Tom Green county.

Beaumont business men have purchased seven miles of river frontage on the Neches river, to be held for terminal sites and wharves.

Citizens of Corpus Christi are planning to build a causeway over the bay from the end of the reef to the city.

The Pierce-Fordyce Oil Company is erecting a large storage plant and office building in Houston.

The Kingsville Commercial Club will start a lively campaign for five hundred new members.

During the month of January, the Texas fisherman sold \$80,000 in oysters and \$36,600 in fish.

One hundred acres of malaga and muscat grapes have recently been planted in Toyah Valley.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Beaumont are making efforts to secure the erection of a new Frisco railway depot in that city.

Valuable deposits of fire-proof brick and pottery clay in great quantities have been found in Coleman county.

It is reported that officials of Ellis county are planning to macadamize all roads in that county. Bonds have already been voted to the amount of \$550,000, and over two hundred miles of gravelled roads have been constructed.

A Young Men's Business Club has been formed at Shamrock.

The farmers of Hardin county will organize a Truck Growers Association.

Building permits at Houston for the month of January were \$308,000.

Work on the construction of a fac-

tory at Denison for the manufacture of boxes baskets and crates will begin within the next thirty days. The plant will have a capacity of one carload of finished product daily.

Twenty sections of land in the eastern part of Andrews county have recently been sold for colonization purposes. A number of wells will be sunk and the tracts irrigated.

A miniature farm, illustrating the adaptability of the Tarrant county soils to the growing of wheat, corn, cotton and other products, will be a feature of the county land exhibit at the Fat Stock show at Fort Worth in March.

Arrangements are being made by the Commercial Club of Pecos for the establishment of a sugar beet factory at that place.

An election will be held in Calhoun county to vote on a \$100,000 bond issue for good roads construction.

A new hotel to cost approximately \$700,000 will be built at El Paso.

A heavy pressure of gas has been found at a depth of 2,000 feet in a well being sunk by the Texas Caddo Oil Company, sixteen miles east of Jefferson.

An election will be held February 12th to vote on issuing bonds of \$200,000 for building good roads in El Paso county.

A Commercial Club has been organized at Maypearl.

A rich vein of copper ore has been found at Anson, Jones county.

Construction work will begin on the extension of the M., K. & T. railroad between San Marcos and Austin within the next thirty days.

A new hotel will be built at Beeville, under the auspices of the Young Men's Progressive League.

STATISTICS ABOUT TEXAS SCHOOLS

Scholastic Census Shows Nearly Million Children of School Age in Texas.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 12.—The scholastic population of Texas for 1911-12, which was taken in May, 1911, shows that there were 991,409 children in the state over 7 and under 17 years of age, September 1, 1911, that are entitled to free tuition in the public schools. This gives a gain of 23,143 over the enumeration of a year ago. Using this figure as a basis for the annual apportionment of the State's available funds, the State Board of Education apportioned to each of the school districts for the year 1911-12, either through the county or direct from Austin, the sum of \$6.80 for educational purposes for every child of school age enumerated in the scholastic census. The sum for 1911-12 amounts to \$6,741,581.20.

The permanent school fund is \$72,040,000. The total available fund derived from state, county and local sources is \$13,351,121. The income from the county permanent fund and from local sources will give an average of \$6.66 per capita, making a general average throughout the state was \$13.46 for the maintenance of the schools for the present scholastic year. This is almost \$3.00 more per capita than for the previous year.

There are 20,742 certified teachers in the public schools of Texas, 17,566 of these being white teachers and 3,176 colored. Of the total number of teachers 68.65 per cent hold State certificates, 3.35 hold city certificates and 28 per cent hold county certificates. The general average salary of a white teacher in Texas for 1909-10 was \$405.82, as compared with \$394.23 in 1908-9. It will be observed that there has been a material increase in every instance.

H. V. Clup, who is connected with the Western Electric Company of Dallas arrived here last night and will spend several days in the city as the guest of friends.

No anxiety on Baking-day if you use

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Insures light, sweet, wholesome food
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder

No Alum
No Lime Phosphate

Geography of Oil and Gas With Reference to Occurrences in Texas

(By Alexander Deussen, Instructor in Geology in the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.)

It is very probably true that most citizens of Texas would welcome a popular statement of the facts relating to the geology of oil and gas—a description of the conditions under which oil and gas occur in Texas as these facts have been disclosed by surveys made during the course of the past few years. Among the great mass of the people this writer knows from his experiences with them in the course of his geological investigations there is a very great desire for information of this kind, and unfortunately there is little opportunity for them to acquire it in a way that they can understand.

He wishes, therefore, to discuss in the present article the subject of oil and gas, and to indicate why it is that these substances occur in the spots they do, and what surface "indications" are of value in prospecting for these important materials.

All of the oil fields of Texas are associated with certain types of geological structure, which merit careful description.

Oil is a very mobile liquid, and moves freely through the circulating channels of the earth's crust unless obstructed in chambers of receptacles of the underground channels. The channels through which oil will move, if the oil is permitted to do so, are not open passages, like caves or caverns, as is often imagined, but are stratas of sand and sandstone or porous limestone, in the pores of which the oil is free to move like water. Unless a rock sufficiently porous to hold water is met by a drill in prospecting for oil, it is idle to expect such a substance to be found. A porous reservoir is one of the necessary factors in an oil-bearing structure.

Equally important is an impervious stratum through which oil can not pass, and this must overlie the porous reservoir. Such a material is clay or shale. The oil sand in every oil field is overlaid by an impervious "cap rock" which is commonly a shale, clay or "gumbo," or "soapstone" and sometimes a firm, compact limestone.

A third necessary condition must be a source from which oil can come, but this condition is of negligible importance for most regions, because there are only very few places, and possibly none at all, where the conditions have not been favorable to the generation and formation of oil. At least in Texas we feel no concern over the absence of this condition, because we find evidences of oil in so many localities and in rocks of all ages. The problem of finding oil in this state is not at all one of discovering where oil has been generated or evolved; we know that oil has circulated through practically all of rock systems. The problem is one simply of finding and locating places where those receptacles occur which are capable of trapping, holding, storing and accumulating the oil in its circulation through the underground system.

Oil Storing Reservoir.
If a porous reservoir, capped by an impervious "gumbo" or shale, has through one cause or another been thrown into an arch, or dome, it will form a receptacle which is capable of storing oil. And it is in such domes that the oil of Texas and other states has been stored by nature, and in such domes it is always found.

Storing of Well.
When a well is sunk at a certain

depth it strikes only salt water. A well sunk, perhaps half a mile distant, strikes oil and when the oil and gas are exhausted, salt water enters the hole. A well sunk, perhaps a quarter-mile distant, strikes gas, which may later be replaced by oil and then by salt water.

That these structures are not merely imaginary or theoretical things is proved by the surveys that have been made of the various oil fields. A careful compilation of data on the Spindletop field shows that the oil-storing reservoir in such a dome.

At Caddo, La., there is also a dome, but it is of slightly different nature and origin from that at Spindletop. In every field that has ever been surveyed and investigated a structure of this kind is present. Their existence is recognized by every intelligent drilled and oil expert. It is axiomatic that no oil can exist unless some such structure is present.

Profound movements in the crust of the earth—such as we know have occurred in Texas—for example, the Balcones fault, along which one block of the earth's crust has slipped by the other from 300 to 1,000—either the direct or indirect cause for the formation of these oil structures. By these movements these stratas are compressed or squeezed in certain directions, with the result that the crust is ridged or arched along certain lines—much the same as when a sheet of paper is taken in the two hands and the attempt is made to accommodate it to a narrower space. The result will be that the paper will be arched along certain lines and depressed along others. Technically, we call these arches, folds, flexures or anti-clines.

The earth's crust has been subjected to these compressing forces throughout the course of its history, and it is needless to say that these forces have not always acted in the same direction. As a result of the movements it has come to pass that these ridges or arches cross each other at various angles. Wherever two sets of arches cross, there the strata will be elevated in the form of a dome, the shape of which is roughly that often inverted spoon.

Spots of "Pools"
This is the reason why oil is found only in spots or "pools" and why it is not widely and universally distributed like the water of an artesian reservoir.

The structures which have been responsible for the storage of the oil at Corsicana, Caddo and Powell (and probably also at Petrolia and Electra, though thus far these latter two have not been studied) are of this nature—the domes represent points where folds intersect. Most of the oil pools of the world have been formed in this way. The oil structures of Southeast Texas however, are of slightly different origin.

Those earth movements which form folds or ridges also produce cracks, or breaks, or faults, where the strata are not sufficiently elastic when subjected to stress. Folds and faults are commonly associated with each other, therefore, because they are the product of the same causes. Where faults occur, folds may be looked for and vice versa.

(Continued on Page Five)

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler of Jersey City New Jersey, have been granted a permit to do business in Texas with principal offices in Dallas; capital stock \$2,000,000.

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You can still make two big, satisfying pies from one 10c package of None Such Mince Meat

At all grocers
MERRILL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT
"LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE"

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Ed Howard General Manager

The street car and the church are
not the only places where "the end
seat hog" gets in his work. If you
don't believe this visit a moving picture
show.

Judge Ramsey has announced that
he would open his campaign for the
governorship at Gonzales

The actual number of poll tax re-
ceipts issued in Clay county for the
year 1911 up to Feb. 1st, as given by
the People's Review of Henrietta, was
2427, as against 2487 for the previous
year, showing a decrease of 60.

There are so many candidates for
Congressman at large, that it is rather
a difficult matter to get all their
names. When the Times can succeed
in securing the list it will publish
them, even if it requires half a column.
Only two are to be elected.

By keeping up the fuss down in Mex-
ico it looks like the Mexicans are do-
ing all in their power to annex that
country to the United States. It would
perhaps be just as well to do that as
to maintain a standing army along the
border.

Two men charged with assaulting a
strike-breaker at Houston, have re-
ceived long jail sentences, not as a
punishment for the offense itself, but
for contempt of court. A person may
commit murder and escape the peni-
tentiary, but has got to be a good one to
escape the penalty for contempt of court.

Gov. Colquhoun has issued a proclama-
tion naming Feb. 22nd as Arbor Day.
The day will be observed by most of
the public schools of the state, by ad-
journing in order to allow the children
the plant trees, either at their homes
or on the school grounds.

The following news item from Aus-
tin indicates that somebody is trying
to climb upon Congressman Radfield's
plafond: "J. F. Wolters has resigned
his position as Texas representative of
the Pullman Car Co. James F. Story,
his law partner, has been appointed in
his stead."

Morris Sheppard has tentatively ac-
cepted Colonel J. F. Wolters' challenge
for a series of debates in their race for
the United States senate. Congress-
man Sheppard has the reputation of
being a brilliant orator, but when Col-
onel Jake gets through with him he
will wonder "where he is at."—League
City News.

It's not to be a pugilistic encounter,
is it?

Physicians and medical authorities
generally of the present day, in their
writings describing the many new
ways of treating diseases, such as men-
ingitis, etc., seem to have great pity
for the ignorance of the profession of
the past generation. It would perhaps,
be quite interesting to know in advance
what the next or future generation of
physicians will think of present day
methods of treating diseases.

Senator La Follette, whose candida-
cy for the Republican presidential
nomination has suffered a severe set-
back since the agitation of "Roosevelt
for a third term" was started, seems to
realize better than his campaign man-
agers that there is no hope for his nom-
ination, and in one of his recent speech-
es said: "If a Democrat is to be elected
president, I prefer Wilson to be elected
others."

Far be it from us to throw cold
water upon the hopeful dreams of a
bright young man, but we have a re-
port that a lot of Texas voters hewed
off a chunk of the last northern to pre-
sent to Morris Sheppard next July on
the day he is likely to do the most per-
spiring.—Austin Statesman.

Hold some of your sympathy in cold
storage. There is another who is in
the race, or at least, who has been
made to believe he is of senatorial
size, who will need it after the race is
over. With three in the race, Shep-
pard can easily spare a few thousand
votes and still have a safe majority.

The Texas Farm Co-operator, of
which D. J. Nell, is editor-in-chief,
sounds the following warning: "S" the
people continue the present State
administration the State will be bank-
rupt. Taxes are almost one-third high-
er than they were last year. There is
something wrong in the administra-
tion of State affairs. There seems to
be a recklessness in the handling of
the people's money that can only be
stopped by the election of men who
will administer the affairs of State in
the interest of the people."

At the present time the Senate is
composed of 49 Republicans and 42
Democrats with one vacancy in Colo-
rado. With the two Democratic Sen-
ators to be elected from New Mexico
and the two from Arizona, and good
chances for the election of one Demo-
cratic senator from Colorado, one from
Nebraska, and one from Nevada, if suc-
cessful, would make the Senate a tie.
Then all that remains to get control
will be the election of a Democratic
Vice President. In such an event, the
Democratic party will have control of
both the House and Senate, and also
the Presidency. This is like counting
the chickens before they are hatched, but
from the way things now look, politi-
cally, it may happen.

A splendid rain fell over this section
last night, probably as much as 3-4 of
an inch, and it came at a time it was
needed for growing crops, which had
suffered greatly from the hard sand-
storm of the 3rd of February, doing
great damage to wheat crops. This
rain will, it is certain, repair to some
extent the damage to crops by the high
winds, and wheat farmers feel more
encouraged than they did before the
rain of last night fell.

Port Worth is now identified as the
place where the Sneed trial is taking
place—Austin Statesman.

Also as the place where it is not
altogether safe for a preacher to "ag-
itate" law enforcement from his pulpit;
and if he persists, it will be at the peril
of his life or the destruction by fire
of his church. That is what has hap-
pened at Fort Worth, and unless the
attempt to prove that the preacher
shot at himself, burned his own church
and then attempted to burn his resi-
dence succeeds, Fort Worth's "rep."
as a "wide open" town will have been
once more finally established, a condi-
tion which had not before existed
since the days of Jim Courtwright
and Luke Short.

From the way things look now, ex-
President Roosevelt is willing to ac-
cept the Republican nomination, pro-
viding he can be reasonably assured
that he can get it. He has never yet
said he was a candidate, but from all
indications is doing his utmost to con-
vince the party that unless he is the
nominee the chances for a victory are
small. This attitude of the ex-presi-
dent has had the effect of causing his
friends to get to work, and to do more
effective work than if he had come
out boldly and announced that he was
a candidate. His friends contend that
he is the only Republican who can win,
and in this contention they are per-
haps more correct than they will be
willing to acknowledge, should their
efforts in the ex-president's behalf
fail. The friends of President Taft
are using as their principal weapon
against the nomination of Roosevelt the
"third term" idea, and this may
succeed in bringing back to Taft many
who have deserted him in the past few
weeks.

DOWN AND OUT.

Senator Robert M. La Follette has
as effectively expunged himself from
the political map as if he had renoun-
ced his allegiance to Uncle Sam and
migrated to the unexplored regions of
Australia. In his speech at the Peri-
odical Publishers' Association Banquet
in Philadelphia Saturday night, the
Pompadoro Wolverine forgot himself
and exoriated the newspapers, and
questioned the sincerity of the report-
ers of the land. He had just as well go
and write "ye who enter here leave
behind" over the door of his political
headquarters.

The News gave La Follette credit
for more sense. It thought he knew
the story of a greater than he from
his own state who once forgot himself
and spoke his own mind concerning
the newspapers of the country in gen-
eral and the Washington reports in par-
ticular. Matt Carpenter was the ablest
Wolverine ever in the Senate of the
United States. Newspaper resentment
at a merited rebuke not onlyounded
him into private life but did not stop
at the desecration of his grave. A pre-
sent day senator with far more brains
than La Follette is the victim not of
his antagonism but his indifference to
the newspapers of the country.

With two such shining examples of
what the press can do for those it
chooses to boost, as Bryan and Roose-
velt, Robert Pompadoro was certainly
beside himself when he said out loud
what he really thought of the press
and the reporters of this country. Had
he misrepresented them it would not
have been so harmful to his cause. He
has been getting a lot of free advertis-
ing and a reputation fully equal to his
merits—he has been given attributes
of statesmanship which the Congres-
sional Record fails to reveal, but he had
as well sing the requiem to his hopes
for the future.—Rowell Morning News.

Judge Swain's court down at Fort
Worth is making a record as to time
in the trial of J. B. Sneed for the mur-
der of A. G. Boyce, Sr. The killing
occurred on February 13 and the trial
was begun in less than two weeks, not-
withstanding the defendant did all that
wealth and influence could accomplish
to defer the trial. Motion after motion
was argued by the defense, all having
for their purpose the postponement
of the trial, but all to no effect as
Judge Swayne denied every one and
compelled Sneed to go into trial. In
doing so, friends of the accused man
feel sure the judge has committed re-
versible error, and this is entirely pos-
sible, for in these late years it seems
nearly impossible for a judge to con-
duct a closely contested trial without
committing such error. Considering
the uniform ease with which attor-
neys usually get bad cases deferred

or continued it has been a general sur-
prise that this rich man was forced in-
to turn over a new leaf. If it were the
trial so soon and it does seem that
there has been some discrimination or
else the Fort Worth judge has decided
general custom in Texas to have
speedy and prompt trials there would
have been no surprise in this case, but
such is not the rule and it has long
been the rule that men of wealth can
have their trials put off indefinitely.
Sneed ought to be tried just like an
humble citizen and the humble citizen
ought to have the same chance as
Sneed. We do not believe in punish-
ing a man because he is rich nor be-
cause he is poor, but the courts have
not generally been conducted along
such lines.—Childress Post.

WILSON AND FOLK FOR 1912.

Wilson and Folk sounds good to us
for 1912. One man representing the
East, the other the West, both born
in the South. Both clean, strong, cour-
ageous, incorruptible—democrats of
presidential caliber. Both in full sym-
pathy with the desires and demands
of the American people for a square
deal government at Washington. Both
tried and proved state executives of
the highest class. Both men well and
widely known to the American people.
If the conservative wing controls the
democracy this year, Harmon and Un-
derwood—or Underwood and Harmon—
would make up an ideal ticket. Both
are strong, clean, high-grade public
men. Either as president would prob-
ably come nearer giving the people a
clean, economical government than
either Taft or Roosevelt.

Both Harmon and Underwood
are attained with protectionism and
the corporate influences which have
too long controlled the federal gov-
ernment under republican administra-
tions. For that reason The Chronicle
in common with an undoubtedly large
majority of the members of the demo-
cratic party, prefers the nomination of
Wilson and Folk.

The Chronicle agrees with Wilson
and Folk, that, while citizens engaged
in corporate enterprises, big or little,
are entitled to equal justice, they are
not entitled to special privileges under
the government which are denied to
other citizens acting individually.

We do not feel sure Harmon and Un-
derwood could win, and we do feel
sure Wilson and Folk could win, be-
cause we believe the latter pair more
nearly represent the general temper
of the American people in this period
of time.—Houston Chronicle.

ON WORRYING.

Worry is a disease. In fact, it is
often times associated with a physical
disorder of some kind. The inclina-
tion to worry over trifles is universal.
Some people have acquired the worry
habit. It sticks to them like an adhe-
sive plaster. Their first mental efforts
on rising each day is to seek out some
unpleasant object to worry about. One
can readily imagine the disappoint-
ment that would ensue should a person
of this character find nothing to worry
about. But, this would be an unusual
situation, for one can always find
something to worry about. If not a
misfortune of yesterday, then one of
the day before—if not of this year, then
of last year. If you are a victim of it,
worry habit, you are wasting valuable
energies. Rest assured that life will
be of little value to you or to anyone
else.

Physical exercise is of invaluable as-
sistance in this respect. When you
find, for instance, that you cannot
possibly avoid worrying, then imme-
diately find some means of actively
using the muscles of your body. Take
a long walk, or play some game in the
open air that will keep you continuous-
ly and pleasantly occupied. If this is
difficult or impossible, take some exer-
cise in your room. Work persistent-
ly and vigorously until the blood is
bounding through your arteries, until
you feel the pulsation of new life stir-
ring your entire physical organism.
Realize the tremendous possibilities in
life and stop wasting your time with
trifling grievances. You must remem-
ber that worries are never important,
notwithstanding the value they may
seem to assume in your life. Their
only importance is the power they have
for harm, and if their power is evil,
then by all means they should be re-
cognized as evil, and every effort should
be made to stamp them out of your life.
You can rest assured that the exercises
taken as a worry cure will accomplish
the desired purpose if they are given
your entire attention, and use all the
muscles of your body and vigorously
arouse the activity of your lungs and
heart.—From Physical Culture for Oc-
tober.

The offense for carrying a pistol on-
one's person in the State of New York
is to be made a felony, as it should be
in every state in the union. The pres-
ent law imposes a fine, and an im-
prisonment in the county jail for a cer-
tain number of days. The imprison-
ment, however, is left to the discre-
tion of the court, and is rarely ever
imposed. It is rare that any law abid-
ing citizen has occasion to pack a gun,
and the law as now, has little terror
for the law-abiding man and common
citizen. By the time a few of them
were forced to terms in State prison
for being found with pistols on their
person without authority of law, it
would have a tendency to discourage
the practice in others. And again, if
the law was strengthened or the pen-
alty for carrying pistols made more
severe, there would not be so many mur-
ders to record.

Dr. Prothro, Dentist, Suite No. 1,
Ward Building. Phone 198. 62-10

That old adage, "when the devil was
sick, the devil got well, devil the saint
was he," is again illustrated in the
case of Banker Walsh. When seeking
a pardon from the President of the
United States he was so sick he could
not possibly live more than a few
weeks. But, the pardon granted, he
is rapidly recovering and many ex-
pect to see him an active figure on
Wall Street within the next few
months.—Lawton Star.

Must have you wires crossed. Bank-
er Walsh died within a very few days
after he was released from the Fed-
eral penitentiary. Perhaps it is Bank-
er Morse you refer to, but if so, the
facts do not bear your statement out.

Does it pay to advertise? We should
guess yes. A few days ago the Times
lost its telephone directory, and asked
for another, but the Company could
not supply it. We were up against a
hard proposition, unless one could be
found, and therefore concluded the
best and quickest way out of it was to
advertise for a copy. This was done,
and before the ink was dry on the pa-
per, we had the directory. That was
not all. As many as a dozen could
have been obtained. Noting the little
ad, one of our prominent, good looking
citizens clipped it from a paper and
enclosed it to the general manager at
Dallas, which brought forth the ex-
planation that 1500 directories were
printed in September, at which time
there were only 1143 phones to be sup-
plied, and that number was deemed suf-
ficient. But that a new directory—
1700 copies, would be ordered printed
by March 1st, and the Times is given
the assurance that if it remains on its
good behavior, it will be one among the
first of the telephone company's pa-
trons to be supplied with a new direc-
tory. "It pays to advertise."

The withdrawal of ex-Governor Folk
from the Democratic presidential con-
test in favor of Champ Clark makes it
more certain than before that the
State of Missouri will go for the Dem-
ocratic nominee for president, it
makes no difference whether it is
Clark, Wilson, Harmon or Underwood.
Mr. Folk did the nice thing, and is a
bigger man now than ever before. Had
he stayed in the race, causing a divided
delegation to be sent to the Balti-
more convention, the chances are that
the Democrats of that state would have
been divided at the general election.
In such an event the vote of Missouri
might have been cast for the Republi-
can candidate.

BUSINESS HONESTY.

Certain Boston business men, con-
fronted with the question as to the
honesty of their business methods,
have frankly admitted that in view of
the grinding competition it is impos-
sible for them to be technically honest
in their business methods of today.

They go even further than this and
say that no business is conducted on
strictly honest principles. It is a pain-
ful admission, but it is far better to
speak truthfully in this respect than
to make matters worse by misrepres-
enting the facts as they really are.

The fact is that competition is crush-
ing out honesty. Men are honest, in
a matter of fact sort of way. They are
honest in their business affairs, in the
payment of their just debts, in their
protection of their family interests,
but in the matters of trade they are
not living up to the letter of the law.

The effect is felt in every branch of
business. The excuse is offered by
the great majority that business is busi-
ness. So it is. But why should not
business be an honest business? Why
should the purchaser be deceived?

The old question is once more re-
vived. Is honesty the best policy in
business? In discussing the question,
the Boston business men point out the
fact that it is the best policy of busi-
ness. If all business men will be hon-
est, where one man is not, and takes
advantage of the tricks in trade, he
forces ahead. The man who conducts
his business along severely honest busi-
ness principles finds himself dropping
into the rear. If he must keep ahead
with the man who is prospering, he
must follow his sharp business meth-
ods; and such methods are frequently
lacking in the fundamental principles
of honesty.

Competition in business and truth-
telling are mutually exclusive things.
Where one is the other is not. A man
whose bread and butter, and whose
family's bread and butter, to say noth-
ing of his motor car, his own brand,
of this or the other kind of a thing,
simply cannot tell the truth regarding
his competitors' goods or his competi-
tors' character, according to the con-
sensus of opinion expressed by Bos-
ton merchants.

Honesty is the outward and per-
sonal manifestation of truth. Unless
truth is respected utterly and domi-
nates all human affairs, there can be
no such thing as honesty. So long as
competition continues to be a rule of
business, real honesty looks to be far
away from becoming possible in the
business world.

Yet the keynote of real success—
success of a permanent character—
must be based upon honesty in busi-
ness as well as honesty in living.—
Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Have you visited the cemetery re-
cently? If so you were pleased with
the work being done. Did you lend a
hand? "You haven't time!" the Wich-
ita Marble & Granite Works has time
to do the work for you. Telephone 440.
231-67c

The post office for today is deluged
with a "second Christmas" rush on
account of the Valentine day mail.

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 sale of these goods 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.

McCALL DEFENDS PRESIDENT TAFT

Incidentally He Takes a Shot at
Former President Theodore
Roosevelt.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—"The
sanity and sensible methods of the
first republican president are shown
by his successor today," declared
Representative McCall, of Massachu-
setts, at the Lincoln Day banquet of
the Young Men's Republican Club
here last night. "Instead of mounting
a war horse and tilting to the sound
of music against the trusts the Presi-
dent is taking the only suitable and
effective course."

Mr. McCall, for many years a re-
publican leader in the National House
of Representatives, recently declared
against Presidential third terms in-
cluding a reference to President
Roosevelt's declaration that he would
not be a candidate for re-election.

"The country today," said Mr. Mc-
Call, "has its full share of men of
narrow range of vision, who have the
perception to see a generally admit-
ted evil and are utterly lacking in ev-
ery quality necessary to bring about
its abolition. The evils of society
have as much to hope from those who
advocate reform and progress as mere
political trade marks as from the
most extreme advocates of existing
conditions."

"There are two ways of dealing
with trusts; one, to rail-at them in
violent language and the other to
employ the law. The former method
has been tried most valorously and
the trusts have enjoyed it; they have
waxed fat and kicked under the harsh-
language treatment."

"President Taft has adopted the
less spectacular method. He has
chosen to pursue the law and to pro-
ceed in the courts and as a result the
statute which for twenty years had
appeared vague and doubtful has, by
judicial construction, been given a
definite force against monopoly with-
out the slightest injury to honest
business enterprise."

"There can be no comparison in
any balanced mind between the peace-
ful method of the law and the system
under which men would rush to
Washington and sue for abolition.
The one method is the very thing for
which our government stands. The
latter applies uniformly to all men,
to rich and poor alike; the former
stands for inequality, for favoritism,
and sooner or later will be the parent
of the grossest corruption and sub-
versive of our system of govern-
ment."

Meantime, said Mr. McCall, the
President had been denounced by
many.
"It is true," he added, "that he is
not a political sleight of hand per-
former. He is unable to delight the
multitude by swallowing words, he
cannot stand upon a stage and pre-
tend to do one thing while he is re-
ally doing another. But in the sense
that he is frank and open with the
people and that they are fully in his
confidence he is an excellent politi-
cian."

Mr. McCall defended the President's
course with regard to Mexico as "part
of a great policy which aims at
amputating mankind from servitude
to war," and said "we have had states-
men who would have marched the
American army against the Mexican
capital." He paid tribute to the
President's policy embodied in his
treaties as diverting billions of dol-
lars from military waste to civiliza-
tion purposes.

Mr. McCall vigorously defended the
present tariff law saying it secured
adequate revenue, reduced the aver-
age ad valorem of duties on imports
under any tariff law in any fiscal year
since 1843, except four abnormal years
following the civil war and it made
American merchandise exports rise
above the \$2,000,000,000 mark. He
praised the tariff board and said that
legislation based on its work mean
the ultimate elimination of the tariff
from politics.

Mr. McCall said Lincoln was "a dis-
tinctly American product" and that
his example was a vital force in the
problem of today.

The Republican Presidential As Progressives See it.

Wm. R. Stubbs, Kansas—The administration is entrenched
behind a powerful machine. The people must fight a hard battle
to secure their choice. Our work is to enable those who do not
want the machine to make their desires known.

Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri—Already the federal machine is
in motion. The party will be swept to ruin unless by quick and
persistent organization we fight for a leader whom the people trust.

Chase S. Osborn, Michigan—The country is aflame with discontent
and the firemen are fighting without a general. The people know
the leader they want. We must fight to get him.

Chester H. Aldrich, Nebraska—The people have lost faith in the
man at the head of the government. We seek to place in power
the man who we know holds the confidence of the Republican
party.

R. S. Vessey, South Dakota—Our people demand a progressive
candidate. Roosevelt can be elected. With La Follette out of the
race Roosevelt must come forward to save the party.

Robert P. Bass, New Hampshire—The people are taking this
government into their own hands. They are even beginning to
run political parties. Their first act will be to smash the Republican
machine.

J. M. Carey, Wyoming—The Republicans of the West want a man
for President who will express in the government through a force-
ful personality the demands of the people for remedial measures.
Roosevelt is their ideal.

Wm. E. Glasscock, West Virginia—President Taft has disappointed
the people. He is not dynamic, not aggressive, not indolent. He
is conservative and inclined to prevent interference with the forces
that work for the people. Roosevelt is his opposite.

FOLK WITHDRAWS FROM THE RACE

MISSOURI'S DEMOCRATIC DELE-
GATION WILL GO INSTRUCTED
FOR CHAMP CLARK

WAS A COMPROMISE

Eighteen of Delegation to Be Friends
of Folk and Eighteen of Clark—
Bryan Suggests the Plan.

Clark Sweeps Missouri.

By United Press.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.
—Speaker Champ Clark swept
the State in the Democratic
primaries today and carried all
of the 114 counties, except 3
which went for former Gov-
ernor Folk. Delegates were
elected at township primaries
who will attend county con-
ventions and select delegates to
the State Convention at Jop-
lin. The voters did not know
of the practical withdrawal of
Folk until the voting was near-
ly over.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10.—That the
Missouri delegation to the Democratic
National Convention will be at all
times for a "native son" candidate
was made certain today as the result
of an agreement reached between
former Governor Folk and Speaker
Champ Clark whereby each will name
one half of the State delegation, and
they will vote as long as he has a
chance of winning for Clark.

This was the net result of the day's
developments in the Missouri politi-
cal situation seen here tonight by
those who have followed the fight
that has been waged between former
Governor Folk and Speaker Clark for
endorsement by the State convention.
As a result of the agreement of
Clark that the delegation shall be
split, in accordance with Wm. J.
Bryan's suggestion, the Folk faction
will name eighteen delegates and
Clark eighteen. The entire delegation
will be for Clark, but Folk's campaign
manager asserts that in return the
Clark delegates will go to Folk in
case it is evident Clark cannot be
nominated. Folk has withdrawn
from the race, but in this way he has
reserved the right to enter the lists

from the convention floor if it is evi-
dent Clark cannot be nominated and
thereby has the last call on the dele-
gation.

Local managers of Clark's campaign
were not consulted on the compromise
which the speaker agreed to today
and all afternoon there were exten-
sive conversations over long distance
telephones to Washington.

Judge Virgil Rule, head of the
Clark headquarters, absolutely repudiated
the agreement, saying that in
the open State Folk could expect
nothing and that the compromise was
unethical.

Harry B. Hawes, who traveled in
the Southwest for Harmon before the
Clark boom became active but who
is now supporting Clark, said he was
taken completely by surprise and did
not know what it all meant. Some of
the Simon pure Clark supporters de-
clared tonight that they believed the
agreement was entered into by Clark
to show conclusively that he was not
being used as a stalking horse for
Harmon, and that the Missouri dele-
gation might be expected to go to
Wilson without the working of the
leverage which they believed Folk
now has in the situation, in case it is
evident Clark cannot be nominated.

At all events, according to the
agreement outlined by Folk's cam-
paign manager Lon Sanders, Wilson
supporters declared tonight the indi-
cations now are that if it is evident
Clark cannot be nominated and the
delegation is turned to Folk, he de-
clared he believed Wilson a "true
progressive."

The agreement made tonight dif-
fers somewhat from the suggestion
made by Bryan. The Commoner sug-
gested that the delegation vote half
and half between Clark and Folk, the
one showing the least strength would
withdraw.

POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS OF MENINGITIS

Confirming his own microscopic
examination and that of Dr. E. E. Jones
of this city, Drs. Cook and Covert, the
pathologists of the Fort Worth Medi-
cal College, have written Dr. Duane
Meredith of this city saying that they
found meningococci both intra and extra
cellular in the fluid taken from the
spine of the Gates child and sent them
for examination. They say the diag-
nosis is positive, and there is now lit-
tle doubt but that the child was a vic-
tim of meningitis. The premises have
been fumigated in a most thorough
manner and there have been no other
developments reported.

ON THRONE SIXTY-THREE YEARS



All Austria-Hungary recently celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph. The venerable monarch, who was born in 1830, is in fairly good health, but appears in public very rarely nowadays and can no longer indulge in the hunting expeditions he so much enjoyed.

GEOGRAPHY OF OIL AND GAS

The oil structures of Southeast Texas—Spindle Top, Sour Lake, etc.—are associated with fault lines, and the oil storing receptacles are of secondary origin—have been formed as incidents of the chemical, physical and mechanical processes set in motion and made possible by the fault lines. Along these fault lines, pressure acting upwards—some thing the pressure of artesian water escaping up the fault planes from great depths, others think the pressure of crystallizing salt, crystallizing when the hot waters from great depth rise and cool—has lifted up the overlying strata in spots, and in some situations where considerable masses of impervious clay existed, domes capable of storing oil were evolved. Oil structures of this origin, so far as known are peculiar to Texas and Louisiana.

While Caddo and Spindle Top pools are not of the same origin, it should not be overlooked that they possess the same features and are similarly composed; that is, they present the necessary features for oil receptacles—arched porous reservoirs beneath arched impervious covers.

In Texas the crust of the earth has engaged in movements more or less profound at various intervals in the past. The particular disturbance which has resulted, however, in the formation of most of the oil structures of Texas, at least all of those found east of the line extending from Del Rio through Austin, to Gainesville which includes all of the commercial fields with the exception of two, occurred in the Tertiary period. As a result of this movement a great fissure, fracture or crack (fault) developed, along a line extending from Dallas county through Travis, Bexar and Kinney counties. Along the respective sides of this crack the earth block on the east slipped down relative to the earth block on the west, for distances varying from a few feet to 1,000 feet. This is known as the Balcones fault. A similar fault or crack developed at right angles to the Balcones fault, extending through Grayson and Fannin counties, and passing into a fold through Hopkins and Marion county into Caddo parish, Louisiana. (This is the fold with which the oil of the Caddo field is associated.)

This is the so-called Red River fault. Numerous smaller faults, paralleling the major faults, developed during the same period and as a result of the same stresses which produced the major faults. Where the strata were sufficiently elastic they accommodated the stresses not by cracking and faulting, but by folding or arching. Accompanying these movements, which was a time when earthquakes were very active in Texas, due to the jars produced by these slippings—there were also outpourings of volcanic materials at places along the cracks, notably in Uvalde county.

Series of Arches and Cracks. It has thus come to pass that there has been developed in Texas the series of folds and faults (arches and

cracks) crossing each other at nearly right angles, the intersecting points of which have either directly or indirectly presented conditions favorable for the accumulation of oil. And since then—since the earth has come to rest and remained stable—oil has been slowly and gradually accumulating beneath these receptacles.

The relation of the oil pools to the known fracture lines is strikingly demonstrated when we plot the known occurrences of oil in Texas and compare them with these known fracture lines. The occurrences follow definite lines and these lines parallel the known fracture lines. This is especially marked with the occurrences of oil and asphalt of Navarro, McLennan, Travis, Bastrop, Bexar, Medina and Uvalde counties. Also the deposits along Red River are related to the fault lines existing there. Here the faulting and the accompanying flexures have been responsible for the accumulation of the oil deposits shown along the line extending from Wichita county in Texas, to Caddo parish in Louisiana.

In some instances it happens that the actual hill or elevation formed at the surface by the arching remains intact and the folding of the strata underneath is made manifest in the hill or mound that has resulted. Such is the real origin of Spindle Top mound. This low mound, about 225 acres in extent and elevated about 15 feet above the level of the prairie, is due entirely to the folding or bending of the strata underneath. Hence it has become the common practice in the sinking of our oil wells to put them always on the hill tops in the hope that the hill has been formed by the arching of the underlying strata. Most hills in Texas are not of this origin, but are due to erosion or the removal of stream wash from the adjacent materials. If one hopes for oil because he has a hill or a mound on his land he should make sure before he attempts to drill that the hill is not due to erosion but to arching.

Most often the flexures or folds are not visible at the surface as rounded mountains, the strata of which can be seen to be arched at a single glance. In most instances the existence of these folds only becomes evident after detailed geological surveys have been made. Generally the hills that were formed as a result of the arching have been eroded away. A country, the strata of which have been highly folded, and which may be underlaid with oil at many places, may appear as flat as any other country. In such cases there would be nothing about the topography that would give one a clue to the oil underneath. In a country, the surface features of which are due to erosion, the chances are equally as good that the precious oil may lie beneath the valleys as beneath the hills. Under such conditions—contrary to popular belief—the topography of the land bears no relation whatsoever to the structure underneath, and to the oil that may exist there. Oil may occur in quantity in places where there are absolutely no "surface indications" of the kind described below at all and the only clue to the presence of such oil would be found in the folds that existed there.

Problem of Finding Oil.

If all the places where arching has occurred were known the problem of finding oil would be a comparatively simple one. Unfortunately the work of making a detailed geological map of the state is proceeding so slowly that we have little or no data on arches other than those in connection with which oil has already been discovered. The discovery of the folds here has not antedated the discovery of oil, but has followed it, or been an incident in the discovery of petroleum. Under present conditions, with our limited knowledge concerning the geology of the state, it is as easy to search directly for the oil as to hunt for the arches. The drilling that is done is in most instances carried on in a haphazard way, based generally on the occurrence of certain "oil signs" which very often in the case of local "wild cat" companies have no value whatever in connection with the problem.

Under these circumstances it is costing enormously to produce oil, for only one well in perhaps 200 actually finds it. It is safe to assert that if an accurate detailed geologic map of the state was now available, upon which was indicated the distribution of geological formations as this distribution has been ascertained not only from detailed real surveys but also from a careful study of collections of materials from wells collected during the process of drilling which data is now unfortunately lost from drillers and oil companies would have more dependable data to guide them in their explorations, and the hazard connected with the findings of oil could be greatly reduced possibly as much as 50 per cent.

It is a matter of much regret to those who have given the matter sufficient study to appreciate the facts that the work of the State Geological Survey was discontinued at the time it was, and that since then the work of accumulating data on the topography, the distribution of geological formations, the hydrography, soils and hydrology of the state has proceeded very slowly.

With the absence of adequate data on the occurrence of folds or arches the exploration for oil is carried on in this state at the present time largely on the basis of "oil signs" or so-called "surface indications." Of the "oil signs" usually depended on to undertake a drilling operation, some are of value and some are worse than useless. Many oil fields have been discovered purely through accident and as an incident of some other kind of drilling. In the United States oil was first discovered in the east while drilling wells in search of salt. In Texas oil of commercial importance was first discovered while boring for water at Corsicana, though of course, seeps had been known for many years, and in Nacogdoches county attempts had been made to find oil by boring. The finding of oil at Spindle Top, which discovery gave the great impetus to the development of the industry in Texas, was the deliberate purpose of the undertaking. Captain Lucas, who was a scientific man and a competent geologist was brilliant enough to see that the mound at Spindle Top was due to arching of the strata underneath, and this conception of this mound, coupled with the fact that natural gas was known to occur in this vicinity, led to the undertaking which resulted in the discovery of this pool.

Surface indications. Of the various surface indications the most dependable are the occurrence of oil and gas at the surface or in shallow wells. Next to the proven existence of a dome this indication is of greatest value and has led to the discovery of most of the pools in Texas. The conditions which are favorable to the accumulation of small quantities of oil and gas close to the surface and in this way they give a clue to the domes and oil underneath. Also it may happen that where folds occur there also faults and fractures occur which permit the oil and gas to escape. It does not necessarily follow, however, that wherever oil and gas occur at the surface that these substances will be found in quantity underneath. It must always be borne in mind that unless a dome of proper composition occurs at the place where the oil is sought no oil can have been stored there. These seepages may come from structures where the conditions have favored the accumulation of only a very small quantity of petroleum or from domes far removed from the place where the oil crops out, and in these cases no commercial deposit will be found.

Before a well is undertaken on the basis of such "signs" one should always make certain that it is real oil and real asphalt and real gas that exists. There is a gas formed by decaying vegetation and by muck in the bottom of ponds that will burn that is often mistaken for real oil gas. Of course such gas has no value as indicating oil. Sometimes lignite and coal and bituminous shale is taken for asphalt and sometimes water that has on it a scum of iron sulphate is mistaken for water carrying oil, and these indications are made the bases for the useless expenditure of great quantities of money that could be more profitably invested. Unless one can be sure that there is real oil, asphalt or gas present it is certainly not advisable to drill for oil, unless there is a dome present.

Other signs popularly supposed to indicate oil are bad tasting water, bare spots in fields and small hummocks or mounds. These signs only have value when it can be shown that the mineral water is connected with the oil and when the bare spots and hummocks have some relation to the oil. It has happened in some of the oil fields of Texas that the volatile sulphur compounds from oil and gas pass through the ground water, which takes up these gases and thus acquires a bad and nauseous taste and smell. When the bad taste can be shown to be due to this cause such a water would be a valuable "oil sign." It should not be forgotten, however, that sulphur and mineral water may be formed and is most commonly formed in other ways, and in such cases has no relation to oil. Many people imagine that they have petroleum on their land merely because they have bad tasting water, but no importance should be attached to such a water unless it can be fortified with seepages of oil and gas.

Bare spots in fields are most commonly alkali spots or spots poorly drained or spots where the oil is sparse and if such be the cause of the sterility of course such spots do not indicate oil.

STATE GOVERNMENT BY A COMMISSION

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13.—Double, treble and sometimes even quadruple taxation of the same property is a frequent result of loose tax laws in the United States, according to Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. Mr. Smith spoke on taxes before the Michigan Manufacturers' Association here last night, telling something of what his bureau has learned by gathering facts about the tax systems of seventeen states and arranging them in a standard form for comparison.

Lack of cooperation between the states and the absence of centralized administration in most of the states, Mr. Smith blamed largely for the unsatisfactory conditions. Under the laws of various states, he said, taxes were levied upon the person himself, upon his income, upon his securities, upon his capital, and upon his estate when he dies.

"The result is chaotic and inequitable," declared the commissioner. "The subject in our form of government, is extremely difficult, but a few of the states do at least recognize that other states exist and tax property, and that the resulting multiple taxation should as far as possible be avoided."

Mr. Smith said Michigan had reversed the usual tendency by first trying the taxing of gross receipts and then basing its tax policy mainly on the general property theory. "It has thus gone back to the older theory," he continued, "but with very different and modern practice; because it has advanced further than most states in getting at a true valuation of property. Another feature is a strongly centralized form of administration through a state commission."

"The states are gradually recognizing the importance of centralized administration. I would rather have a poor tax system with a good administration than the reverse. The local assessor is about the same the country over. Much of the real difference in revenue results comes from the greater or less effectiveness of the state administration."

In the sixteen states besides Michigan examined by the bureau, the commissioner says there is a growing tendency toward special classification. Corporations are divided for purposes of taxation into various groups, and in only one of the states examined is there no gross receipts tax.

HEAD OF OIL PUBLICATIONS HERE

P. C. Boyle, President of Derrick Publishing Co., and Petroleum Publishing Co. in the City.

P. C. Boyle, president of the Derrick Publishing Company of Oil City, Pa., and also president of the Petroleum Publishing Company, publishers of the Oil and Gas Journal and one of the foremost figures in the oil world, is in the city on his first visit to the Electric and Petrolia fields. He was accompanied down from Tulsa by A. V. Bourque of the staff of the Oil and Gas Journal and while in the city is the guest of Mr. Backen's local representative of the Oil City Derrick. Mr. Boyle expects to make a trip through the oil fields before returning to the East.

The Oil City Derrick for many years has been an authority on all branches of the oil industry and is circulated all over the world. The Oil and Gas Journal is a newer publication but also has a world-wide reputation.

Job-Printing. The Times Publishing Company has more money invested in presses, type and job printing equipment than most printing plants in cities of 10,000 inhabitants, and is prepared to do printing of all kinds with neatness and dispatch. If you want good printing call phone 147.

Woodrow Wilson Democrat

(By Savoyard, in Houston Chronicle)

"The great voice of America does not come from the seats of learning. It comes in a murmur from the hills and woods and the farms and factories and the mills, rolling on and gaining volume until it comes to us from the homes of common men. Do these murmurs echo in the corridors of universities? I have not heard them."

"The universities would make men forget their common origins, forget their universal sympathies, and join a class—and no class ever can serve America."—Woodrow Wilson.

If this man is nominated for president of the United States at the Baltimore convention, it will be due to the fact that the masses of the democratic party will take no denial from the politicians and bosses of the democratic party; and if he shall be elected president of the United States it will be due to the fact that he stands inveterately opposed to and is the relentless enemy of all there is in politics and government that such men as Jim Smith represent. Without insinuation against or aspersion of any other democratic aspirant, it is but truth to say that Woodrow Wilson is the man against whom is directed the fire of corrupt Big business and the malice of depraved Big Bosses is manifest to the least observing.

When he was nominated for governor of New Jersey, that Jim Smith set had not the slightest doubt that they owned him; but when they came to investigate they found that Wilson owned himself. Two of them were in Baltimore a few days ago and they assailed Governor Wilson bitterly, calling him "ingrate," "self-centered," "selfish," "vain," and they applied many unprintable epithets in addition. Here is one of their indictments: "Wilson let Smith spend for him \$100,000. He let Smith spend \$100,000 in electing him and then he turned him down flat. He never knew him after election. Why? Because he thought Smith might prove a detriment to his candidacy for the Presidency, and so he threw him over. Look what he did to Harvey."

Now, if Jim Smith spent \$100,000, or \$10,000, or \$1,000, or \$1, in that election, he spent it for Jim Smith. He wanted to be United States senator, as he was in 1894, and his intention was to do what he did before—defeat tariff reform. No doubt Jim Smith's vote in the next congress would be worth twice or thrice \$100,000 to the leather trust that has made him a very rich man. Wilson rejected his alliance, as later he rejected the aid of Jim Smith's fellow millionaires, Tom Ryan.

It wasn't the money of Jim Smith that elected Woodrow Wilson governor, but the character of Woodrow Wilson that elected him. The bosses awakened to find that Wilson was not with them nor of them. A native of old Virginia, of that indomitable Scotch-Irish race that has wrought so potentially to make our government the best and our republic the greatest of the nations, Wilson is the son of a beloved Presbyterian clergyman. He lived in Georgia and South Carolina, where he was a pupil in school, a teacher of youth and a lawyer at the bar. He was educated at Princeton, of which institution he was subsequently the head. He also is a graduate of the law department of the University of Virginia. In addition, he was a fellow of Johns Hopkins where he took a degree. He taught in Pennsylvania and in Connecticut. Appointed a professor of Princeton, he was raised to its presidency, an office he held when elected governor of New Jersey.

Governor Wilson is a student in the best sense of the word—he thinks profoundly on what he reads. He is gifted with the genius of taking pains, and recognizes that excellence is the fruit of labor. He is the author of several books, some of which are now standard, notably his "Congressional Government," "The State" and "A History of the American People." Before he was 30 he was an eminent publicist, and no man of the present day is better fitted for the public service of a free people. He is a practical man, an administrator. He is a creative genius, and he can make paths where there were none before. He is a man of destiny if there be such a one now on the public stage. He is a man of courage and pre-eminently independent. He could have the unanimous support of Knaveish Big Business for a wink or a nod. He scorned to bid money for the nomination. He offers character for it, and his is the highest bid as well as the best.

Woodrow Wilson is a democrat in social contact as well as a democrat in political principle. He is as approachable as the late William R. Morrison, and "free offhand" his story tells. His style is open, simple, true, direct, virile. His sincerity is manifested in every word. I take the liberty of inserting what one of the shrewdest observers of the newspaper press says of him—Marquand B. Morton of the Nashville Banner:

"Wilson's capacity for looking after details is enormous—to me almost beyond conception. He never seems to spare himself, and yet he seems to come out always with steady nerves and a smile upon his countenance. As a sample, while president of Princeton he was his own stenographer. He is a good shorthand writer, and uses it extensively—or did—in his everyday life, taking copious notes of things he wants to remember. He comes here frequent-

ly, and is one of the most popular visitors to the Banner gang. He is a genuine democrat, and sits 'round the office and talks snakes with the snake editor, horses with the horse editor, sports with the sporting editor, borrows any vacant desk upon which to write, and makes himself generally at home."

This is the man who said that the great voice of American "comes in a murmur from the hills and woods and the farms and factories and the mills, rolling on and gaining volume until it comes to us from the homes of the common men."

There spoke the constructive statesman, the contemplative philosopher, the ardent patriot, the simple democrat, the admirable gentleman.

This country needs a man. Even more acute than when old Menelaus Aetipri, in the early day of the Roman commonwealth, patched up the quarrel between patrician and plebeian by a recital of the fable that told of the strife between the stomach and the members of the body, is the breach between the privilege of the rich and the burden of the poor. That breach must be closed, that dissension composed, that tumult quieted; if peace is to reign in our republic.

There is but one remedy—justice, and justice always means equal opportunity for all. The people believe that there has been favoritism practiced in the enactment of the laws and in the administration of the laws. This opinion is deep-seated and pervades all communities where there are hewers of wood and drawers of water. One net gathers where another strewed. In the division of profits capital gets too big a share. Nay, the republican party announces that the law must insure the profit of capital, as witness the following from its platform in 1908:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, to gether with a reasonable profit to American industries."

The duty is levied to protect the product, which is the property of capital. But labor, mental and physical, must protect itself, while it is taxed to protect the steel trust that declares it can not protect itself. That is the chief abuse with which the reformer has to deal. That is the enormity that will tax all his powers—the eradication of every purely protective feature of the tariff.

On the tariff question Woodrow Wilson is as sound as a trout—sounder than some of his rivals you may wot of—one at least. That is why so many guns are trained on him. That is why predatory wealth is so anxious to beat him for the democratic nomination. If he would allow Wall Street to finance his campaign and to believe he was a reformer in speech only they would not say a word to his prejudice.

But they know him. Knowing him, they fear him. Fearing him, they hate him. And by that same token the people love him for his enemies, and no man was ever more fortunate in his enemies.

Washington, D. C.

INTERVENTION NOT CONSIDERED

STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUES CIRCULAR TO CONTRADICT ERONEOUS REPORTS

GOOD WILL IS EXPRESSED

U. S. Demands Only Respect and Protection of American Life and Property.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Realizing the danger to Americans in Mexico from the circulation of erroneous reports of proposed intervention by the United States, the State department today issued a circular to diplomatic and consular representatives denying "the foolish stories" of intervention and expressing good will and sincere friendship of the United States toward Mexico.

American representatives in Mexico are instructed to circulate this note widely and to make it plain that this Government demands only respect and protection of American life and property. The Mexican Government withdraws its request to send soldiers through Texas to El Paso.

JIM JONES TRIAL SET FOR FEBRUARY 22

Special Verdict Ordered For Trial of Man Indicted For Killing at Electra.

Jim Jones, indicted and charged with murder for the killing of a man named Morgan at Electra on Christmas day, was arraigned in the district court this morning and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge. His trial was set for Thursday, February 22 and a special venire of fifty talesmen was ordered summoned for that date.

By agreement with the district attorney the defendant's bond was continued at \$5,000.

FARMERS URGED TO USE SPLIT LOG DRAG

County Commissioner Dave Thomas wishes to remind the farmers of this precinct that he has twenty-five split-log drags which will be turned over to farmers who will agree to use them on the public roads. It has been demonstrated right around Wichita Falls that the use of these drags will do wonders in improving the roads. They are especially effective after a rain.

Representative McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, believes that the next House will have a Republican majority of at least 30.

HEAD OF PANAMA CANAL EXPOSITION



Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company, is one of the leading business men of the Pacific coast. He will devote much of his time to making a success of the great exposition that is to be held in San Francisco.

ARRESTS BEING MADE

(Continued from page 1)

be cumulative so that one defendant charged with more than one offense may face a punishment equal to the accumulated penalties of the other cases.

The arrests are going on all day in the North and East and it is expected fully fifty indicted men and important witnesses will be in the hands of the authorities before night. Nearly all of the men who have been arrested are either delegates, business agents or officials of the International Iron Workers' Union. A dispatch from Washington says that there is no evidence to connect any officials of the Federation of Labor with the conspiracy.

Conspiracy to ship dynamite is the strongest charge the government has made in any case.

The names of those already arrested follow:

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chas. N. Baum, secretary Building Trades Council. Held on \$10,000 bail.
Denver, Colo.—Henry W. Leggett, Iron Workers' Union, formerly of Pittsburgh.

Cleveland, O.—Peter J. Smith, iron worker and George Anderson, iron worker. \$5,000 bail to each.

Seranton, Pa.—M. J. Hannon, ex-iron worker.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Michael Cunane, iron worker.

Davenport, Ia.—Daniel Buckley, iron worker.

Springfield, Ill.—M. L. Pennell and J. Kavanaugh.

Duluth, Minn.—Fred Mooney.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Fred Sherman, International Iron Workers' Union.

Boston, Mass.—Michael Young, ex-member Iron Workers' Executive Committee.

Peoria, Ill.—Edward Smythe, iron worker, Jas. E. Ray, local leader of iron workers. \$5,000 bail each.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Iron Workers.

Despite contrary reports he was not arrested until today. John Butler and Herbert Hockins, first and second vice presidents of the Iron Workers' Union were also arrested.

Syracuse, N. Y.—E. E. Phillips and John Carroll, Iron Workers' officials.

Cincinnati, O.—Edward Clark and Ernest Basy.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Surgeon—P. Meadows, business agent International Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners.

Detroit, Mich.—Charles Wachsmoeller and Frank J. Murphy, Iron Workers.

St. Louis, Mo.—John Barry and Paul Morrin, Iron Workers.

Chicago, Ill.—Richard Houlihan, William Schoupe, James Cooney and James Coughlin, Iron Worker, leaders.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. B. Brown, W. J. McCain, Iron Workers.

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. E. Reddin and G. S. Effert.

New York, N. Y.—F. C. Webb, Patrick Farrell and Daniel Brophy.

Members and former members of the executive committee of the Iron Workers' Union in the above list include:

Young, of Boston; Webb and Brophy, of New York; Leggett, of Denver and Barry of St. Louis.

ADDITION WILL SOON BE COMPLETED

Work on the second story which is being added to the Anderson and Patterson building on Eighth street, which addition when completed, will be occupied by the Elks as an addition to the present club rooms of the organization, is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and it was announced today that the new addition to the building would probably be ready for occupancy on or before March 1st.

Preparations have already been made by the Elks for moving into the new addition.

On the evening of February 20th, a reception will be given by the Elks for the purpose of celebrating the fourth anniversary of the organization of the B. P. O. E. lodge in this city. A committee consisting of C. W. Bean, Morris Marcus, H. W. Gaston, Ernest Katz and one other, has been appointed to attend to the arrangements for this reception, which will be made an annual affair in future. At the first meeting of the Elks in March, which will be on the evening of the fifth of the month, the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place, and a full attendance is earnestly requested for this meeting.

F. Happy Day, former secretary of the Chamber of Commerce arrived this afternoon on business connected with a final settlement with the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Day has been in South Texas most of the time since he left Wichita Falls and has been sick the greater part of the time.

With Jim McGuire, Bobby Lowe and Joe Sugden doing scout duty the Detroit Tigers will no doubt grab their share of promising youngsters next season.

John J. Halpin, Chicago's new Chief of Detectives, was formerly a baseball player and captained the Calumet (Mich.) championship team of 1897.

WORLD'S LARGEST GUSHER OF OIL

LORD COWDRAY WELL NEAR TAMPICO, MEXICO, SPOUTS 100,000 GALLONS DAILY

IT WAS HARD TO SUBDUDE

Not Less Than \$5,000,000 Worth of Oil Was Lost Before the Well Could Be Controlled

Tampico, Mex., Feb. 13.—The Lord Cowdray gusher, near here, is the mother and father of all the gushers. It is the most stupendous gusher the world has ever seen. When she was brought in she came with a noise and a roar that scared the natives for miles around. She shot a column of oil 500 feet into the blue skies above, and so intense was the pressure from below that a giant black column of oil, smooth and glossy, shot heavenward 175 feet in a solid mass before any of the oil sprayed off from the column.

For months she spouted daily not less than 100,000 barrels of jet black oil, which overflowed the whole country, found its way through the rivers to the gulf and was visible on the waters of the gulf for hundreds of miles off shore. It ruined the waters of all the streams for leagues, destroyed the fish in the rivers and lakes and brought desolation to the owners of the shrimp and oyster beds.

The ingenuity of man was taxed to its utmost to find a solution of the vital problem of how to control and shut off the terrific flow and save the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of oil that was going to waste.

Not less than \$5,000,000 in oil was lost before the gusher was put under control, and all the time the owners were in terror of a repetition of the great Dos Bocas well, where millions went up in flames and where to this good day a red-hot boiling mud volcano occupies the spot on which was once the most famous gusher of the age. The only thing that saved the Lord Cowdray gusher from the fate of the Dos Bocas was the fact that the well penetrated a solid cap rock for a depth of 350 feet, and this rock resisted the terrific pressure from below and saved the gusher from complete annihilation. The gusher has been under perfect control for months, millions of barrels of oil are in earthen reservoirs and experts who recently examined the flow say that the well is steadily increasing in volume, and that now, if allowed to work full time, can do the remarkable feat of gushing 110,000 barrels per day.

WHAT SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. Martin Tells About a Painful Experience that Might Have Ended Seriously.

Riversville, W. Va.—Mrs. Dora Martin, in a letter from Riversville, writes: "For three years, I suffered with woefully troubles, and had pains in my back and side. I was nervous and could not sleep at night.

The doctor could not help me. He said I would have to be operated on before I could get better. I thought I would try using Cardui.

Now, I am entirely well.

I am sure Cardui saved my life. I will never be without Cardui in my home. I recommend it to my friends."

For fifty years, Cardui has been relieving pain and distress caused by woefully troubles. It will surely help you.

It goes to the spot—reaches the trouble—relieves the symptoms, and drives away the cause.

If you suffer from any symptoms of woefully trouble, take Cardui.

Your druggist sells and recommends it. Get a bottle from him today.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 4-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

"VICAR," THE QUALITY HAVANA CIGAR

WELL DESERVED.

The Praise That Comes From Thankful Wichita Falls People

One kidney remedy never fails. Wichita Falls people rely upon it.

That remedy is Doan's Kidney Pills. Wichita Falls testimony proves it always reliable.

C. C. Willard, 1222 Eighth street, Wichita Falls, Texas, says: "I have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills for two years. At that time I suffered constantly from my back and kidneys. I got Doan's Kidney Pills from Harrington's Drug Store and although other remedies had failed, Doan's Kidney Pills effected a permanent cure. Although I was never laid-up, never the less every move I made sent sharp twinges through my back. I am all over that now and never tire recommending Doan's Kidney Pills." (Statement given December 9, 1910).

No Trouble Since.

When Mr. Willard was interviewed on December 27, 1911 he said: "We still use Doan's Kidney Pills when occasion requires a kidney remedy and have always been greatly benefited. You are at liberty to continue using my statement as heretofore."

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.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

Elliot W. Major, attorney general, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Missouri.

Madison, Wis., has rejected a proposal for the adoption of the commission plan of municipal government.

Thomas Nelson Page, the noted author, is mentioned for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia.

The Democratic State committee of Arkansas has turned down a proposal for presidential preference primaries in that State.

Leo Gow, candidate for councilman in Georgetown, Colo., is said to be the first foreign born Chinaman to run for office in America.

Colorado Democrats will meet in Colorado Springs, April 29, to select twelve delegates to the national convention at Baltimore.

John Hays Hammond, president of the National Republican League, has issued a call for a meeting of the league to be held in Chicago, June 18.

Governor Ross of Massachusetts, who is said to aspire to the Democratic presidential nomination, will probably sit in the Baltimore convention as a delegate.

Milton A. Miller, a member of the Oregon legislature for 14 years, has announced his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Jonathan Bourne, Jr.

Governor Charles S. Deneen of Illinois has broken his long silence by announcing his candidacy for reelection. If he is successful he will be the first three times governor in the history of the Prairie State.

Henry St. George Tucker, a former professor at Washington and Lee University and one of the foremost legal authorities in America, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia.

CAN JURY STRIKE AN AVERAGE?

INTERESTING QUESTION RAISED IN MOTION FOR REHEARING OF CASE IN DISTRICT COURT.

IN THE ZIHLMAN CASE

Defense Alleges Jury Reached Verdict Through Averaging Amounts of Individual Jurors.

Can a jury in assessing damages in a civil suit add together the amounts which each juror thinks equitable and make the average the amount of their verdict?

This question has been raised by the defendant in the suit of Lucas Zihlman vs. the M. K. & T. Railway and is one of the grounds on which a rehearing is asked. This suit was tried at the last term of the district court and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff assessing his damages at \$6,666.66. It is alleged that this amount was agreed upon by each juror announcing the sum which he believed the defendant entitled and all of them being added together and being divided by twelve, the resultant amount being that assessed in the verdict.

Argument on the motion for a rehearing was begun yesterday but was continued until Friday afternoon. Summons have been issued for each of the jurors to appear in court at that time.

The defense is also asking for a rehearing of the case alleging errors in the judge's charge.

Getting in Society.

"Charley had a hard time getting into society, didn't he?"

"Yep. He lacked family, social graces and money, but when he got on all fours, barked, retrieved a woman's glove and wagged a feather duster for his tail, he was grabbed to society palpitating bosom!"—Baltimore Evening Sun.

THOROUGH TEST

NORTH OF TOWN

Northwestern Oil Company Has Leased 2500 Acres and Has Rig Up on Woodall Farm.

The Northwestern Oil Company has leased the farms of B. B. Woodall, E. M. Harris, J. W. Powell and John Hirsch, comprising approximately 2500 acres, and are placing a well drilling outfit on the Woodall farm, located 2 1/2 miles northwest of the city. The derrick has already been erected and most of the machinery is on the ground. The actual work of drilling begins before the end of the week.

The company is under contract to bore a well at least 3000 feet, but say they are perfectly willing to go 3000 feet if necessary in order to find oil or gas.

Their rig is one of the best make, and the company is a strong one.

Natural gas will be utilized as the fuel with which to run the machinery and a pipe line to convey the gas from the city to the Woodall farm has already been laid two-thirds of the distance.

The rig on the Woodall farm is within 300 yards of the Denver track and 16-inch casing is to be used in the well.

It is said the company has determined to make a most thorough test and if the first well proves a "duster" the rig will be moved to one of the other tracts and another test made.

The Electoral Vote.

The following is the electoral vote of the state for 1912, as based upon the reapportionment act of 1911:

Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
California	13
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	13
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	18
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	6
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	6
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	5
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	7
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	8

ATWELL AGAIN ON WITNESS STAND

Sneed Trial Delayed This Morning By a Suicide On Court House Steps.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 12.—United States Attorney Atwell was on the witness stand in the Sneed trial today. The court's opening was delayed by an old Confederate soldier named Taylor committing suicide on the court house steps by drinking carbolic acid.

Much time in Atwell's testimony was occupied with bickerings over technicalities having small apparent importance to the trial.

Dave Walker is confined to his home today with an attack of grippe.

CALLED SNEED BY VILE NAME

WITNESS TESTIFIED COL. BOYCE USED EPITHET IN SPEAKING OF SNEED.

SNEED TO TAKE STAND

Defendant Expected to Start Own Story of Tragedy This Afternoon.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 13.—Henry Bowman continued his testimony in the Sneed trial today. He said he didn't remember telling the grand jury that he had not said Boyce was going to get into trouble. Bowman said he had no recollection of discussing with Sneed who was the best criminal lawyer in Texas before the killing of Boyce. Bowman said he saw the shooting of Boyce, but could not say whether the last shot struck the slain man in the back. He said that Boyce ran away from Sneed as he started to shoot. The witness denied that he had ever heard Sneed say that he intended to keep his wife at a sanitarium as long as he lived.

Ed Powers who followed Bowman on the stand created a sensation when he testified that just before the killing he had heard Col. Boyce exclaim "There the — now."

The defendant, J. B. Sneed is expected to follow Powers on the stand.

WILL BUILD FROM ARDMORE TO WAURIKA

Announced Rock Island Will Start Extension Before June 1—May Build Into Wichita Falls.

A dispatch from Ardmore says that the Rock Island will start work before June 1 on an extension from Ardmore to Waurika. It is said the Frisco's segregated right of way across Carter and Jefferson counties in Oklahoma. It is also said that the track will be used jointly by the Frisco and Rock Island. The story is said to have the confirmation of high officials of the Rock Island.

It has long been believed that the Rock Island would build from Waurika into Wichita Falls and now that a direct line is to be built from Ardmore to Waurika it is expected that the Rock Island will no longer delay entrance into this city.

Negotiations have been conducted between local parties and the Rock Island and Frisco for several months looking toward their entrance into this city. These negotiations, however, have not progressed to a point where a definite announcement can be made.

In attempting to forecast the results of the November election it may be well to remember that six Presidents of the United States were elected by a smaller number of votes than those which woman suffrage States will control in the next electoral college.

The weather prophet doesn't always find his business profitable. We should try to forgive our enemies as we forgive ourselves.

ROOSEVELT WILL ANSWER GOVERNORS

New York, Feb. 13.—Roosevelt in commenting on the letter of the governors who met in Chicago to favor his nomination said today "I have received the letter from the eight governors sent me from Chicago and am giving it my careful consideration. I shall reply to it within a short time, probably within a week. Until that time I can say nothing on the subject."

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 Democratic primary.

For District Attorney 30th Judicial District.

S. M. POSTER

For Representative 101 District:

E. W. NAPIER

For District Clerk:

ALEX KERR.

For County Judge:

C. B. FIEDLER re-election.

H. A. FAIRCHILD

For Sheriff:

R. L. (Pete) RANDOLPH, LEWIS JERNIGAN.

For County Tax Collector:

W. H. DAUGHERTY

For County Tax Assessor:

JOHN ROBERTSON

For County Clerk:

E. P. WALSH, CARL YEAGER, GEO. THUMMINS.

For County Treasurer:

T. W. McHam

For County Attorney:

T. R. (Dad) 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:

R. T. (Tom) PICKETT, HENRY M. ALLEN

For County Commissioner Precinct 1:

JOHN P. JACKSON.

New Jersey progressives, led by former Governors Fort and Stokes, have perfected an organization which they hope will be effective in capturing the New Jersey delegates to Chicago for Colonel Roosevelt.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

A crank is almost any person who doesn't think as we do.

The weather prophet doesn't always find his business profitable.

We should try to forgive our enemies as we forgive ourselves.

FOR SOME REASON

There has been a small demand for **KRAUT** this season. We have quite a lot of **Five Gallon Kegs of Dry Packed Kraut**. This is the kind (the best) that we have always sold for \$2.25 per keg. Pure white, long cut, dry pack. We don't want to lose this and so not withstanding the fact that both cabbage and kraut have advanced materially, we will sell these while they last at, per keg.

This is not a case of selling at cost, it's a case of getting what we can. Our loss your gain.

\$1.50

Phones 35 and 604

608-610 Ohio

O. W. BEAN & SON
GROCERS AND ROASTERS OF FINE COFFEES

Phones 35 and 604

608-610 Ohio

VOL.

PROPE

JUDGE MA

NEW N

If Offenders Will Be

Injunction restored to holder in an social evil. A few days before the trial court a straining a owners and from "keep helps intere and abetting houses or p be used as Violation of the offenders and they will before Judge the contempt what penalty deserves. The injun instituted on this is the ill feeding has Wichita Fall have been t satisfactory resu

Heretofore of the city a men of the l to the city assess fines a od has never ing the evil, source of rev

NEW BR

0

The finish addition to bridge additi today and h the use of a proper has b time, but ovi wet or unfav valied here a was complete charge of ha sary fills ha on the job w ty, and the la completed y was opened u

ONLY SIX

By Associated Indianapolis seven of the dynamited ed today, the being Michae a member of the Internat Bridge and S President Ry self is upler from many t International dieted men i saving them on.

LATER—Ye afternoon.

"GREENS"

The second arranged for League took noon at the. Ring twenty- or of the "Gre the "Blues," ing more an number of ot ed in the nea Hereafter i will be desig ing the "Blu ness men, th employes of "Greens," ma the Internedi C. A. and th else," forme

So far the plons, but th witness the g ed between "Purple," w gaining at 8 the winner o the now vict today's gam was batted o