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TRANSPORTS BELIEVED VICTIMS OF GREAT CATASTROPHE

WAR ACAINST AUSTRIANS IS MEAT OF RESOLUTION

WILSON APPROVES BILL INTRODUCED IN LOWER HOUSE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The resolution to declare war on Austria was reported to the House today from the foreign affairs committee, slightly amended from the form as introduced earlier in the day by Chairman Flood who will bring it up Friday.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Postponement of the Austrian war declaration by congress until next week appeared probable today after conferences between chairman of the senate and houes fareign affairs committee.

Chairman Flood of the house committee said he hoped to get the resolution before the house tomorrow but postponement until Friday appeared probable and in such an event it was not believed that the senate could act before next week unless simultaneous consideration in both houses could be arranged.

Introduced by Flood.

The resolution for war against Austria-Hungary was introduced today in the House of Representatives by Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee in the form and language approved by the president.

It provides a declaration that because of Austria-Hungary's warlike acts against the United States in support of her ally, Germany, a state of war exists at and after noon today.

It also pledges the full resources of the United States to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Chairman Flood put th resolution in final form after consultation at the state department. He said he expected the committee to formally report it out today and that he would bring it up in the house for passage tomorrow. The official test of the war resolution follows:

Text of Resolution.

The text of the war resolution follows:

"Whereas, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian government has shown its hostility to the government and the people of the United States by severing diplomatic relations and has formally adhered to the ruthless policy of submarine warfare adopted by its ally, the Imperial German government, with which the United States is at war and has given to its ally every support and aid on both land and sea in the prosecution of the war against the government and people of the United States of America, therefore, be it:

All Resources to Be Used.

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that a state of war be and is hereby declared to exist and to have existed since noon on the fifth day of December, 1917, between the United States of America and the Imprial and Royal Austro-Hungarian government and that the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

Domestic Legislation.

Work on the domestic legislation outlined to Congress yesterday by President Wilson was begun today. Some party managers regarded it as a lengthy task while others believed it could be easily and rapidly completed.

Extension of the federal price fixing power was regarded as the most complex problem. Alien enemy legislation will be considered promptly. The department of justice is drafting a bill to meet President Wilson's recommendation. A meeting tomorrow of the Senate judiciary committee will take it up and the committee also will proceed with the soldiers and sailors civil rights bill passed by the House last session.

Chairman Newland of the Interstate Commerce Commission said he soon would confer with President Wilson on the transportation legislation.

War Work is First.

Outlining the legislative program in the House today Democratic leader Kitchin said legislation should be confined as far as possible to appropriations and war measures but that women suffrage and prohibition constitutional amendments, he expected will be taken up and voted on before the Christmas holidays. He said conservation matters will be considered.

SECRETARY M'ADOO ISSUES TREASURY REPORT FOR YEAR

EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS FOR NEXT YEAR $7,627,973,980.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Congress was informed by Secretary McAdoo in his annual report submitted today that $5,128,203,793 must be provided in addition to funds from taxes and bond issues already authorized in order to make estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, equal disbursements. If this deficit is met by a new issue of bonds, the total amount of securities to be issued in the next seven months is estimated at $9,965,423,850.

For the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1919, the estimated excess of disbursements over receipts is $7,627,973,980.

Huge war expenses and loans to America's allies at the rate of a half billion dollars a month have made these estimates many times larger than any ever presented in a secretary of the treasury's annual report. Of the $12,316,000,000 estimated ordinary expenditures for the year ending next June 30, $11,527,000,000 is for war purposes and the proportion is about the same for the fiscal year ending in 1918.

Borne Burden Well.

So far the nation has borne the financial burdens of the war well, says Secretary McAdoo, owing to healthy business conditions, and the valuable aid of the established Federal Reserve System. In the future, however, increasingly greater habits of economy must be developed by individuals and business institutions the secretary declares, and "business as usual" cannot be adopted as the guiding principle of the war. People must save and invest in government securities to avoid postponing victory.

With this admonition, Mr. McAdoo proceeds to cite the enormous figures of government receipts and expenditures which are the fruits of war times.

Estimated Receipts.

Total estimated receipts for the current fiscal year are $12,580,732,800, which with a balance in the treasury last June 30 of $1,066,983,361, makes a total of $13,647,716,161. Most of the receipts, or $8,686,000,000, are from sale of bonds and war saving certificates; ordinary receipts are $3,886,000,000, largely from war taxes; and the Panama Canal income is $7,000,000.

Ordinary disbursements are estimated at $12,316,295,223; loans to allies in the year at $6,115,000,000; public debt disbursements at $321,000,000; and Panama Canal expenses, $23,593,000; making total estimated disbursements $18,775,919,955.

In order to allow for a balance in the general fund of about $500,000,000 next June 30, congress must authorize raising of about $5,640,000,000 additional funds. This figure, together with the $3,666,000,000 of authorized but unissued Liberty Bonds, and $663,000,000 estimated receipts from war savings, make the $9,969,000,000 which Mr. McAdoo believes Americans must loan the government between now and June 30, 1918.

Loans Raise Figures.

For the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1919, the secretary estimated

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WILSON'S MESSAGE LAUDED TO SKIES BY BRITISH PRESS

LANGUAGE DOES NOT ECHO DECLARATION OF EUROPEAN ALLIANCE'S SPOKESMEN.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—President Wilson's message to congress has the fullest possible prominence in the morning newspapers but it reached London too late for much considered comment. The Daily News received warmly the president's declaration that peace should be based on generosity and justice to the exclusion of selfish claims. It adds:

"It would be affectation to pretend that this language echoes the declaration of the European spokesmen of the alliance. It is the voice of a statesman whose vision comprehends the world while theirs comprehends only half a world.

What Might Have Been.

"If President Wilson could have said earlier what he said yesterday and if in Great Britain, France and Italy the responsible leaders had made his language their own, Russia might be today driving the enemies from her borders. It may be too late to convince Russia of the identity of aim of herself and the allied democracies but it must not be too late for those democracies to learn from their greatest representatives how democracies should comport themselves in war and how they should attain peace.

"In the light of President Wilson's speech there is the statement that will mean the wiping off the slate of much that should have been wiped off before. There is no kinship between the spirit of yesterday's speech and the spirit of knockout blows or economic warfare or after the war boycotts."

London Times.

The Times says there are no half tones in the president's address, adding:

"There are no ambiguous phrases on which militarists may feed the illusion of their dupes, no hints of compromise and no suggestion of falterin or doubt to raise the spirits of the pacifists and with this straight forward and logical statement of America's aims, the last of the hope of the pacifists must founder."

Daily Graphic.

The Daily Graphic says:

"Whether this restatement, so loft in spirit, so forward-looking in effect, will have any influence on German opinion is doubtful. Then the only resort is to inflict such a military defeat upon Germany as to convince the Germans of the infamousness of their rulers. In this connection it is an excellent omen that the conference in Paris reached such a complete unaminity. America was represented at the conference and there follows the assurance that the war aims of the allies no longer can be described in any sense as imperialistic."

None of the editorials dwells especially on the request for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, but brief references imply that it is regarded as logical and desirable.

ANOTHER "SECRET DOCUMENT" GIVEN OUT BY BOLSHEVIKI.

By Associated Press.

Petrograd, Saturday, Dec. 1.—A secret telegram purporting to have been sent by the Russian foreign minister to the diplomatic representatives in Paris, London and Tokio in August, 1917, in relating negotiations for China's entry into the war, is made public by the Bolshevik foreign minister. It refers to the suggestion that the allies facilitate such a step by offering the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnities during the war and for five years longer without prejudice. Russia declared herself agreeable but it is recited that the agreement was not completed.

Explosion Of Munition Ship At Halifax, N.B. Is Disastrous

(BULLETIN)

St. John, N. B., Dec. 6—Later it was stated positively here that there were several transports in the harbor when the explosion occurred.

Nothing as to the fate of these was obtainable. Neither is it known whether the transports were filled with troops or occupied only by their crews.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 6.—Scores of people have been killed, hundreds of buildings destroyed and a portion of Halifax set on fire by a explosion which occurred after the collision of an American ammunition ship and another vessel at Rockingham, according to telephone messages reaching here this morning. This explosion was so terrific that it destroyed the installation in the elegraph and telephone offices for thirty miles around Halifax while it was heard at Truro, 61 miles distant.

It is reported that the American ammunition steamer was moving out from her pier and was rammed broadside by another vessel.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 6-A large part of Halifax, N. B., is in flames following an explosion in the harbor this morning. Two vessels, one o fthem loaded with munitions of war, including high explosives exploded.

Many buildings along the water front were torn to pieces and many persons are believed to have been killed.

Wire communication between this city and Halifax was interrupted soon after the explosion and before more fragmentary reports had been received. The munitions ship blown up was said to have been an American.

At the moment of the explosion a fierce storm was sweeping the harbor and it is supposed the collision of the vessels was due to this.

It was reported that a transport was in the harbor at the time but nothing definite concerning this could be learned.

One of he buildings that suffered was occupied by the western Union Telegraph Company and was the terminus of the cable lines to the United States. One report says that two telegraph operators were killed and another that several employes lost their lives.

It is possible that the censorship at Halifax may prevent details of the disaster becoming known immediately when wire communication is restored. Meanwhile frantic efforts are being made by the telegraph companies here to restore their lines to some point in the vicinity of Halifax and within easy reach by courier.

HEAVY ATTACKS BEING LAUNCHED ON DIAZ ARMIES

PLAN OF ASSAILANTS IS TO BREAK THROUGH MOUNTAINS AND TAKE VENICE

The war situation of today is summarized by The Associated Press as follows:

Austria-Hungary, with whom the United States is on the eve of a declaration of war as the principal ally of Germany, is taking the lead in a new attempt to break through the present Italian front, compel the retreat of General Diaz' armies from the mountains, capture Venice and permit the Austro-German invaders to swarm over a wide extent of the northern Italian plains.

Failing to pierce the Piave river line in many attempts and flung back from the mountain passes between the Piave and the Brenta by the dogged Italian resistance, the Teutons have turned further westward to the Trentino region, northwest of Asiago and today are reported beginning an attack in force on the Sette Communi Plateau.

Heavy Concentration.

A heavy concentration of Austrians-Germans has been observed in this sector, as many as ten divisions of troops being employed, according to the indications. On Monday night the massed artillery began an extremely violent bombardment and this appears to have been followed by the throwing of strong columns of infantry against the Italian defenses.

First reports of the infantry movement came from Berlin, the German staff announcing that some of the hill positions on the Setti Communi had been taken by Field Marshal Von Hoetzendorf, the Austrian general commanding the offensive army. Confidence has been expressed, however, that with the French and British at hand in considerable force in northern Italy to reinforce the Italian armies a successful stand could be made against any further progress for the invaders. A break in the italian line at the point of the present attack would flank not only the Piave line but render the line of the Brenta, approximately thirty miles to the rear, impossible to hold, and would compel an Italian retreat to the Adige, some 30 miles further westward.

Armistic Negotiations.

Rumanian troops are now said to be joining the Russians in negotiations for an armistice with the central powers. Berlin sends this report which has not been confirmed from other sources.

The plight of the Rumanian army in event of the cessation of hostilities by the Russians is known to have been the subject of anxious consideration on the entente side. Rumania is isolated from her western allies and has been dependent upon Russian support, the withdrawal of which would leave her front exposed on the north and her army open to imminent danger.

After four days of effort which brought them but small gains of terrain at a great cost in casualties, the Germans have not renewed their efforts in the Cambrai sector. The British salient there however, is still a menace to the security of the German lines north and south of Cambrai and the German artillery bombardment is probably but the prelude to further desperate efforts to wipe out the gains made by General Byng's troops.

British Artillery Busy

British artillery yesterday broke up enemy troops concentrated east of Gouzeaucourt and near Mouevres, on the southern and northern legs of the salient respectively and the Germans violently shelled the region of La Vacquerie, the center of much of the fighting activity of the past few days. That the German purpose may have been to break through into the Somme regions as well as to blot out the Cambrai salient is indicated in dispatchs from the front. But the efforts have been futile and caused such losses that the let up in the fighting activity probably is due to the necessity for reforming the attacking forces.

Isolated enemy attacks along the northern Italian front have been checked by the Italians but the Austro-Germans have not attacked again in force. Troop movements continue behind the enemy lines and the Italian artillery is busily shelling them. The Austro-German artillery has been busy in the Asiago region. The enemy attempts broken up by the Italians were in the Giudicaria region west of the Brenta and between the Brenta and the Piave.

Eighty passengers and the crew of the British steamer Apapa of 7,832 tons were lost when the vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. It is reported that the submarine fired on open boats containing women and children. About 120 passengers were rescued.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT TO THEIR DEATH.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—The British steamer Apapaca, according to the Daily Mail, was nearing home after a two month's voyage when she was torpedoed without warning. The life boats were manned immediately and all would have been rescued but the submarine fired a second torpedo while the women and children were being lowered to the boats causing the ship to sink immediately with eighty passengers and the crew.

Another report says that forty passengers and thirty members of the crew were lost and that the survivors were landed on the west coast.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DENIED IN M'KAY'S CASE

By Associated Press.

Austin, Dec. 5.—The court of criminal appeals today dismissed the application of former Secretary of State John G. McKay for a writ of habeas corpus in the cases charging him with misapplication of public funds.

The court held that the district criminal court of Travis county which indicted McKay had a right to extend its term and that the indictments were not void on that account.

This means that the cases against former Governor James E. Ferguson, charging embezzlement and diversion of public funds, will come to trial as well as those against other state officials charged with misapplication of public funds.

Language of Indictments.

The court declined to pass upon the language of the indictments, announcing that it was concerned solely with the contention of McKay's counsel that the district court had no right to extend the session of the grand jury last July, when Governor Ferguson, McKay, Churchill Bartlett, then secretary of state, C. O. Austin, banking commissioner, C. W. Woodman, labor commissioner, and Captain C. L. Stowe, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, were indicted.

The opinion was given by Associate Judge Morrow.

"We will not pass upon the question as to whether the indictment contains irregularities," said the court. "This is a question which the court has constantly refused to consider except upon appeal.

"The McKay application for writ of habeas corpus was not an appeal, but an original application. While the court does not pass on the question as to any irregularities that may exist in the indictment, it holds that the indictments are not void and were legally returned by the Travis county grand jury of the criminal district court.

Rule of Court.

"The rule prevailing in this court seems to be that when an indictment regularly presented attempts to charge the accused with an offense defined in our code, a discharge on habeas corpus will not be awarded however irregularly the offense may be charged. If, however, the prosecution is without warrant in law, relief against detention under it will be given by habeas corpus. In other words, where the offense with which the prisoner is charged is unknown to the law he will be discharged on habeas corpus."

There are two indictments pending against McKay. It is now expected the criminal district court will fix a date for trial of this and the cases against the former governor and other

(Continued on Page Four)

TEN PERSONS KILLED IN POWDER MILL WHEN EXPLOSION OCCURS.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 5.—At least ten persons were killed and about forty injured in an explosion at the Heidelburg plant of the Aetna Explosive Company, ten miles from here this afternoon. The "T. N. T." plant where high explosives were manufactured was completely destroyed and buildings in the immediate vicinity were damaged.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION IS FAVORED

DISCOUNT RATES INCREASED FOR RESERVE BANKS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—To discourage inflation and promote sound business conditions the Federal Reserve Board has approved a general increase in discount rates of about one half per cent for most of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

New Rate Fixed.

On 15-day paper, including member banks' collateral notes the new rates are four percent for all banks except New York, where it is three percent. For fifteen to sixty-day paper by the new rates 4 1-2 percent for all banks except New York, which is 4 percent and Chicago and Minneapolis which are five percent. Formerly rates on this paper ranged between 4 and 4 1-2 percent.

For agricultural and live stock paper over 90 days the new rates are 5 percent except for Richmond, which

ALL OF ESCAPED CONVICTS TAKEN BACK TO PRISON

By Associated Press.

Joliet, Ills., Dec. 5.—All of the thirteen convicts who escaped from the state penitentjary here Monday morning have been captured except Reuben Lafloor, a negro who was serving a life sentence for murder. He is said to have been located in an abandoned coal mine near Carbon Hill and reports from the posses searching for him early today state that his capture is expected shortly.

William Gills and Micheal Geary, two of the fugitives captured early this morning were found at a farm house near Seneca and although armed they offered no resistance. The other ten were taken during the early hours of Tuesday morning and Tuesday night.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM IS PUT BEFORE CONGRESS

GOVERNMENT OPERATION; THEN OWNERSHIP PLAN OFFERED IN RESOLUTION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A joint resolution to have the government temporarily take over and operate all railroads and coal mines; to regulate transportation and coal prices, was introduced by Representative Sabath of Illinois.

It proposed that if the temporary control should demonstrate better conditions the arrangements should be made permanent and a commission appointed to fix reasonable compensation.

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 5 — Government operation of railroads for the duration

(Continued on page 4.)

Sixty-Fifth Congress Is Reconvened

OVER THIRTEEN BILLION DOLLARS WILL BE ASKED FOR THE YEAR 1919

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates of more than $13,500,000,000, the greatest in the nations history, for the conduct of the government and the prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1919, were submitted to congress today by the treasury department.

In round figures more than $11,000,000,000 of that vast sum is for the war alone. Only part of it will be realized from taxation; the remainder will come from the issues of Liberty Bonds.

Deducting an item of $153,000,000, intended as an annual appropriation toward a sinking fund for the discharge of the old public debt and some $330,000,000 which will be turned back to the treasury from postal revenues, the estimated sum for which congress actually is expected to appropriate is $13,018,725,595. No previous estimate ever has exceeded two billions.

General Statement.

Here follows a general statement of the estimates by general heading:

Legislative $8,026,325.
Executive $65,325,369.
Judicial $1,396,.90.
Agricultural $26,458,551.
Foreign intercourse $6,535,072.
Military (army) $6,615,936,554.
Navy $1,014,077,503.
Indian $12,255,210.
Pensions $157,060,000.
Panama Canal $23,171,624.
Public works (Practically all fortifications) $3,004,918,055.
Postal service $331,818, 345.
Miscellaneous $1,026,208,317
Permanent annual apropriations $711,166,825.
Total (Cents omitted here and above) $13,504,357,940.
Deduct sinking fund and postal returns $485,632,345.
Total $13,018,725,595.

For Army and Navy.

The greatest sums, of course, are estimated for the army and navy. Estimates previously submitted in terms of thousands and occasionally millions are now stated in terms of millions and billions.

For the signal service, which includes the great army for the air, $1,738,240,310 is estimated. This sum includes the $640,000,000 previously appropriated for the great air fleet. A billion dollars is asked for pay and miscellaneous expenses of the army; more than two billion dollars for the quartermaster corps; $157,000,000 for hospitals and medicines; $135,000,000 for the equipment of engineer troops and 892,000,000 for the expense of their operations in the field. Ammunition for the great guns to blast a way through the German fronts is estimated to cost 390,000,000. For machine guns, the deadliest weapon of the war, more than 237,000,000 is asked. For armored motor cars more than $75,000,000 is estimated.

Some Minor Items.

Compared with these estimates in billions and hundreds of millions, some of the comparatively minor items stated in simple millions are:

For extension of military academy, $4,000,000; horses for cavalry, etc., $28,000,000; barracks and quarters, $26,000,000; construction and repair of hospitals, $25,000,000; manufacture of arms, $50,000,000; small arms target practice, $75,000,000; civilian military training camps, $6,00,000; rifle ranges for the instruction of civilians, $1,700,000; equipment of home guard organizations, $4,500,000; supplies for reserve officers training camps and ordnance stores for the same, $5,000,000; ordnance equipment for military schools and colleges, $1,138,000; for gathering information the general staff asks $2,000,000.

Naval's Total.

The navy's total of a little more than $1,000,000,000 is distributed principally in this way: Pay of officers and men, $426,000,000; aviation, $94,000,000; improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, $4,000,000; pay, provisions and clothing for the marine corps, $61,000,000; recruiting, transportation and outfitting recruits, $15,000,000; arming and equipping naval militia, $1,500,000; organizing naval reserve force, $200,000; schools and camps of instruction for naval reserve recruits, $2,800,000; ordnance strictly in the bureau of ordnance, $26,500,000; new batteries of guns for ships, $38,000,000; ammunition for ships alone, $32,000,000; torpedoes and torpedo appliance, $1,000,000; extension of the naval gun factory at Washington, $2,500,000; reserve supplies of ordnance, $33,000,000; for a new naval grounds, $1,000,000; for experiments, $385,000; maintenance of yards and docks and contingent expenses, $12,000,000; for for medicine and surgery, $6,500,000; care of hospital patients alone, $4,000,000 provisions for blue jackets, $64,000,000; transportation charges on same, $4,000,000; for maintenance in the bureau of supplies and accounts, including fuel, for the navy and transportation for the same, $60,000,000; construction and repair of ships, $60,000,000; engineering, which includes the motive power, $50,000,000.

For the food administration $5,000,000 is estimated; for the fuel administration, $2,500,000.

Other Departments.

The estimates for all other departments besides showing increase for their expansion due to activities consequent to the war, reflect generally the increased costs of everything general throughout the country. Some increases of salaries for government employes are submitted but there is no blanket proposal and most of the amounts for pay are due rather to increases in numbers of employes than to a rising scale of wages.

No estimate appears for the committee of public information, the expenses of which are being paid out of the president's $100,000,000 war emergency fund.

The state department revives its proposal for an under secretary of state at a salary of $7,500, congress has rejected the plan when submitted before. The office is proposed in addition to the three assistant secretaries now serving. For additional clerks the department asks $120,000; to meet the increased cost of living for consular and diplomatic officers, which is recognized as being all out of proportion to their small salaries, the department asks $800,000, an increase of $500,000 over the sum for the same purpose asked last year.

The usual appropriations for the American government contribution to international bureaus or commissions provided by treaty or law are included.

Legation Building.

One new item proposes $25,000 for the erection of a legation building at San Salvador. The total sum placed under the head of foreign intercourse exceeds $6,500,000, and represents to a large degree the increased activities of the diplomatic service because of the war.

In the treasury department the growth of the war risk insurance bureau which now includes insurance for the lives of soldiers, sailors and merchant crews as well as merchant ships, calls for an estimate of $4,000,000. The federal farm loan bureau presents a new item of $337,000. For the maintenance of forces abroad for the auditing of accounts of the army and navy $800,000 is asked.

The international revenue bureau shows a large increase in expenses for the collection of the many war taxes. Expenses of ordinary collections are placed at $3,000,000; collection of income tax is placed at $3,700,000, and for collection of the special war taxes $9,000,000 is estimated, double the sum asked for the same purpose last year.

Mints of Country.

All the mints and assay offices are tstimated for as usual. On some occasions previously when the treasury estimates have eliminated them they have been restored by congress.

In the war department the ordinary peace time force has been practically doubled, and the cost of additional employes is estimated at $10,000,000. The total estimates for river and harbor improvements are $25,.9,900. For the maintenance and improvement of the Panama Canal, exclusive of fortifications, $15,49.284 is estimated, which takes no account of amounts derived from tolls.

Navy Department.

In the navy department nearly a million dollars is asked for extra clerical forces and the total estimate for the ordinary peace establishment is practically doubled, making it $2,230,000. This is exclusive of naval construction and consequent activities.

The department of commerce submits several items to care for the expansion of American trade in the war opportunity.

It asks $100,000 for promoting commerce in Central and South America, a like sum for promoting commerce in the Far East and $200,000 for commercial attaches for the embassies abroad. For the bureau of standards, which is taking a tremendous part in the development of mechanical appliances for the winning of the war, several large sums in addition to the regular appropriation are asked. The blanket item under the head of military research is put at $250,000.

The estimate for the coast and geodetic survey is doubled to make it $2,325,000. Practically one million dollars of this is for new ships. In the bureau of fisheries items are submitted for the extension or establishment of hatcheries at Berkshire, Mass., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Woodsbole, Mass., Wytheville, Va., Yes Bay, Alaska, and Afognak, Alaska.

Interior Department.

The interior department presents many new items for investigation and developments of natural resources. It asks $200,000 for scientific investigation of mining; $135,000 for scientific investigation of petroleum and natural gas; $25,000 for new buildings and improvements of the bureau of mines buildings at Pittsburgh, and Bruceton, Pa., for a new mine rescue car the department asks $30,000. For a government fuel yard, an experiment by which it is proposed to have the government buy and distribute fuel for all its needs in Washington, $600,000 is asked.

Completion of irrigation projects or work toward their completion authorized by existing law is estimated for in various sums.

Many items are submitted for the betterment of Alaska. For continuing construction and operation of the Alaskan railways more than $7,000,000 is asked. Other items are: Education of natives $250,000; medical relief for natives $82,500. An increase is proposed in the annual sum for support of reindeer stations making it $8,500.

National Parks.

Many estimates are submitted for the national parks. The sums, which in all cases are increased, follows: Yellowstone $135,000; Glacier $169,000; Yosemite $290,000; Sequoia $43,000; General Grant $5,500; Mount Rainier $100,000; Mesa Verde $25,000; Crater Lake $17,500; Wind Cave $5,000; Platt $8,500; Lassen $5,000; Count McKinley $10,000; Sieur De Monts $50,00. For new buildings at Hot Springs, Ark., $150,000 is proposed.

The department of labor's increases are due principally to the problems of employment and the settlement of labor disputes. For salaries and expenses of federal commissioners of conciliation $200,000 is asked; $26,000 is asked for investigation of trade agreements and $210,000 to investigate conditions of labor in many industries, principally coal, steel, and ship building. For the enforcement of the child labor law the department asks $165,000. For the expenses of the interned German civilians at camps under the jurisdiction of the department $1,000,000 is asked. To extend the employment service, the department asks $750,000, an increase of half a million. A new immigrant station at San Francisco, costing $225,000 is proposed.

Department of Justice.

In the department of justice, the principal increases are to provide for prosecution of crimes against the United States, principally sedition, conspiracy and espionage. One million dollars is asked for that work. The usual appropriation of $200,000 for the enforcement of anti-trust laws is also submitted. Improvements costing $107,500 at McNeil Island, Washington penitentiary are submitted.

Practically all the increases in the department of agriculture are to cover the work of stimulating food production and furthering the preservation of plant and animal life as a war measure. They include the annual item of $240,000 for the distribution of free seed by congressmen; the usual million dollar estimate for eradication of foot and mouth disease, and the annual $15,000,000 appropriation for federal aid to good roads. A novel exhibit appears in the department's estimate for motor vehicles. It gives the name of every man who will use a government vehicle and tells specifically on what business he uses it.

Indian Service.

In the Indian service the work of relieving distress and preventing disease has been extended to an increased estimate of $400,000 and an increased estimate of $1,700,000 is submitted for Indian schools. An increase estimate of $500,000 is shown for industrial work among the nation's wards and to teach them the care of timber. For the encouragement of industry among Indians $400,000 is asked. Increased estimates are submitted for the Indian schools at Fort Mojave, Arizona and Truxton Cahyon, Ariz., and for the irrigation of the Colorado River reservation. A new item of $40,000 for irrigation of the Papago, Ariz., reservation and various items already authorized by law for the irrigation of Indian reservations are included. Most of them are reimbursible to the government from the reclamation funds. An estimate of $25,000 is submitted for continuing work on the highway from the Mesa Verde national park to Gallup, N. M. Total estimates for the Indian offices which include the usual sums for maintenance and improvement total more than $12,000,000.

Public Buildings.

For continuation of work on or completion of public buildings already authorized, the following estimates are included: Des Moines, Iowa, $100,000; Globe, Ariz., $20,000; Nogales, Ariz., $60,000; Shawnee, Okla., $43,000.

New items for marine hospitals include St. Louis $4,000.

New items for quarantine stations include Galveston $70,000; New Orleans $4,000.

Estimates under independent officers are for those not under executive departments elsewhere. The interestate commerce commissions ask a little more than $5,000,000. The expenses of the shipping board are placed at $899,517,500, which includes the construction and requisitioning of ships.

For the council of national defense $970,000 is asked as against $500,000 previously. The federal trade commission's expenses are estimated at $1,429,240, as against $600,000. The usual $50,000 is asked for the federal board for the mediation and conciliation of interstate transportation wages disputes. A new item of $57,500 is presented for salaries of the United States employes compensating commission and their employes. The estimate for the national advisory committee for aernautics is increased to $260,000. For the work of connecting Rock Creek and Potomac parks here in the capital $500,000 is estimated. For the Arlington memorial bridge commission which is to plan the connection of Washington to Arlington, Va., $25,000 is submitted.

For Information.

For collection of information of the prevalance and geographic distribution of disease the public health asks $25,000, an increased estimate of $250,000 for studies in rural sanitation is submitted.

The exhibit showing the great sums the government spends each year for rented buildings in Washington is especially interesting this year because of the great number of such buildings taken for war activities, ranging in character from hotels and office buildings to lofts, stores and stables, the rents paid by the different departments total $1,059,594.

STATE OFFICIALS CASES CONTINUED TO NEXT MONDAY

By Associated Press.

Austin, Dec. 3.—The cases against Ex-Governor Ferguson, former Secretary of State Churchill Bartlett, former Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds C. L. Stowe, former Labor Commissioner C. W. Woodman and Controller of Insurance and Banking C. O. Austin were continued this morning until next Monday by Judge James R. Hamilton of the criminal district court. No decision has been reached by the court of criminal appeals in the McKay habeas corpus case.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN SESSION TODAY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Patriotic ceremonies, including "the salute to the flag," committee reports and the address of the president, Miss Anna Gordon, engaged the attention here today of nearly one thousand delegates to the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The energies of the convention, which was opened informally last night with an address by William Jennings Bryan, will be devoted largely to the fight for passage by the house of the prohibition amendment already adopted by the senate.

ALLEGED SPY PROMINENT IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Stockholm, Dec. 3.—Vladimir Schneur, one of the representatives of the Bolsheviki in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, was arrested at Petrograd a fortnight before the revolution of last March as a German spy, according to information obtained by the Associated Press from a well informed source.

ARMY AND NAVY BUDGET IS OVER ELEVEN BILLION

PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR ARMY OF MILLION AND HALF.

THIS IS MERELY PART

Naval and Coast Fortifications Also Will Be Materially Strengthened By Government Now.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—A war budget of more than eleven billion dollars to pay army and navy costs during the fiscal year 1919 was faced today by congress, when the government's estimates were presented. The sum represents only th strictly military expenses that can be estimated so far in advance and is more than two and a half billion larger than the similar appropriation made for the year 1917-1918. So far as the estimates show it provides only for raising and maintaining an army of 1,500,000 men and carrying out naval and coast fortification increase projects already authorized.

The chief item in the budget is for three military establishments of the army, to cost $6,615,936,553, an increase of $1,365,907,609 over the total of army appropriations made at the last session. The only means of determining the size of the army provided for is in the estimate of $1,003,933,676 for pay. This is $159,294,558 greater than appropriations obtained last session for the pay of 62,000 officers and 1,248,300 enlisted men of the line and 298,00 enlisted men of the various auxiliary corps.

Staff Officers.

The estimates call for staff officers as follows:

General staff 347, adjutant generals department 281, inspector general 246, engineers 400, ordnance 2,000, quartermaster 8,300, medical 14,000, judge advocate general 300, signal corps (including aviation) 11,941; with these large staff increases and foreign service pay increases total nearly $80,000,000 also estimated for, it appears clear that the total increase in the pay item of $159,249,558, does not cover any material extension of the

Fortifications estimates take second of 1,500,00 men.

Fortifications estimatestaks second place with a total of $3,332,445,122, or an increase of $1,155,102,874 over appropriations obtained last year. The navy is third with a total estimate of $1,030,860,500, a decrease of $552,977,357.

The naval figures probably do not include, however, new ships that will be asked for when building facilities are available.

Baker's Estimate.

Striking items of Secretary Baker's estimates are $5,116,018 for additional civil employes at the war department, $2,000,000 for the military information section of the general staff, doubling the present appropriation; $1,138,907,609 for the signal corps, which is $399,172,648 in excess of the existing appropriation, including the special $640,000,000 aviation measure; $2,224,335,000 for army transportation and supplies, an increase of $324,000,000, mostly for clothing and camp equipment; $28,755,991 for the purchase of cavalry and military horses, a decrease of $37,355,000 and showing restrictions placed upon the use of animals for the army in France due to transportation difficulties; $157,111,894 for the medical department, to include $17,600,00 for new motor ambulances and $111,000,00 for medical and hospital supplies, also $24,000,000 for veterinarian supplies, the total being an increase of $26,331,894; $135,000,000 for engineer equipment for troops, which includes the gas and flame devices, starrockets, hand grenades, and signal lights of all kinds; $892,000,000 for engineer operations in the field, an increase of $600,000,000 and covering bridge, railway and road building and operating equipment; $290,000,000 for ammunition, an increase of $175,000,000; $29,300,000 for ordnance repairs which covers the expenses of operating the great base arsenal in France; $237,144,00 for the purchase of machine guns; $75,550,000 for armored cars. A new item is $4,500,000 for arms and ammunition for the home guards and $6,018,000 is asked to conduct civilian training camps.

Military Academy.

For the military academy a total of $5,713,254 is sought, some $4,000,000 being for expenditure on buildings and grounds.

Secretary Daniels estimates for the navy show that the store of gun and ammunition is rapidly being gathered and that estimates have been reduced in many particulars under appropriations received last year. The chief increase is in pay, the total being $213,229,551, against $126,532,448. Provisions also call for more than $64,485,353, against $41,885,935. Marine corps pay estimates have risen to $22,153,370, againts $13,531,802.

Naval aviation calls for $94,000,000, an increase of more than $30,000,000; for arming naval vessels and merchant ships $38,309,523 is asked, against $74,593,523 obtained during the last session; the torpedo item is reduced from $12,291,280 to $1,000,000; raising ordnance supplies from $1,417,000 to $33,000,000.

Building Naval Station.

A new item is $2,000,000 for the construction of a naval station in the Virgin Islands, recently taken over by the United States and another $1,000,000 is asked for extension of facilities for proving ordnance. In both these items new language is proposed which would authorize the president to take immediate possession of any land or appurtenances necessary and which cannot be purchased within the appropriations at prices to be determined by him as just. Should that price not be satisfactory to the owner, 75 per cent of the sum determined would be paid over at once, with authority granted to sue the United States for additional payment.

Under the ordnance appropriations xthe new language is inserted to make the items available in supplying guns, ammunition and reserve ordnance stores for vessels authorized under the three year program, indicating the department's intention to press for the completion of that program which has been held up by war heads for destroyers and merchant craft.

Public Works.

Under the heading of public works the navy department asks the following apropriations for various yards and stations: Portsmouth, N. H., $469,000; Boston, $75,000; New York, $1,600,000; Philadelphia, $2,400,000; Washington, D. C., $40,000; Norfolk Va., $3,450,000; Naval academy, $2,275,000; marine recruiting station, Port Royal, S. C., $100,000; Charleston, S. C., $1,400,000; Key West, $25,000; New Orleans, $450,000; Mare Island, Cali., $1,200,000; Puget Sound, Wash., $200,000; Tutuila, Samoa, $50,000; Guam, $100,000; Guantanamo, Cuba, $200,000; naval magazine, Bingham, Mass., $30,000; Indian Head, Md., proving grounds, $160,000; Iona Island, New York, $18,000; Fort Lafayette, $26,000; torpedo station, Newport, R. I., $250,000; additional torpedo and ordnance stations (new), $250,000; training stations, Newport, $110,000; training station, San Francisco, $75,000; training station, Great Lakes, $35,000; marine barracks, Peking, China, $25,000; marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., $1,500,000; fuel depots, $750,000; operating base, Hampton Roads, $2,500,000.

An item of $500,000 is included for telegraphy extension of naval prison facilities the same plan for taking over the land or buildings needed being provided as for the Virgin Islands station and proving ground extension projects.

Maintenance and Yards.

Under maintenance, additional items for yards and stations mentioned as follows:

Yerba Bena (San Francisco harbor), $250,000; coasters harbor Island R. I., $350,000; Great Lakes, $750,000; St. Helena and naval operating base, Virginia, $310,000; war college, Newport, $38,850; naval gun factory, Washington (new machinery and new gun shop), $2,500,000.

In the fortifications estimates are carried items for the purchase or manufacture of heavy and field ordnance of all types, and the majority of the army's artillery equipment is provided under this heading. Two items for cannon totalling $2,897,000,000, make up the bulk of the estimate. The provision for heavy mobile artillery includes an item of $310,500,000 and one ammunition item is for $93,000,000. Under engineering provisions, $60,000 is asked for the protection of the shore line of Sandy Hook reservation.

An item of $1,533,000 is carried for fortifications in the Insular possessions.

Soldiers Injured In Wreck Are Not In Serious Shape

By Associated Press.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 3.—The twenty-two privates of the 86th division of the national army and four civilians who suffered minor injuries when a special troop train on the Illinois Central was derailed last night near Granger, Ill., were reported in no danger today.

About 800 soldiers were returning to Camp Grant after a two-day holiday in Chicago when the accident occurred, one car being overturned.

AMERICAN TROOPS KILL THIRTY-THREE MEXICANS ON BORDER

By Associated Press.

Indio, Tex., Dec. 3.—One American cavalryman, a Mexican foreman of an American cattle ranch and 35 Mexicans were killed in a battle which occurred early Saturday morning at Buena Vista, a small hamlet on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The dead:

Private Riggs, Eighth Cavalry, sanitary detachment.

Justo Gonzales, foreman of the Tigner Cattle Ranch.

Private Noriel, Troop K, was slightly wounded.

The bandits, 200 in number under command of Shico Cano, on Friday raided the cattle ranch of J. F. Tigner, driving off a number of cattle and shooting down others in the pasture.

Call for Troops.

Tigner appealed by telegraph to Col. Langhorne, district commander at Marfa, who ordered Lieut. Leonard T. Matlack with 20 men in pursuit. Tigner, owner of the cattle, accompanied the troops.

Lieut. Matlack followed a hot trail into Mexico and at Bueno Vista the bandits attempted to ambush him. The lieutenant rode through the ambush into the midst of the bandits, his men killing 35 and wounding many more. The Mexicans retreated in disorder into the town. In the meantime Col. Langhorne had dispatched the machine gun troop and Troop L and I, under Captain Barnes to the scene. These engaged the bandits who fought desperately.

Many Horses Shot.

During the fighting a number of the cavalrymen's horses were shot from under them as was also that of Tigner who mounted behind a soldier, joined in the pursuit of the bandits after the attempted ambush. In crossing a deep ditch the cattleman was jolted from the horse and was not found for several hours after the fight.

The carcasses of the stolen cattle were found in the streets of Buena Vista when the last of the bandits retreated across the river into Mexico.

Col. Langhorne arrived here tonight from Marfa and assumed command of the situation.

All the troops have returned to the American side of the Rio Grande.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS LEGISLATIVE KEYNOTE IN MESSAGE TUESDAY

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Sixty-Fifth Congress reconvened today for its second and "long" session, with the leaders prepared to stay here until next autumn.

The keynote of the legislative program will be sounded Tuesday by President Wilson in his opening address to be delivered in the house chamber at 12:30 p. m. at a joint session. It will be the presidents first appearance before Congress since the night meeting of April 2, at the opening of the special sesson called to permit him to ask for a declaration of war against Germany.

Perfunctory Session.

As in the special war session which ended October 6, prosecution of the war is the principal task facing the legislators. Todays' opening meeting was as usual brief and perfunctory, accompanied by the ordinary scenes of a new session—handshaking and other felicitations with well filled galleries and much bustle and confusion. After appointment of committees by both bodies to notify President Wilson and each other of their presence for duty and fixing their daily meeting hour at 12 o'clock, the senate and house adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to members who died during the recess—Senator Husting of Wisconsin and Representative Martin of Illinois.

President Will Lead.

President Wilson in his address, it is understood, will urge congress to confine its work strictly to measures for the successful and speedy prosecution of the war. There is a general disposition among the leaders of both sides to depend upon him to take the lead in proposing the war measures and to give him all the non-partisan support possible.

While the question of declaring war upon Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's allies, is being agitated in congress, there is a general disposition to follow the wishes of the executive branch of the government which is understood to oppose any change in policy at this time.

President Wilson's address was in the hands of the printers today. While it is practically complete it is being held open for any changes until a short time before delivery.

Arrangements will be made tomorrow for a joint session, probably Wednesday, to hear President Wilson deliver his address, expected to largely define the legislative program.

Organization of both senate and house under Democratic control having been effected at the special session, both bodies were ready to plunge into the mass of waiting business. Legislation, however, is not expected to get into full swing until next month, after the Christmas recess, although there is some agitation to forego the holiday.

Flood of Bills.

Tomorrow will come the initial flood of bills, resolutions and petitions. Among the latter are many petitions accumulated during the recess, demanding the expulsion of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin for alleged disloyalty. His speech last September at St. Paul, Minn., was considered today by the senate privileges and elections committee in connection with a sub-committee's investigation.

General, miscellaneous legislation is to come immediately before congress, possibly including some measures affecting this country's course in the war in view of widespread sentiment among returning members for declarations of war against Germany's allies, Austro-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Congress is expected, however, to follow the views of the President in this respect.

Appropriation measures will require much time. Fourteen general and probably several special supply bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, as well as estimates of additional money for present war needs, are to be considered, probably immediately after New Year's. Two bills, the legislative, executive and judicial and District of Columbia measures, already are under preparation.

May Reach Fifty Billions.

With $21,390,000,000 already appropriated for the present fiscal year's needs, many members believe that, with forthcoming appropriations, the fifty-billion-dollar mark may be reached for two years of war.

New war revenue legislation is not scheduled for active consideration for a month or more. A deficit of $3,306,000,000 in this year's expenditures remains to be provided for.

Political affairs will come in for much consideration during the session, with considerable speechmaking in view of general congressional elections next fall at which thirty-two senators, nineteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans and the entire house membership are to be chosen. Many members believe politics campaign necessities may shorten the session.

The Democrats start the session in control of both senate and house with 52 Democratic senators against 43 Republicans, with one seat—Senator Husting's—vacant. In the house the Democrats have 216 members, the Republicans 213, with five independents and one seat vacant.

Several New Members.

Several new members joined the house today, Representative Lufkin, Republican, of the sixth Massachusetts district succeeding Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, who resigned; Representative Beshlin, Democrat, of the twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district, succeeding former Representative Bleakley, Republican, who resigned, and Representative Merritt, Republican, of the fourth Connecticut, succeeding Representative Ebenezer Hill, Republican, deceased.

Important war legislation expected to come before the present session includes measures to give the President further authority, especially over enemy aliens. Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal military training, and measures to meet labor conditions.

Chief among the domestic concerns are prohibition and woman suffrage. Senator Sheppard's proposed constitutional amendment, whose submission was approved August 1st by the senate 65 to 20, will be pressed in the house, while both sides will be urged to approve submission of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage, which has been favorably reported to the senate calendar. Speaker Clark soon will appoint a chairman for the new, special house committee on woman suffrage.

Important general legislation pending because of its exclusion from the last special war session are the Webb bill permitting exporters to combine in foreign trade, which has twice passed the house and is the senate's unfinished business; the Shields water-power development bill; the Walsh-Pittman oil and coal land leasing measure, and the Colombian treaty, proposing payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia.

Civil Rights Bill.

The administration soldiers and sailors civil rights bill, which passed the house last session but failed to get through the senate soon will be taken up by the senate judiciary committee. It operates in the nature of moratorium, suspending court processes against members of the American military forces. Other unfinished war legislation includes Senator Chamberlain's resolution to subject aliens to the draft; Senator Calder's bills for daylight saving and expeditious naturalization of aliens, and Senator Pomerene's bills, to enforce government control of iron and steel products and for reclamation of physically unfit men from military service.

Revision of second class postage rates for publications also promises to be agitated during the session.

Creation of a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, which President Wilson prevented during the last session, will be urged by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and other Republicans. The proposal of Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee for a single committee to control war appropriations also is pending.

Will Watch Estimate.

Closer scrutiny of appropriations and departmental estimates, during the present session is generally predicted, with efforts to prevent extravagance while at the same time providing adequate funds for war needs.

Spectacular features during the session are regarded as possible developments from the agitation against Senator La Follette and others because of their opposition to some war legislation. He and Senator Hardwick of Georgia have announced their intention to seek repeal of the draft law, while Senators La Follette and Sherman of Illinois have peace resolutions pending before the senate foreign relations committee.

Within the next few days President Wilson is expected to send to the senate nominations of many military and civil officers appointed during the recess or who failed of confirmation at the last session.

KEMP WILL HEAD COMMITTEE TO GO TO CAPITAL SOON

Special to The Times.

Dallas, Dec. 1.— For the purpose of meeting with representatives of manufacturers and business men of various sections of the United States, and with legislative representatives, a committee of Texas business men and manufacturers named by J. A. Kemp, of Wichita Falls, president of the Buy It Made in Texas Association, will go to Washington within a short time. This committee will primarily discuss interpretations and charges in the excess profits tax law, which at the present time is known to be under consideration by national legislative leaders for changes.

The recent meeting of manufacturers in Austin, which made a study of the tax law, developed the information that any suggestions made by representative bodies for changes would be carefully considered by the congressional committee which will meet in ragard to the law. The Texas committee will go to Washington with this in view.

As a direct effect of the Austin meeting, the committee will take to Washington with it the view that certain equalizations are necessary to make the interpretations and application of the law thoroughly adequate. Other bodies from various sections of the nation will send representatives to Washington also, it is learned. It is practically certain that some changes will be made in the law following these suggestions.

PERKINS-SNIDER REPORTED MAKING 100 BARRELS HOUR

From Monday's Daily.

The Perkins-Snider well on the Serrien lease which was reported in Sunday's Times as a two-thousand-barrel day's Times as a two-thousand-barrel hour since Friday night.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company's Serrien No. 17 is a five-hundred-barrel well.

The Panhandle Refining Company's Ramming-Keim No. 2, is making fifty barrels and the Adams Oil Company's Ramming 7, 20 barrels.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company's Hugh Reilly No. 40, is making 50 barrels and Hugh Reilly No. 43, 20 barrels after being shot.

There have been a number of smaller wells completed in the Burkburnett shallow district, upon which detailed reports have not been received.

PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Tells Joint Session Of House And Senate That Nation's Chief Business Is Crushing The Power Of Germany's Autocratic Ruler

Tremendous Applause Greets President As He Delivers Message

The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Declaration of war with Austria Hungary was recommended to congress today by President Wilson.

Immediate war with Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other allies, the president told congress he did not believe necessary at this time because they do not yet stand in the direct path of necessary action.

Immediate war against Austria, even though she be only Germany's vassal and not her own mistress, the president declared was necessary because the central powers must be considered as one and because the war can be conducted successfully in no other way.

Giving plain warning, however, that he would not hesitate to ask for declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria when he considered it necessary, the president said:

"We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where the immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others."

Coming of Peace.

Peace, the president told congress, can come only when the Prussian military autocracy is beaten down; when the German people make peace with the world through rulers the world can trust, when they make reparation for the wrongs their present rulers have done and when the enslaved people of Belgium, northern France and the Balkans have been set free.

Germany's declaration that she is fighting a war of self-defense against deliberate aggression, the president in ringing words declared "wantonly false" and he reiterated anew that no one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peace enterprise of Germany.

Of those who speak of peace without the overthrow of Germany's military autocracy, the president declared:

"I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten."

No War On Civil Germany.

Declaring anew that the United States has no war on Germany's skill, enterprise or commercial achievements, the president declared that the United States became Germany's enemy only when she started out to dominate the world by force of arms. Stating again the war objects of the United States and those which he believed to be those of the allies, the president declared:

The developments in Russia, the president dismissed in a few words:

"The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same dark falsehoods" he said, "that have kept the German people in the dark and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be utterly too plainly or too often."

Accompanying his recommendation for a declaration of war on Austria the president in no uncertain terms told congress it must make adequate provision to protect the nation against the alien enemies. He declared it should create "a very definite and particular control" over all persons entering or leaving the United States. Violations of the proclamation covering enemy alien activity, he declared, should be punished by penitentiary sentences for women as well as men. Among the recommendations for legislation connected with the war the president included more laws to control profiteering. The law of supply and demand, the president declared, had been replaced by the law "of unrestrained selfishness." To congress itself the president made a plea for economy in government expenditure.

Appeal to Congress.

The president closed with an appeal to congress to devote its entire energies to legislation for winning the war and reiterated the disinterested war policy of the United States, seeking only for the preservation of liberty and democracy.

"A supreme moment of history has come," said the president in conclusion. "The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to clear heights of His Own justice and mercy."

A wild demonstration greeted the president's recommendation that war be declared against Austria-Hungary. Senators and representatives arose in their seat and cheered and applauded while visiting member of the diplomatic corps smiled and applauded.

Senators La Follette and Gore, however, remained in their seats and did not applaud.

Outburst of Applause.

Another outburst of applause greeted the president's declaration that reparation must be made for the damage done by the German army. Again the assembled lawmakers jumped to their feet and applauded vigorously for several seconds.

Apparently to emphasize that Turkey and Bulgaria should not at this time be made new belligerents, the president paused after his statements, regarding those nations. The diplomatic corps exchanged whispers.

DELIVERS ANOTHER HISTORIC MESSAGE



WOODROW WILSON

"I believe that I speak for them (the American people) when I say two things:

"First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the intolerable face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience, or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes when we can discuss peace—when the German people have spoken whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends."—Woodrow Wilson.

BOTH HOUSES ARE READY TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA, SAY LEADERS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Chairman Flood of the House foreign affairs committee, announced that he would introduce a war resolution tomorrow morning, call the foreign affairs committee together tomorrow afternoon and predicted the resolution ought to pass both houses of congres by Friday night.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The senate will be ready to pass a resolution next Friday declaring war against Austria, Senator Martin, a majority leader announced today. The resolution probably will be drafted at the state department. Some debate, but no considerable opposition, is expected. Chairman Flood plans to call the House foreign affairs committee together tomorrow.

Supreme Secrecy Holds Sway Until Moment of Delivery of Document

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The international character of President Wilson's address which will be delivered to Congress at 12:30 o'clock today is indicated by the fact that the government already has placed it for simultaneous publication in practically every capital in the warld.

Although the address was not entrusted in advance to American newspapers or news distributing associations, it has already been placed with the London office of Reuter's, the principal European news distributing agency, which in turn is to supply others in Europe. Indirectly, the address will get to Berlin and to the other Central Power capitals. Its world wide distribution is also evidenced by the fact that it will be available for publication today in China and Japan.

In Francis' Hands.

The fact that the government also has taken steps to have the document placed in the hands of Ambassador Francis in Petrograd is taken as an indication that the president's address will deal also with the situation in Russia.

The secrecy which has been thrown around the address here in Washington, while it was being transmitted by cable and wireless all over the world, prevailed up to the last moment.

All that was said at the White House executive offices in response to inquiries was that the address was "reasonably long." All officials disclaim knowledge of its contents. The president it is understood practically finished the document last Saturday. On that day the public printer called at the White House, as is the custom, to get the document in person and it was taken to the government's great printing plant to be turned out, with all precautions against "leaks" which the government has established for confidential documents there.

Giving Out Copies.

Today officials prepared to give out copies to newspapers and press associations at the moment the president began speaking in the hall of the House.

While it was generally supposed that the president intended to touch upon the war and the international situation as a matter of course, no one suspected it would be made the occasion for a pronouncement deemed worthy of being distributed throughout the world through agencies of the government, itself.

The opinion of administration congressmen, who have made official inquiries, has been that the president did not intend to recommend a declaration of war on Germany's allies.

In the Russian situation, officials declare that the president's policy was to deal tolerantly with Russia in her time of distress and not to adopt any harsh measures which it was feared might in the end alienate the Russian people.

COMPLETE TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE GIVEN TO CONGRESS AS IT DEALS WITH WORLD PROBLEMS

Washington, Dec. 4.—Following is the complete text of the message delivered in person by President Woodrow Wilson to the joint session of the House and Senate of the reconvened session of the Sixty-Fifth Congress:

Message of the President.

"Gentlemen of the Congress.

"Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to recall or even to summarize those events.

"The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive department. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them, for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight towards definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war and we shall not slacken or suffer ohrselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question when shall we consider the war won?

American People Know.

"From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it.

"As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisy, thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomnitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

"But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient, but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to the what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

"I believe that I speak for them when I say two things:

FIRST, THAT THIS INTOLERABLE THING OF WHICH THE MASTERS OF GERMANY HAVE SHOWN US THE UGLY FACE, THIS MENACE OF COMBINED INTRIGUE AND FORCE WHICH WE NOW SEE SO CLEARLY AS THE GERMAN POWER, A THING WITHOUT CONSCIENCE OR HONOR OR CAPACITY FOR COVENANTED PEACE, MUST BE CRUSHED, AND IF IT BE NOT UTTERLY BROUGHT TO AN END, AT LEAST SHUT OUT FROM THE FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE OF THE NATIONS; AND SECOND, THAT WHEN THIS THING AND ITS POWER ARE INDEED DEFEATED AND THE TIME COMES THAT WE CAN DISCUSS PEACE—WHEN THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE SPOKESMEN WHOSE WORD WE CAN BELIEVE AND WHEN THOSE SPOKESMEN ARE READY IN THE NAME OF THEIR PEOPLE TO ACCEPT THE COMMON JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS AS TO WHAT SHALL BE THE BASIS OF LAW AND OF COVENANT FOR THE LIFE OF THE WORLD—WE SHALL BE WILLING AND GLAD TO PAY THE FULL PRICE FOR PEACE AND PAY IT UNGRUDGINGLY. WE KNOW WHAT THAT PRICE WILL BE. IT WILL BE, FULL, IMPARTIAL JUSTICE— JUSTICE DONE AT EVERY POINT AND TO EVERY NATION THE FINAL SETTLEMENT MUST AFFECT, OUR ENEMIES AS WELL AS OUR FRIENDS.

"You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They are daily growing more audible, more articulate, more persuasive and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insis; that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abomnable wrong.

It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula 'no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities' just because this crusade formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

"But the fact that a wrong has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friend.

Must Show Autocracy.

"Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claim to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can Right be set up as arbiter and peace maker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Business to Win War.

"Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate part is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resourse we possess, whether of men, or money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved, I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon conscience and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia which must be relinquished.

"Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we do not judge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science, and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had, or did not have, the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment, when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy people of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

As to Austria-Hungary.

"We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to re-arrange the Austria-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose to or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustices and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties. And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold sacred throughout our life as a nation.

"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as WELL AS THE FACT of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

"The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people in this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things, sooner or later cure itself, by processes which woud assuredly set in.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. tSatesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide-awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this mid-day hour of the world's life.

Upset Peace of World.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset, the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union or purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to which I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude towards the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality or rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly.

Austria Mere Vassal.

Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the macts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the central powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

Must Extend Legislation.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

"Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the presidential proclamation relating to alien enemies promulgated under Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restrictions upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Price Fixing.

"Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WICHITA TIMES

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Score one for the Bolsheyiki. Some one of this Russian faction has a sense of humor. Official announcement is made of the appointment of a Russian now interned in England as ambassador to Great Britain.

RAILROAD TO NEW OIL FIELD NEEDED.

New oil pools are being discovered and developed to the south and southwest of Wichita Falls. It is now necessary for oil men of Wichita Falls, in order to seach this new territory to travel a long distance by way of Fort Worth.

Wichita Falls is now the oil center of North Texas. If the city is to maintain its leadership in one of the greatest industries of the state, and certainly the most important in this section, better means of access to the new pool must be provided. This could be done by an extension of the Wichita Falls and Southern railway. It this railroad were extended to Cisco by way of Breckenridge, the new fields would be tapped and Wichita Falls would have direct transportation to the new territory.

This is a matter that our Chamber of Commerce might well look into.

MUCH WORK FOR CONGRESS.

The "long term" of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, which convened today, will be asked to make tremendous necessary appropriations for the carrying on of the war.

We believe that most of the people of our country are devoutly praying that these appropriations may be made without needless delay. Patriotic congressmen can do much for their country by expediting needful legislation.

But there is another way in which Congress, at this time, can serve the people well. Much has been said regarding economy in every phase of the life of the private individual as a means of helping to win the war. There are a number of avenues through which money has heretofore escaped from the public treasury, which it will be well for the members of Congress to "close up" as a means of furthering national economy.

So-called "pork-barrel" legislation should be pared to the bone.

Such government equipment as is still useful to the civilian population of the country, should be made to serve pending war developments, and we do not believe that the people will protest half so much if their respective postoffices are not of a size commensurate with the "dignity and importance" of the towns they adorn, as they will if the members of Congress determine upon a "grab-as-grab-can" campaign for the erection of public institutions and the improvement of water holes not indispensible to the welfare of the public.

Let us hope that Congress, from the outset, while careful of the people's money, will yet expedite every measure which has for its direct aim the winning of the war, and hold down all other legislation to the minimum.

May all members about whom clings the taint of disloyalty—if there are any—and who would hamper and retard the efforts of the government be dealt with swiftly and surely. May they be given to understand that much as all the people desire peace, world peace—they will not seek peace until this world has been made a safe place for the democracies within it—thus attaining the outstanding war aim of the United States of America.

That army balloon which broke loose from Fort Omaha, Nebraska yesterday isn't the first gas bag on record which has done great damage when unrestrained.

The close of winter over the northern France forces is going to give the United States and excellent chance to prepare its army for the real work to begin in the spring.

All Americans are proud of the fact that the whole world today is reading as eagerly as the people of the United States the message of President Wilson to the Congress. The message had previously been placed in all of the principal capitals as it was the most rigidly guarded of all public documents until the moment before its actual delivery before the joint session of House and Senate.

BANDITS GET LESSONS.

Mexican bandits along the border have received the first and second lesson.

The first lesson culminated in 35 dead and was duly taught on last Saturday.

The second lesson was capped with the deaths of a round dozen and was taught on Monday.

The army stands ready to give further instruction to Mexican bandits who think they can raid American cattle ranches with impunity and make good their escape as soon as they cross the border into their own country.

These lessons, to our mind, have been a little late in coming, but far better late than never.

American border residents have suffered quite enough from the lawless bands across the line, which General Carranza seems unable to control.

Just as soon as these bandits become convinced that, once they commit a depredation on American soil they will be followed until killed or these raids stop.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A reiteration, but stronger, clearer and more forceful than the original pronouncement of the aims and purposes of the United States in the war was contained in the President's message to congress, delivered yesterday.

No man needs longer query: "What are our aims in this war?" No congressman needs seek to obstruct the course of preparation by demanding to know in detail when peace will be reestablished.

For the American people stand behind Woodrow Wilson with unswerving loyalty in saying that no peace may be reestablished until "this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German Power, a Thing without a conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace"; is crushed, "or if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations." Nay, with the President they say that there can be no peace until "the time comes * * * when the German people have spoken whose words we can believe, and when those spokesmen are ready, in the name of their people, to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world * * * "

If the President knew just when that time would be, it would be possible for him to predict the exact length of the war. But no man knows. All that we do know is that the battle must go on until the disreputable House of Hohenzollern has been discredited by the people whom it has ruled with an iron hand—the people whom it has duped into a bloody, a disastrous war with a whining lie that "the Fatherland" is imperilled by foreign invaders. The German people were brought into peril of shot and shell, of sorrow and suffering to satisfy the ambitions of one man—the Kaiser.

President Wilson made it clear that in the midst of the conflict those same high ideals which actuated the country in entering this war upon the side of permanent peace and safety for all democratic governments, have never been lost sight of. He again places upon a pinnacle these majestic purposes, that the people may stand firmly together in the most righteous war the world has ever known.

And the American people have accepted the challenge to charge through to ultimate victory, however rough the path.

And when that victory has been won, the President pledges simple justice and American generosity in arranging the terms for a permanent peace.

WICHITA FALLS AND THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

You have heard the expression all your life when a fellow acts peculiar that "he is a fit subject for Terrell." The saying has been changed. "He is a fit subject for Wichita."—Chillicothe Valley News.

Fear that an insane asylum would be the first suggestion that would come to the public when the name of their town was mentioned, probably kept a number of towns in Northwest Texas out of the contest for the location of the Northwest Texas Insane Hospital. This thought occurred to Wichita Falls people when the proposal to invite the state to locate the hospital here was first broached but large state asylums are located in asylum is one of the last things one upon reflection they were convinced that this was not the association the name of Wichita Falls would bring in the minds of the public. An insane thinks of when the name of San Antonio and Austin are heard but very those cities. The insane asylums, large and important as they are in those cities, are secondary to other things in those cities. The insane hospital will be an important institution even to Wichita Falls, yet there are so many other things here that are commanding and important that the asylum will occupy a secondary place in the thoughts of the people.

Wichita Falls is known away from home for many different things. A good many Oklahomans, and even some Texans, think the name is Whiskeytaw. On the other hand there are many folks who associate the name of Wichita Falls with its high moral tone, its splendid churches and the earnest, active and sacrificing members. Some will think of its splendid schools and the interest in education and the arts. Others will think of its busy mills and factories. Many will think of its strong and splendid financial institutions, of its fine shops and mercantile establishments. To many the name will bring the suggestion of its rich oil territory, its refineries and the odor and the vision of grease and oil. To all the name of Wichita Falls will associate men and women of leadership and patriotism.

So, the name of Wichita Falls, will never merely suggest a "bug house."

COMPLETE TEXT OF MESSAGE GIVEN TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page 3.)

say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the requlation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves urchase; and similar inequalities obtained on all sides.

"It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and economical development of such natural resources of the country should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

Export Legislation.

"The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of co-operation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

"And I beg that the members of the house of representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the house will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee. In order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

With Reference to Railroads.

"Additional legislation also may become necessary before the present congress adjourns in order to effect the most efficient co-ordination and opration of the railways and other transportation systems of the country, but so far I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of congress upon another occasion. If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

"We can do this, with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this war is of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoilation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purpose of the enemy is to strike at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our peoples; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the states. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. Thev are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

Cause Just One.

"It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principles and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will be battle until the last gun is fired.

"I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is carrying the war through to its end, we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

PRICE OF OIL ADVANCE BY PURCHASING AGENCIES

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—The principal grades of crude oil were advanced by the purchasing agencies because of scarcity. The price follows:

Pennsylvania crude 25 cents a barrel to $3.75. Corning 20 cents to $2.80, Cabell 15 cents to $2.72; Somerset 15 cents to $2.15; Ragland 10 cents to $1.20.

INCREASE RATE IN DISCOUNT

(Continued from page 1.)

is 4 1-2, and Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and San Francisco, which are 5 1-2 per cent.

Fifteen Day Paper.

Little change has been made in fifteen-day paper secured by certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Bonds, rates remaining at 3 1-2 percent for all banks except New York, where it is 3 percent. For fifteen to ninety-day paper of the same class the new rate is 4 percent except for New York, which is 3 1-2 percent.

Trade acceptances, one to sixty days, now bear four percent except at New York, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco, which are 3 1-2 percent. The former general rate was 3 1-2 percent. For 60- to 90-day acceptances the new rate is 4 percent, except for New York, which is 3 1-2 percent.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION FAVORED

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the war of unification of the transportation system is not permitted by congress, was recommended today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Increases in Rates.

An increase in rates, a government loan of money and the suspension of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws as far as railroads are concerned for the duration of the war, were recommended by the commission as an alternative.

In addition the commission declared railroads should receive a government loan and that issue of railroad securities should be vested in some special body. Some advance in rates is imperative, the commission said, in the war emergency.

Government Operaton.

The alternative for such voluntary unification of the railroads, the commission declared, would be government operation with sufficient guaranty of an adequate annual return as well as for upkeep with fair terms on which improvement during the period of government operation could be paid for by the roads upon return of their property.

The recommendation signed by Chairman Hall, was accompanied by a supplementary report by Commissioner McChard who said he believed if the president would take over operations of the railroads "vastly improved transportation conditions can be promptly secured."

After reviewing the extraordinary demand on the railroads for the past year and the increases in labor and material costs, the commission's special report says:

Peculiar Situation.

"The act to regulate commerce was not enacted to meet such a situation. The carriers have the right to demand at our hands and it is our duty to approve just and reasonable rates sufficient to yield fair returns upon the value of the property devoted to public use after necessary expenditures, * * * measured in dollars and gross revenues of the carriers during the past and current fiscal years exceeded any in their history. But what the dollar will buy in labor, material and supplies is substantially less.

"We are sensible of the vital and imperative need of the hour that our railroads shall not be permitted to become less efficient or less sufficient. We realize the gravity of a serious breakdown of our transportation facilities. It is unthinkable that this breakdown would be permitted if it could be prevented. Increased charges for carriage, if found necessary to take care of unavoidable increases in operating expenses would not at this time bring new capital on reasonable terms in important sums.

Canno: Temporize.

"In our opinion the situation does not permit of temporarizing. All energies must be devoted to bringing the war to a successful conclusion and to that end it is necessary that our transportation system be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency. This can only be secured through unification of their operation during the period of the war.

"If the unification is to be effected by the carriers they should be enabled to effect it in a lawful way. To that end in our judgment, the operation of the anti-trust laws except in respect of concenération or merger of parallel and competing lines as applied to rail and water carriers subject to act to regulate commerce and of the anti-pooling provision of section five of that act should be suspended during the period of the war and until further action by Congress.

"In addition they should be provided from the government treasury with financial assistance in the form of loans or advances for capital purposes in such amounts."

MANAGER DICKSON TO MAKE ADDRESS TO LION'S CLUB

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HOWARD IS RECEIVED BY MEMBERS OF BODY.

The Lions Club at its luncheon at the St. James today instructed its program committee to invite A. A. Dickson, manager of the St. James and a member of the local committee for the rat extermination campaign, to address the club next week.

The resignation of Secretary Howard who is to become secretary of the Altus Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce on January 1 was announced and committee comprised of B. F. Johnson, N. H. Marun and John O. Donoho was named to recommend his successor.

The action of the committee in contracting with the Swiss Bell Ringers for exhibitions here on January 3 for the benefit of the Rd Cross was approved. Admittance of three new members was voted and other business was transacted.

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, Dec. 5.—The cotton seed onl closed steady. Spot 18.20! Dec. 18.91; Jan. 18.3x; Mar. 18.43; May 19.00 asked.

Total sales 6,200.

CORRESPONDENT IS SURE THAT RUSSIA WILL "RIGHT SELF"

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—The situation in Russia is unique in history according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, writing Saturday but it is not yet advisable to attempt to raise the curtain upon the "mysteries of the tragi-comic drama".

The correspondent insists that "Russia will right herself if generously allowed the necessary latitude by the puzzled allies and next spring it will put new armies in the field to fight the invader with the success that marked the Russian efforts earlier in the war."

"In the meantime," he adds, "the situation is extremely curious. Some force which is above or beyond all the contending patries is putting the spokes into the wheels of all of them."

The correspondent instances the various references with the administration without, however, elucidating his suggestion.

Christmas Mail Begins Arriving in France for United States Troops

By Associated Press.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 5.—Christmas mail for the troops began arriving today in the American zone, in one town alone a thousand sacks were delivered. The contents of most of them consisted of packages of various sizes. Some of the packages had written on them, "Open at Christmas," and similar inscriptions.

The American postoffices have made every plan to keep the mails moving from them to the positions where the addressees are quartered. Many of the offices are small and it is feared unless they are constantly kept cleared, congestion may result on the heavy Christmas mail that is expected.

REST ROOM WILL GET SUPPORT OF CIVIC LEAGUERS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A restroom in the downtown district where it will fill a long felt need for women shoppers from the rural districts will be one of the objects toward which the Civic League will bend its energies in the immediate future. Committees to take this matter up were appointed Tuesday afternoon after the league had heard the appeal of Miss Opal Hughes, home demonstrator, for a restroom. Miss Hughes' work takes her all over the country, part of the trade territory of Wichita Falls, and she has had opportunity of knowing how real is the need for a restroom for the convenience of the women and children who come to this city, either with the men of the family or alone.

There were several other matters which received the attention of the league Tuesday. Mrs. T. B. Smock, president of the organization, as the city sanitary inspector, asked the support of the league in the movement for a municipal slaughter house. She was assured of the support.

Committees were appointed for the rat extermination campaign and other plans for this work made.

TWO AVIATORS OF FORT WORTH BADLY INJURED

By Associated Press.

Dallas, Dec. 5.—Lieutenant McFarland of the Royal Flying Corps, stationed at Fort Worth, was seriously injured, and a student aviator who has not been identified, was probably fatally hurt shortly before noon today when their airplane fell 200 feet near Duncanville, 17 miles southwest of Dallas. McFarland has a chance to recover, physicians say.

The injured men were brought to a local hospital. According to those who witnessed the accident, Lieutenant McFarland was apparently looking for a suitable place to land when he seemed to lose control of the machine which turned over backward and dashed to the earth. The aviators were buried beneath the wreckage.

SENATOR STONE TO PILOT ADMINISTRATION MEASURE

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Stone of Missouri, one of the original "wilful twelve", and stout opponent of the government's war plans until war was actually declared, will pilot the Austrian war resolution through the Senate as spokesman for the administration.

Since war actually was declared on Germany, Senator Stone repeatedly has announced that the government has his full and unequivocal support and the administration was so pleased with his attitude that it was decided that as chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, he should have charge of the Austrian war resolution. Senator Hitchcock, the next Democrat of the committee, handled the German war resolution. Senator Stone conferred today with state department officials preparatory to a conference of the foreign relations committee.

LARGE CROWD IN CITY FOR FEDERAL COURT.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The federal court has brought a big crowd of out of town people here and many of them have experienced great difficulty in finding rooms. Sixty witnesses were summoned before the grand jury today, and the corridors and stairways approaching the grand jury room were crowded throughout the day.

Arguments are being heard on an injunction suit by Judge Smith in the federal court.

REGISTRANTS WHO ARE NOT CALLED MAY GO TO CAMPS.

THOSE FAR DOWN ON LIST WILL BE ACCEPTED IF THEY WISH TO ENTER SERVICE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Draft registrants whose classification and order numbers are so low that they do not fall within the current quotas of their local boards may be immediately inducted into the military service at their own request, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today.

Upon filing with his local boards a waiver of all claims of deferred classification, a man in a deferred class may be examined and sent to camp immediately, although not as part of his board's qquota, as this would violate the provisions of the selective service law which prohibit substitution. Where the claims had been dependency, a waiver by the dependents must accompany that of the registrant, but waivers from children or mentally unfit persons will not be recognized.

Any registrant may enlist in the navy or marine corps, General Crowder said, upon presentation to a recruiting officer of a certificate by his local board that his class and order numbers are so low that he does not fall within the current quota.

It was pointed out today by General Crowder that registrants have until December 15 to enlist in the military forces.

Col. House Visits American Soldiers Upon Firing Line

By Associated Press.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 4.—Colonel E. M. House and the other members of the American mission with General Pershing and Viscount Northcliffe, inspected the American army today. Colonel House said he would tell President Wilson that the energy, fitness and enthusiasm of the men far surpassed anything he had expected.

"I watched the maneuvers and saw the men work," he added. "They are fine. I hope those boys realize that the security of the United States for at least one hundred years depends upon them."

Later the party departed for Paris.

LACKED AUTHORITY TO ACT FOR U. S. WITH BOLSHEVIKI

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—It was officially declared today at the state department that both Lieutenant Colonel Judson, head of the American military mission to Russia, and Major M. C. Kerth, temporary military attache at the American embassy, acted without instructions from this government in presenting communications to the Bolsheviki government on the attitude of the United States in the effort to effect separate peace and armistice with Germany.

Major Kerth's communication was a protest to the Russian commander-in-chief against an armistice. Colonel Judson's communication was couched in more lenient terms. The discrepancies wetween the two mystified officials and it was not made clear until today that the act of the two officers, taken in view of circumstances, was not on instructions from Washington.

The state department today had no dispatches from Russia. It has previously been announced officially that the attitude of the government toward the Bolsheviki was one of tolerancy, hoping to preserve what progress has been made toward democracy in Russia rather than risk throwing the country back into the hands of an autocracy by drastic action.

Rebels in China Are Engaged by Federals In Hunan Province

Peking, Dec. 5.—Rebels from Hunan provinces are being engaged heavily by government troops near Chung King. The foreign consuls there have telegraphed that they have made every preparation to protect foreign lives and property should the government troops be defeated and Chung King attacked.

The northern military governors expressed disapproval of the suggestion made by the southern generals that a settlement be arranged between the north and the south. The northerners demand a continuation of hostilities for the purpose of maintaining the government's authority and prestige.

Suit Against Oil Co. Is Now Being Heard In Federal Court

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The suit of Shelby Beck against the Vernon Cotton Oil Co. is being heard by a jury in the federal court today. Beck is asking for damages for personal injuries received when he was shot by a night watchman at the company's plant.

Tuesday the court heard testimony in the action of the Amarillo Light and Power Co. vs. the City of Amarillo for injunction to restrain the city from the imposition of certain rates, which the company claimed were confiscatory. The court has not yet passed on the application.

SIGNERS OF MANIFESTO ARE ORDERED ARRESTED.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—The military revolutionary committee in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital has ordered the internment at Kronstadt of all those who signed the manifesto issued Sunday in the name of the provisional government. The signers, however, have all left Petrograd and their whereabouts have not been discovered.

WAR THRIFT STAMP CAMPAIGN WILL BEGIN THURSDAY

BUSINESS MEN OF CITY WILL HEAR LOUIS LIPSITZ DISCUSS MATTER

From Wednesday's Daily.

Wichita Falls' war thrift stamp campaign will be inaugurated Thursday morning, when business men of the city have been called to meet Louis Lipsitz of Dallas, state chairman, and Mr. Fleming of Kansas City, one of the national directors of the war thrift stamp movement.

At Chamber of Movement.

The meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock and J. A. Kemp, who is the county chairman asks that the meeting be largely attended. There will be several other business men of this state included in the party, it is understood, and the meeting will be one of importance.

A supply of thrift stamps, cards for pasting these stamps and war certificates have reached the Wichita Falls postoffice and are now on sale.

Cost of Stamps.

The thrift stamps are twenty-five cents each. These are to be placed on cards and when the cards are filled they can be exchanged for war certificates. The war certificates are redeemable in five years for their face value of five dollars. They are sold now at $4.12.

HUPP DISTRIBUTOR IS NOW SHOWING THE COMFORT CAR

Mr. H. F. Wurtz, distributor for the Hupmobile, with headquarters at 809 Scott avenue (not 709 as was erroneously stated in his display advertisement yesterday), who is this week showing the new Hupmobile Series R says it is the best Hupmobile the Hupp Motor Corporation ever built.

"That is saying a great deal," said Mr. Wurtz, "but I say this not alone because I know that, specification by specification, the Series R outdistances all of fits predecessors in strength and quality of material and quality of workmanship, and not alone because by actual test the Series R outpoints every other Hupmobile in all-round performance, comfort and economy of upkeep and operation, but because this newest Hupmobile seems to me to anticipate and meet the demands of the most important section of the great motor-buying public—that part which demands a relatively lighter car at the lowest price which insures the best engineering, material and workmanship—the result of nearly two years' labor on the part of the corporation and the fruit of nine years' effort in building, testing and rebuilding.

"The dominating feature is comfort, hence we call it 'The Comfort Car.'"

JEWISH AID MEETS WITH MRS. S. REISENBERG

The Ladies' Aid of Temple Israel met Monday afternoon with Mrs. S. Reisenberg hostess. Reports from several committees were heard and several business matters attended to. The hostess served a dainty salad course to: Mesdames Kleinman, Zundelowitz, Abe Marcus, Ziskind, Art, Fine, Loevy, Lebenson and Katz. The society will meet the first Monday in January with Mrs. J. L. Art.

YEOMEN HOLD A BUSINESS MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen met in special session Tuesday night and spent a very busy evening. A large class of new members was adopted, the business meeting nights were changed from the first and third Fridays to the second and fourth Tuesdays; with drill practice and social meetings to be held the first and third Tuesdays.

The lodge voted the purchase of material for comforts for each of the four local Yeomen now in training at various camps, the Rowena Circle to tack the comforts. Several of the new officers having moved away others were elected to fill their places and the officers for the coming year will serve as follows: Mrs. E. L. Richardson, foreman; W. F. Wallace, master of ceremonies; E. L. Richardson, correspondent; S. A. Anderson, master of accounts; G. H. Johnson, watchman; Mrs. S. A. Anderson, chaplain; O. W. Hines, black knight; Miss Sadie Ott, courier; Mrs. C. E. Bland, overseer; Mrs. R. H. Ramsey, Lady Rowena; Mrs. W. F. Wallace, Lady Rebecca; Mrs. Anna Gelaske, sentinel; R. H. Hutson, Wamba; R. H. Ramsey, Gurth; Mrs. M. M. Bates, musician; Mrs. J. E. Scott, drill captain.

WESLEY GIRLS KNIT FOR RED CROSS

The regular meeting of the Wesley Girls Tuesday afternoon was turned into a knitting bee for the Red Cross; Mrs. R. H. Gracey being the hostess. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served before adjournment. Mrs. Will Stevens was a guest, the members present being: Miss Myrtle Humphris, Mesdames Barnes, Traweek, Hickman, Jones, Taylor and Rhea Howard. The club will meet next December 18, when the annual grab bag will be held at the home of Mrs. E. E. Traweek, 1722 Ninth street.

MATINEE BRIDGE CLUB PLAYS WITH MRS. LARKIN

Mrs. W. B. Larkin was hostess to the Matinee Bridge Club Tuesday afternoon. The game was enjoyed by the usual four tables of players and late in the afternoon the hostess served a salad plate. The high score souvenir, a bridge set in a sweetgrass case, went to Mrs. E. P. Greenwood. The club made its customary contribution to the Red Cross.

MRS. DOUGLAS HOSTESS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS

A theater party at the Empress where Julian Eltinge in "The Countess Charming" was the attraction was enjoyed by a number of girls from the First Christian Sunday school Tuesday, when Mrs. W. D. Douglas entertained her Sunday school class. Those in the party were Misses Lynette Miller, Jeanette Whitman, Elizbeth Webb, Katherine Tyson, Louise Tevis, Velma Sanson, Inez Crites, Merle Taylor and the hostess, Mrs. Douglas.

Submarine Warfare And Prussian Autocracy

By D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Why is the United States at war with Germany? Why all this preparation, expense, and jeopardy of thousands of American lives? Are we fighting the battles of England, France, Italy and Russia? Are we in the war to pull the chestnuts of the allies out of the fire? Are we fighting to help them recover lost territory or to acquire new possessions? Why do we fight at all? Why not employ peaceful means? Why not negotiate?

These questions are now being asked not infrequently, especially by the German propagandists, by a few disloyal natives, and by some unintelligent and unpatriotic pacifists. Such people imagine that the time is opportune. They imagine that many Americans are astounded and resentful over the prospect of enormous expenditures, burdens of taxation, and sacrifice of life. They assume that there is, or will be, a reaction—that the people have short memories. They place reliance on the fact that the scene of conflict is remote, that our people can not appreciate that a defensive war can be waged by forces at a distance, and that aggressive action may be in the highest degree defensive.

The main answer to these enemies of America within and without is simple. We are at war with Germany primarily to assert and to defend our rights to make good our claim that we are a free nation, entitled to exercise rights long recognized by all the nations of the world, to exercise these rights without restraint or dictation from the Prussian autocracy and militarists, to have the kind of institutions we wish, and to live the kind of life we have determined to live. We are at war with Germany because Germany made war on us, sank our ships, and killed our citizens who were going about their proper business in places where they had a right to be, traveling as they had a right to travel. We either had to fight or to keep our citizens and ships from the seas around England, France and Italy or to have our ships sunk and our people killed.

We did not make this war. Germany made war on America and only after exercising great patience and enduring grievous wrongs did we formally declare this to be a fact. For over two years Germany had committed hostile acts against our sovereignty, destroying the property and lives of our citizens, acts which if committed by any smaller power or power nearer home would have led to a quick demand from our people for a belligerent response. By turns, as it suited Germany's needs, she was apologetic and contemptuous, conciliatory and dictatorial, full of promises and heedless of them, finally repudiating her most solemn obligations. In the meantime, while we were extending hospitality to her diplomats here and representing her abroad, she was carrying on a hostile propaganda within our own borders as well as abroad, promoting plots to destroy our plants, and attempting to sow dissention among our people. Recall the history of our negotiations with Germany, of our attempts to secure justice by diplomatic peaceful means.

Germany's Declaration.

February 4, 1915 Germany declared that on and after February 18, 1915, she would regard the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel, as a war zone and that "every enemy merchant ship would be destroyed without possibility of avoiding danger to crew and passengers." She pointed out that it would not always be possible to prevent neutral vessels from becoming victims of submarine attack. This action was without the color of justification in international law. Her only legitimate course was to declare and to effect a blockade and then, having done so, to intercept enemy vessels, discriminating between enemy and neutral vessels, enemy and neutral cargoes, in the case of neutral ships captured to take to prize courts only those carrying contraband to sink vessels only in extraordinary circumstances, and in every case to give safety to crews and passengers and to preserve all papers of ships sunk or captured. Because of the allied fleets, it was impossible for Germany to do these things by the use of instruments heretofore employed. She could attempt them only with a new device, the submarine.

Unquestionably, new conditions of war had arisen and new means for waging it had come into existence; and, just as it was recognized that fleets could not be held to a close blockade of ports, the old three mile blockade, so it was tacitly admitted that a submarine could not be expected to capture and take a ship into port, but might sink it provided it practised visit and search for purposes of discrimination, safeguarded the lives of crew and passengers and therefore, gave ample warning to vessels and did not sink them in places or under conditions in which noncombatants could not secure safety. These things, under international law it was necessary that Germany have her submarine commanders do or that she set aside international law and make necessity the only law, make law to suit herself and the desperate conditions into which she had brought herself by her own aggressive action.

Germany's Justification.

The justification Germany attempted to give was that England had declined to respect in full the declaration of London, had extended unnecessarily the list of contraband, and had brought unfair pressure on neutrals, had declared the North Sea a seat of war, and was warring not only on the military forces of Germany but on the whole civilian population as well. She ignored the fact that England and her allies had fleets which, by the use of practices recognized by law, could maintain a blockade, and which up to this time they have maintained without sinking ships or killing noncombatants Germany could not do these things and had no right to whine because the allies could. She is certainly the last nation in the world to demand that only military forces be considered as involved in the war. For centuries Prussia had recognized clearly, more clearly than any other government, that a whole nation makes war, had proceeded very early to organize herself on that basis, and had gone out to extend and had repeatedly succeeded in extending her possessions by force against laws of right and morality. Her tender consideration for the civilian population and her view of the extent to which it should be exempted from the pressure and horrors of war are amply illustrated by her dealings in Belgium, northern France, Poland, Serbia, and on the high seas. Certainly Germany ought to have thought of England's fleet and the possibility of being cut off before she so recklessly embarked in war. She did not establish, even an approximately effective blockade. She impertinently warned neutrals to keep their citizens off enemy merchant vessels and out of the war zone. Neutral citizens had, and have a perfect right to travel on unarmed or even defensively armed enemy merchant vessels and to go where they please on the high seas. To have acceded to such insolent dictation from Germany would have amounted to a waiver of international law and rights and to the doing of an unneutral act against the allies, just as would compliance with the suggestion made by Germany on February 16 and frequently repeated, that neutrals cease to ship arms and munitions to the allies. Germany knew that neutrals had a perfect right to do this. She herself had exercised the same right more than once. She knew the dealers in this country would have filled munitions orders for her and that it was no fault of ours that she could not secure them. These things, too, she ought to have thought of before she provoked hostilities.

United States Replies.

On February 11 this government replied, contesting Germany's position, and warning her that it would hold her to a strict accountability and take every necessary step to safeguard American lives and property and to secure a full enjoyment of their rights on the high seas.

March 12, 1915 the allies issued a decree in which they declared that it was necessary to prevent merchandise from reaching Germany directly or through neutrals. They, however, asserted in taking this step that they would not follow Germany in her cruel and barbarous methods and would not in their intention endanger neutral vessels or the lives of noncombatants, that they would act in strict conformity with the laws of humanity. On March 28 a German submarine sank the Falaba, drowning an American citizen; on May 1 the Gulflight, drowning two American citizens and on May 7 the Lusitania, drowning 114.

Followed By Protest.

These acts were followed by a protest from this government on May 13 in which a demand was made for disavowal of the action of the commander of the submarine in sinking the Lusitania and for reparation. This government informed Germany that it would omit no word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise. On May 28 Germany replied, placing the responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania on Great Britain and the British shipping company, asserting that the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser, which was false, that it was armed, which was equally false, and that the company permitted it to carry munitions, which it had a right to do. On the 1st of June the German government asserted that the attack on the Gulflight was an unfortunate accident, that the submarine commander was in no wise to blame, and expressed regret, and stated that it would pay damages.

On the 9th of June the government of the United States replied to Germany's Lusitania note, denying the statements as to the character of the Lusitania and as to her armament asserting that it was sunk without any warning, solemnly renewed its representations and asked assurances that American ships and the lives of American citizens be not put in jeopardy. A month later Germany answered saying that she was compelled to meet the British blockade, and that if her submarine commander had practiced visit and search the submarine would have been destroyed. She cynically added that it may excuse it was to have been expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above the water long enough for its passengers to get off. The sinking of this ship, she hypocritically represented, revealed with horrible clearness to what jeopardy of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by her adversaries led. American ships, she promised, would not be hindered from their legitimate business, and lives on neutral vessels would not be jeopardized. This was promise number one.

Must Mark Vessels.

She decreed that neutral vessels must be properly marked, sufficient notice be given in advance, and a guaranty be furnished that they would not carry contraband. She impudently informed us that she would agree to a proposal to increase by installments the number of vessels available for the passenger service by placing a reasonable number of neutral ships under the American flag. She informed us that American citizens did not need to travel to Europe on enemy vessels and that she was merely following England's example in declaring a part of the high seas an area of war. In her singular psychology, a mere declaration by her was to be given the same regard and weight as an established fact. With her lack of a sense of humor she apparently could see no difference between an effective blockade maintained by England and a paper blockade announced by her. Accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in such an area could not be judged differently from those suffered in a war zone on land. If this country could not secure a sufficient number of neutral ships then the German government would permit it to place four enemy vessels under its flag.

Reply Unsatisfactory.

Of course the secretary of state answered that Germany's reply was unsatisfactory. It did not indicate how the principles of international law and humanity could be applied. It proposed a partial suspension of them which, in effect, set them aside. This government noted Germany's assurance made once more, as to the freedom of the seas, that the character and cargoes of merchant vessels would be first determined and that lives of noncombatants would not be jeopardized. The United States demanded the disavowal of the act of the commander of the submarine and reparation for injuries. It renewed the warning to Germany and advised her that the repetition of such an act against the rights of the United States affecting her citizens would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

Less than a month after this definite representation, Ambassador Page sent notice from London of the sinking of the Arabic, with a loss of three American lives. Five days later the German ambassador expressed the hope that the United States would await full information before acting and asserted that if American lives were lost it was not in accordance with the intention of the German government. A week later he gave this assurance: "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of noncombatants, provided that they do not try to escape or offer resistance." This was promise number two.

Government's Policy.

He added that this policy was decided upon by his government before the Arabic was sunk. This was followed on September 7 by word from the German government through Ambassador Gerard that the Arabic was sunk because it planned to attack the submarine, that the government could not admit indemnity even if the commander was mistaken, and that if he was, the government would be willing to submit the case to The Hague. On the 14th, after receiving the facts, Mr. Lansing wrote that the Arabic was not warned and did not try to ram the submarine. On October 5 Bernstorff replied that the German government rules had been made so stringent that no repetition of the Arabic case was possible, admitted the validity of the evidence against the Arabic's attempt to ram the submarine, expressed regret at the occurrence, disavowed the act and offered indemnity.

This was promise number three.

On January 7, 1916 the German ambassador gave notice that German submarines in the Mediterranean would destroy any vessels, passenger as well as freight, but only after the safety of passengers and crew had been assured. Three months after Germany reopened the whole subject, rehashing the old arguments, and with obvious insincerity expressed the conviction that the United States would appreciate her point of view. Germany was evidently getting ready to break all her promises.

Sent Word to Gerard.

On March 27 the state department sent Ambassador Gerard word that there was much evidence that the Channel passenger steamer Sussex was sunk by a torpedo March 24 with — passengers on board. It asked for information concerning the following ships, which, with Americans on board, were sunk. The Englishman, the Manchester Guardian, the Eagle Point, and the Berwindale, all sunk within a comparatively short time. The German government replied on April 11, saying either that it did not have sufficient information to form an opinion, or that it was doubtful if the sinking was traceable to a submarine, or that the ship attempted to escape. It asserted that the Sussex was not torpedoed and frivously represented that the German commander made a sketch of a vessel torpedoed at the time in question and that this sketch did not look like the picture of the Sussex in the London Graphic.

On May 4 Germany replied that she was alive to the possibility that the Sussex was torpedoed, admitting in effect that she was caught in having made a false statement. Her commanders, she asserted, had orders to conduct warfare in accordance with visit and search except in the case of enemy ships in the war zone. She regretted that the United States did not extend the same sympathy to the German civilian population that it did to the victims of submarine warfare. However, she was willing to go the limit: "In accordance with the principles of law German submarines will exercise visit and search before sinking merchant vessels recognized by law if they do not attempt to escape or resist."

This was promise number four.

To Restore Freedom of Seas.

The United States, however, must make England restore the freedom of the seas—that is, make her surrender her naval advantage. If she did not succeed then Germany would be facing a new situation. The United States replied, expressing satisfaction that Germany had abandoned her indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels and her expectation that there would be a scrupulous execution of the altered policy. She could not even discuss the suggestion that respect by Germany for the rights of the United States should depend on the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals. Responsibility in such matters was absolute not relative.

Germany's Insincerity.

Germany's insincerity was made clear. She was posing as a victor, and wished to enter into peace negotiations only provided she was regarded as a victor, and on the basis of her retention of conquered possessions. Previously her preparations, including her submarine fleet, had not been matured. She drew the negotiations out interminably to gain time. It was also now made obvious that her aim in proposing peace was to create a favorable attitude among certain parts of the American people to throw the responsibility on the allies for prolonging the war, and to lay a predicate for her policy of submarine ruthlessness.

Germany Expresses Regret.

On January 31 on the pretext of acknowledging receipt of the president's address to the Senate, Germany expressed regret that the attitude of the allies, their lust for conquest, made peace impossible. This, she proclaimed, created a new situation, to which reference was made in a former note, and called for a decision. That decision was nothing less than to violate all her solemn pledges, to extend the submarine zone to Great Britain, France and Italy and to sink all ships. She was confident that this action would lead to a speedy termination of the war and would be understood by the United States. As a favor to this country she would permit it to send one steamer a week each way to a particular port, Falmouth. She fixed the day for arrival, Sunday, and the day for departure, Wednesday. The ship must be striped with three stripes, each a meter wide, white and red alternating and a guaranty must be given that it carry no contraband.

The president promptly executed his warning to Germany, severing diplomatic relations with the German Empire on February 3. Immediately the president laid the matter before Congress and informed it of his action. American ships, however remained in port as they arrived, as did those of other neutrals, and Germany was achieving her ends by menace. On the same day the Housatonic, an American steamer, was sunk and on February 13 the Lyman M. Law. It was obvious that a further step must be taken or this country would be impotent and would be playing into the hands of the Prussian autocrats. Therefore in February 26 the president asked Congress for authority to arm merchant vessels and even then said that war, if it came, could come only by the act of Germany.

On April 2 the president appeared before Congress and recommended a state of war be declared against the German government. The Congress accepted the recommendation by a vote of 373 to 50 in the House of Representatives and 82 to 6 in the Senate.

Not Free Nation.

If we had not accepted the challenge of the war made, desperate, dictatorial, contemptuous, hypocritical, and medieval Prussian militarists, we would have had to admit that we were not a free nation, that we preferred peace at any price, and were interested only in the fleshpots. This country either had to swallow its own words, abdicate its position as a free sovereign power, concede that it had no rights except those which Germany accorded it, hold its citizens and ships away from Europe, or to recognize the plain fact that Germany was acting in a hostile manner against it, fight to defend its rights, fight for humanity and the cause of civilization and free peoples everywhere, joining its power with the other free nations of the world to put an end to autocratic and brute force. There was one choice we could not make—we were incapable of making. We could not "choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated."

Does not this review make it plain what it would mean to the world if Germany should win and if free, democratic, law supporting nations like Great Britain and France were destroyed, if Europe should fall under the domination of Germany, headed by the Prussian military autocrats who know no right except might, who believe that small and peace loving nations have no standing and who attach to sanctity to a pledge, no matter how solemn?

REVIEWS STEPS TAKEN BY U. S.



SECRETARY HOUSTON AT HIS DESK ©AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

COUNTY GINNINGS FOR PAST MONTH SHOW DECREASE

Cotton ginnings in Wichita county up to November 20 were 5,361 bales, according to figures which O. P. Maricle, crop reporter for Wichita and Archer county has received authority to make public. Ginnings on the same date last year totalled 5,979 bales.

Archer county is falling further behind, the ginnings in that county totalling 2711 bales compared with 4,158 bales a year ago.

Ginnings in Wichita county are beyond epectations, as not even the most optimistic expected the crop to yield as much as five thousand bales at the opening of the season. The short crop is yielding many farmers as large a return as much larger crops in previous years.

NEW HOTEL MAY BE ERECTED IN THIS CITY SOON

COST OF PROPOSED STRUCTURE EXPECTED TO BE AROUND $500,000

Attention of Wichita Falls capitalists is being directed toward a big new hotel to cost between $350,000 and $500,000. It is known that a number of the city's men of wealth are considering the organization of a corporation to build a hotel. As yet no definite steps have been taken, but men who have money know the need of such a hotel an dare thinking and talking about building it.

Everybody who knows anything about the situation realizes that a big hotel is badly needed here. Scarcely a night passes but that scores of people are turned away from local hotels.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR PAST WEEK SHOW SLIGHT DECREASE.

While continuing at high figure bank clearings for the week ending December 1, show a decrease from the previous week. Clearings last week were $743,079 The record by days was as follows:

Monday	$176,973.35
Tuesday	117,627.39
Wednesday	96,970.90
Thursday	Holiday
Friday	209,510.22
Saturday	142,097.88
Total	$743,079.64
Last week	$871,008.17
Decrease	$127,928.53

PERKINS-SNIDER WELL REPORTED TO BE GOOD ONE

FLOW OF FROM 1500 TO 2,000 BARRELS EXPECTED ON SERRIEN LEASE

FIRESTONE COMPANY TO MAKE DEEP TEST UPON HEISERMAN LEASE

The Firestone Oil and Gas Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, is shipping a rig here to make a deep test on the W. F. Heiserman lease south west of the Serrien. The test will be made with a cable rig. Jack Kelly is associated with the company in the development of this lease. The location was made by A. D. Loyd, a geologist well known in oil circles.

(From Sunday's Daily)

Perkins and Snider are reported to have brought in a big well on the east side of their 35 acre Serrien lease yesterday. Reports Saturday night were to the effect that the well was good for 1500 to 2,000 barrels.

The Sunday Oil Co. on the J. P. Sunday farm north of Iowa Park was reported in a good sand at 740 feet with a showing for a twenty-five barrel well. The well is west of J. P. Sunday's residence. It is the second drilled by the company. The first was a dry hole. Most of the stock of the company is owned by Wichita Falls parties.

Another development that is attracting considerable attention is the new well of the Findley-Minnick Co. on the Taylor tract at Petrolia. The sand was struck at 1760 feet. The well is good for 200 barrels or better. It is the third well brought in by the Findley-Minnick company. It is southeast of the company's other producing wells. Still further to the southeast the Ream oil company owned by W. N. Maer and others is reported on the sand and about to bring in a well. Still further to the southeast Boddy and Squires are drilling a two thousand foot test with a cable rig.

KEMP APPOINTED TO BE CHAIRMAN ON WAR SAVINGS

NEW GOVERNMENT THRIFT STAMPS WILL GO ON SALE NEXT WEEK.

(From Sunday's Daily)

J. A. Kemp has been appointed chairman of the Thrift Stamp and War Savings Certificate committee for Wichita Falls, by Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo. Lewis Lipsitts, of Dallas, is state chairman of the movement, which is strongly sponsored by Frank A. Vanderlip of New York.

The stamps, which are of twenty-five cents denomination, will be on sale Monday at the postoffice. Sixteen of these stamps, with the additional payment of eleven cents, will obtain a War Saving Certificate for interest at about four per cent. No interest at about four per cent. No more than one hundred dollars worth of certificates will be given to one person at one time, and no person may have more than one thousand dollars worth of certificates at any time, according to the instructions issued at Washington, and distributed to the postmasters.

The purpose of the plan is to provide a means for people in close circumstances to save small amounts at a time, if they wish to do so; to give these people an opportunity to help the government, and at the same time to make a fair interest on their savings.

No active campaign in the movement has been announced locally, and it is understood that for the present, at least, no big drive is in prospect.

COMMITTEE IS CHOSEN BY CHAIRMAN KEMP.

At the recent meeting of the Buy-it-Made-In-Texas Association at Austin, called at the suggestion of A. S. Walker, collector of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of discussing the new income tax, J. A. Kemp was delegated the authority to select a committee from among the representative business men of the state to go to Washington to intercede with the representatives of the state there, to obtain some modifications of the law which, in the opinion of the Association, present certain unjust inequalities. Mr. Kemp has notified the committeemen that they are to be in Washington on Tuesday, December 11th, for this purpose.

The new law, as at present construed will tax the small concern operating upon a small capital, out of proportion to the larger institutions. It was decided at the meeting; and will put a premium upon companies and corporations operating upon watered stock and other fictitious capitalization methods.

Mr. Kemp stated that he believed there would be but little difficulty in obtaining the modifications desired, as it was evidently the intention of the government to discover in what opinion the law was [illegible] and Mr. Walker had quite frankly asked for suggestions as to weak points and possible corrections.

The following have been appointed on the committee:

Wichita Falls J. A. Kemp; Galveston I. H. Kempner, Lewis Adoue; Houston, J. T. Scott, John H. Kirby; Beaumont, E. S. Read; Waco, E. R. Bolton, W. D. Brazelton; Austin, A. C. Gothe; Abilene, Ed S. Hughes; Marshal, R. C. Cobb; Bonham, J. C. Saunders; Dallas, Jack Beall, Nathan Adams, R. H. Stewart, Lewis Lipsitts, Wiley Blair, J. C. Duke, F. R. Bissel; Fort Worth, Amon G. Carter, Warren P. Andrews, Wm. Shelton; Amarillo, W. H. Fuqua, El Paso, W. W. Turney; Tyler, Gus F. Taylor, J. B. Mayfield.

E. W. FRY FOUND GUILTY FORGERY IN CLAY COUNTY

FORMER COUNTY JUDGE IS ALREADY UNDER TWO YEARS SENTENCE

Special to The Times.

Henrietta, Tex., Dec. 1.—A jury in the Clay county district court Saturday morning found E. W. Fry, former county judge of Clay county, guilty on an indictment charging forgery. The case went to the jury Friday afternoon Fry is already under a two year sentence, but has appealed in that case.

It is probable an appeal will be taken in the case just tried unless a new trial is granted.

G. A. Brockner was found guilty of burglary earlier in the week and was given two years.

WICHITA COUNTY MOTORISTS NAME HILL PRESIDENT

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERSHIP HELD IN BANK OF COMMERCE.

E. G. Hill was unanimously elected president of the Wichita County Motor Club for the ensuing year, following the resignation of C. W. Reid, the former president, at the annual meeting of the directors of the club held last week at the National Bank of Commerce.

J. M. McCall was elected vice president, and W. W. Gardner treasurer; the office of secretary being left open for the attention of the president, who was out of the city at the time of the election.

The following is a list of the new directors for the ensuing year:

R. O. Harvey, Marvin Smith, Lloyd Weaver, Arthur B. Huff, R. E. Shepherd, Carter McGregor, J. F. Boyd, W. M. Priddy, Roy B. Jones, J. F. Winston, M. J. Bashara, W. D. Cline, C. H. Clark, J. W. Stringer, Ben Schwegler, C. W. Reid, D. P. Tally, J. L. Staley.

BUSINESS ACTIVE DESPITE CONFLICT STATES FORECAST

WICHITA STATE BANK ISSUES FINANCIAL FORECAST TO THE PUBLIC.

The Collins forecast for November has been received by the Wichita State Bank, and contains some valuable information.

Amongst the more encouraging items is the fact that during the first week of the month the U-boat victims have been fewer than at any time since April 21st; and this is notwithstanding the fact that many troop transports have been going across, and a great deal of very valuable exports.

A settlement of threatened labor troubles indicates that the government has the capital and labor situation well in hand and that the work necessary to make our participation in the war effective will go forward without serious interruption. Some inconvenience is being experienced, however, owing to insufficient coal supply at certain points, but the remedy for this will be applied as promptly as circumstances will permit.

Business Is Active.

Business keeps up its active pace, and the adjustment to war conditions goes forward with a minimum of friction. In every part of the country a complete unity of purpose to subordinate everything to the needs of the government, so that the full energies of the country may be brought to bear in ending the war victoriously in the shortest time possible.

More mineral oils were exported from the United States during the fiscal year 1917 than ever before, the total amounting to 2,749,438,434 gallons, valued at $230,953,149. This was an increase of approximately 300,000,000 gallons and $65,000,000 over 1916, and about 470,000,000 gallons and $79,000,000 over 1914, the last normal year before the war.

Gross earnings of the 455 railroads for the nine months of the year show an increase of $323,000,000, or 12 per cent; while net earnings show a decrease of $15,000,000, or 17 per cent; thus showing an enormous increase in running expenses.

Loan Associations.

About 3,000 loan associations have been organized by farmers, as a preliminary step toward obtaining money from the government, and about half of these have been chartered. In addition, about 2,000 other associations are in process of formation. Loans of $7,374,000 were made to farmers in October under the Federal Farm Loan System, raising the total paid out since the system's inauguration, fifteen months ago to $21,000,000.

A foot note in the "Forecast" states that the statistics are compiled from government records, by experts; and that every precaution is taken to safeguard all statements contained therein.

Death Is Sentence Passed By Jury On Slayer of Conductor

By Associated Press

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 1.—A jury in the fifty-sixth district court this morning returned a verdict of guilty against Ivie Mickle, charged with the murder on Nov. 15, of Ed Howard, a street car conductor. The verdict carried the death penalty. Mickle stabbed Howard to death after having refused to pay his fare to the conductor.

DEFENSE COUNCIL GETS INFORMATION REGARDING GRAIN

TOTAL OF 100,000 ACRES OF PASTURE LAND LOCATED IN OKLAHOMA.

The county council of defense applied some time ago for information as to grain and farm products of every kind, with a view to relieving the situation for the many farmers in the drought stricken districts of the state, who have been unable to get seed. This information is now in the hands of the county council, and deals with the locations where seed and feed may be obtained, the probable cost, and the different farmers and associations holding it.

The council will very gladly furnish this information without cost to anyone desiring it, and it will be of the highest value to those in need of these commodities.

Surplus of Grains.

In South Dakota, there are about fifty places where the elevators have a surplus of wheat, corn, and oats. Corn, of course, is by far the largest commodity, there being about two hundred points in the middle west and middle south, where this is obtainable in large quantities. Oats may be had in Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and South Dakota; Velvet beans, and velvet bean meal in Alabama and Georgia, at from $25 to $39 per ton, delivered; hay, in abundance, at from $11 to $32 a ton, either F. O. B. the shipping point or delivered, according to arrangement from Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and one or two other states.

Pasture Land.

In Mississippi one man advertised 100,000 acres of excellent pasture land; peas and sweet potatoes may be had at several points in Texas and Louisiana, especially the former; sorghum seed in Oklahoma, sorghum syrup in Mississippi, alfalfa in Oklahoma, apples in Arkansas, ribbon cane syrup in Texas and Louisana; cotton seed meal, cake, and hulls in several points in Texas, information concerning which can be most quickly obtained from E. A. Peden, Houston, who has control of this commodity; wheat, and seed wheat in Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

Exact information concerning these and many other products may be had from the county council of defense, and persons in need of them are urged to get into communication with the council as quickly as possible.

TERRIBLE WAR WILL BE MADE UPON THE RAT

DISEASE AND WANT ARE LAID AT DOOR OF MEMBERS OF TRIBE HERE.

Positively German in its frightfulness was the war declared upon rats great and small, domestic and foreign, old and young, at the meeting of the Civic League today. The high command has sent out the order, "Let there be no more rats; poison rats, trap rats, set dogs upon them, let not one of them escape."

There is a long and terrible indictment against the rat. Biologists charge that he has spread fatal diseases, and thus killed more men, momen and children than bullets, statisticians claim that he destroys two hundred million dollars worth of food in the United States every year; and the men of Uncle Sam's secret service avow that he is in league with the Germans, is a traitor. He has entered private houses, stores, granaries, elevators wharfs, freight sheds, factories, and even churches. He has killed and destroyed and spread devastation everywhere. And the order has gone forth that he be exterminated root and branch, he and all his house.

Here In Force.

Thus far, in general. In particular, he is beginning to make himself felt in Wichita Falls, and unless quick and effective means are instantly taken by the whole citizenship, it is the opinion of the Civic League that he will soon be here in such numbers as will make him a very formidable foe, and very difficult of annihilation. Householders, merchants, storekeepers of every kind are urged by the authorities to exercise the most unrelenting vigilance to watch for him in every corner, to set traps for him at every chink and cranny, to set dogs and ferrets in every barn and hay loft—in a word to wake up to the fact that he is here, that he will do untold damage if allowed to stay, and that no trouble and watchfulness is too great a price to pay to be rid of him.

Posters Sent Out.

The Civic League has distributed posters setting forth a few facts about the rat, and the public is recommended to study these carefully, and act accordingly. Some idea of the seriousness of the matter may be judged from the fact that the bureau of biological survey, of the United States depatment of agriculture has thought it worth while to get up and print a booklet dealing exclusively with the rat, his manners and habits, and showing how and why he should be killed wherever found—and that he should be diligently searched for till he is found. A number of copies of the book is on hand at the Chamber of Commerce and anyone wishing to study the question will be very welcome to one. There is little need, however, in the opinion of the Civic League, to spend much time in studying the rat—time is spent to better advantage in killing him.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GINS AND OIL MILLS PROBED

Oklahoma City, Dec. 3.—Warning them that they "must volunteer any information they may have" which indicates control of cotton seed prices by combination of ginners and mill men," Governor R. E. Williams today sent broadcast, throughout Oklahoma, an appeal for farmers for cooperation in the investigation into relations between cotton oil mills and gins, recently ordered by the governor.

LOCAL BOY SAYS HE LIKES NAVAL TRAINING "FINE"

Life in the navy appeals to George Grissom ,a former Wichita Falls boy, as being "simply great" according to a letter just received here by a friend, Rayburn Hutson. Young Grissom joined the navy about four months ago and so far he has found the life most enjoyable, despite the steady drilling. The work is tempered by the many amusements offered and there are many things about the navy that he describes as very fascinating and offering all sorts of advantages of study and advancement to a boy who wants to make the best of every opportunity.

Grissom is much impressed with John Phillip Sousa's 450 piece band, among other things which are included in the experiences of seamen students at the Great Lakes.

After a few more weeks of training the company Grissom is with expects to be sent to sea. He is very anxious to get actual sea experience, he says, and is eager to see some fighting. He asks that his friends here write to him and tell him the home town news. His address is George Grissom, Co. G, 3rd Regiment, Camp Dewey, Great Lakes, Illinois.

William S. Toney Lands in England Safely, He Writes

"I am here and all right," writes Sergeant William S. Toney to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Toney of this city, from a port in England. This is the first message received from Sergeant Toney since he sailed, October 27 with the Rainbow Division. The letter, which was received yesterday, was dated November 11. It contained little news, other than the voyage was made safely, all of the men of the 91st Aero Squadron of which the writer is a member, are in fine shape and enjoying the new country. He further says that the weather is fine cold, but that the temperature makes no difference as the government has provided for the comfort of the expeditionary forces before they set sail and that they are prepared for any weather.

Shisho Made Governor Of Finland Is Report From Stockholm

Stockholm, Dec. 3.—Reports received here from Helsingfors, Finland, says the Bolsheviki government in Petrograd has appointed M. Shisho governor general of Finland in succession to N. V. Nekrasoff, who it was reported, recently had been ousted from the post by the provisional soldiers committee and replaced by a sailor.

This would appear to indicate that the followers of Nikolan Linine are not disposed to recognize Finland's recent declaration of independence. All the parties in Finland now have recognized the so-called sovereignty law passed by the old diet July 19. This law abolished the post of governor general.

High Explosives Are Found in Suitcase Of Boys at Dublin

Dublin, Dec. 3. (Delayed).—The Evening Mail says the police have seized a large quantity of high explosives which were being brought to Ireland from Scotland. It is stated the explosives were found in a portmanteau carried by two boys who are described as being members of the Countess Georgina Markievicz's boy scouts who landed at Belfast from Scotland Sunday morning.

One report of the seizure connects it with the Sinn Feiners. This report says the boys landed from a steamer from Androssan, Scotland, and were shadowed by detectives to their destination where the portmanteau was examined. It contained enough explosives, it is said, to wreck most of the public buildings in Dublin. It is further asserted that one boy had dispatches inside his coat lining.

An arrest has been made at Glasgow in connection with the affair.

The Countess Markievicz was a prominent figure in the Dublin revolt in 1916. She was sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted and she later was released.

Community Music Day Endorsed by Claxton

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, has asked all schools, public and private to help make Sunday, Dec. 9, designated by the national council of women as "community music day," a day of genuine patriotic service. People of every community are asked to meet at 4 p. m. Sunday next and sing the same songs with unity of thought and purpose. Among the songs selected are the Star Spangled Banner, America, and Battle Hymn of the Republic as well as some hymns, and some popular songs.

PETROGRAD DUMA IS DECLARED TO BE DISSOLVED

By Associated Press.

Petrograd, Friday, Nov. 30. (Delayed)—The city duma was declared dissolved today. New elections have been called for December 9.

The Utro formerly the Novo Vremya says that Siberia has declared a separate government with headquarters at Tomsk and that it has the support of the Siberian troops.

President Is Given Case of First Shell Fired Upon Germans

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The shell case which held the first shell fired by an American artillery man on the western front has been presented to President Wilson by the party of congressmen who recently made an unofficial visit to the battlefields. They also conveyed greetings from King Albert and President Poincare.

Each member of the party, including Representative Goodwin, of Arkansas, has a shell case from the first bombardment.

BATTLE LINE MEN TAKE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE QUICKLY

Well over five hundred and fifty-two millions of government insurance has been applied for under the new act providing insurance for soldiers and sailors. Interesting figures and facts in connection with this subject will be found in the following letter issued by the Civil Service Commission at Washington:

The act which provides for government life insurance for soldiers and sailors has now been in operation a little more than a month. The Secretary of the Treasury announced on November 17th that up to that date 64,168 applications under the new law had been received, representing insurance in the sum of $552,093,000.

From four to six thousand applications are received each day at the Treasury department, the amount of insurance applied for sometimes reaching a total of fifty million dollars in a single day.

The law provides that soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses in active service may obtain from the government life insurance in amounts not exceeding $10,000 at premium rates ranging from 65 cents a month at the age of 21 years to $1.20 a month at the age of 51 years, for each $1,000 of insurance.

One of the primary objects of this law is to lessen the tremendous burden of pensions which has followed as a consequence of all American wars.

It is evident that the administration of this new branch of government work is big business in itself. But this is only one of many government activities incident to the war which are adding great numbers of clerks, stenographers, and other servants to Uncle Sam's payroll. Literally thousands of stenographers and typewriters have been appointed in Washington during the past few months and thousands more are to be appointed as soon as they are available. The United States Civil Service Commission is holding examinations for these positions weekly throughout the country. Secretaries of local boards of civil service examiners at the post offices in all cities are furnished detailed information.

ANNOYING JUDGE COSTS OFFENDER NEAT LITTLE SUM

The first case of contempt of police court for a very long time appeared on the docket this morning. A certain man was hauled in on a charge of affray. The usual fine is $5 or $10. He contrived to annoy, however, the judge—caused him twenty-five dollars worth of annoyance in fact, and paid that sum. For the rest, there were six $5 drunks, and three disturbers of the peace at five dollars apiece. All told, the docket netted $60.

Drafted Men May Enlist in Navy To December 15th

Men who have been called by the local boards for physical examination are eligible for enlistment in the navy prior to December 15th; but it is understood from the instructions issued by the provost marchal general that they will not be accepted after that date. The telegram from the navy department to the Dallas navy headquarters follows:

The provost marshal general has issued instructions that any registrant, even though he has been called by his local board to report for physical examination may enlist prior to December 15th upon presentation to recruiting officer of certificate from his local board that registrant will not be needed to fill any different percentage of quota of board. These instructions have been wired all governors."

The instructions add: Be sure that any men that you send in that have been examined have letters from their boards that they will not be needed. These instructions apply only to December 15, 1917.

Navy recruiting officers have been expecting these orders for some time, and they believe that they will mean a great increase in recruiting between now and the 15 inst, as many men who are anxious to get into the navy, but who are in no particular hurry about it, will now rush in their applications before they are drafted for the army.

Boy Returned Home From Transport at At Sea to Aid Mother

Chicago, Dec. 4.—After having been 100 miles at sea on his way to France, Ervin Sweiger is back today at his home in this city.

Sweiger was drafted and sent to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ills. He was transferred to Houston, Texas, and then to Mineola, L. I. He volunteered for immediate service, was accepted and started for France.

In the meantime his father had been injured and his mother was unable to support the home. She took her troubles up with the war department.

A wireless message ordered the troop ship to stop while the youth was taken aboard a tug and returned to an Atlantic Port.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS TOLD PEACE MOMENT AT HAND.

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 4.—Herr Staunig, the Socialist member of the Danish cabinet, has written a letter to the Dutch Socialists in his capacity as leader of the Social Democratic party in Denmark urging an international Socialist peace conference to meet at Copenhagen, suggesting that the readiness of Russia to conclude a separate peace makes the moment seem propitious.

A dispatch from Copenhagen telling of this action, said the Danish government had issued an official communique stating that it was not prepared to take the initiative in proposing mediation by neutral governments and that Staunng probably had not consulted the government in regard to his proposal.

WORK ON ASYLUM WILL BE STARTED EARLY NEXT YEAR

Work will be started on the Northwest Texas Insane Hospital early in 1918, probably in March, according to Attorney General Looney ,a member of the Committee having in charge the expenditure of $400,000 appropriated by the legislature for this purpose.

"The committee is anxious to have plans for the new buildings ready at the earliest possible moment so that the contract may be awarded early in 1918. We feel that at the most expeditious rate a year will pass before the hospital is ready for the receipt of patients" said Mr. Looney.

Mr. Looney and the other members of the committee, including Senator W. A. Johnson and Dr. Preston returned to Austin this afternoon after designating the land for the site. This site is to be surveyed immediately and a deed given to the state. Mr. Looney was asked whether he would be a candidate for governor. "I can only say what I have said before" he answered, "I am considering the race; I may be a candidate, I probably will be."

Will be Pretty.

"It will be one of the prettiest institutions in the state," said Dr. Preston, of the locating board of the Northwest Texas Insane Asylum today, after the arrangements were concluded, just before departing for Fort Worth. The site chosen includes the present ball park, fair grounds and race track, and the land immediately adjoining, five hundred acres in all.

A landscape gardner is to be employed, and the entire grounds will be laid out with a view to making as handsome and attractive a property as any in the state, according to the statement of the board. In addition to this, it is planned that the department of agriculture will develope some of the land with a view to cultivating the pecan trees already there, and improving them, adding both quality and quantity. The creek will be dammed, and a good stock of fish put into the small lake that will be thus formed.

Site is Ideal.

Dr. Preston said he considered the site chosen an ideal one and predicted one of the prettiest institutions of its kind in the state. It is understood that the manifesto will be issued to the architects in a few days, and the contracts let immediately, according to the present plans, and it may be expected that work will start early in the new year.

MARSHAL M'DONALD LAUDS COURTHOUSE; PLEASED WITH CITY

From Tuesday's Daily.

United States Marshal "Bill" McDonald, accompanied by his wife, is in Wichita Falls attending the fall term of the federal court for the Northern District of Texas. He is being assisted by Deputies D. A. Campbell of Dallas and Robert Goodfellow of Wichita Falls.

"This is a fine town and your court house is the finest I know of," said Captain McDonald.

Captain McDonald is one of the best known peace officers in Texas. He was for a number of years connected with the Texas Rangers department and was captain in that division. He took an active part in ferreting out the Humphries murders in Henderson county about 17 years ago, and his latest piece of sleuthing ability was the solving of the Dallas murder mystery which resulted from the death of Miss Florence Brown in the heart of the Dallas business district about four years ago.

Deputy Marshal Goodfellow has known Captain McDonald for a period of 30 years. "Captain McDonald," said Deputy Goodfellow, "is a natural born detective; he is a man with an iron nerve who is stranger to the word fear, and whenever he gets in behind a criminal the hunted one had just as well surrender. He never lets up until he has brought the guilty one to the bar of justice, then he sets out after some other violator of the law."

BUNDY IS CHOSEN TO HEAD POULTRY ASSOCIATION HERE

From Tuesday's Daily.

After all the business of the Northwest Texas Poultry Association had been completed, a meeting was held and directors and officers elected for the coming year. M. A. Bundy and J. L. Richardson were both re-elected as president and secretary, respectively, and the directors are H. J. Naylor, Floyd Billingsley, Sam Apple, O. P. Maricle and C. O. Simmons.

The association wishes to express its thanks to the public for the interest shown in the exhibit; which it believes will make for better poultry in the state, and it hopes to have the continued interest and support of the citizenship.

GENERAL DUKHONIN THROWN FROM TRAIN MEETING HIS DEATH

By Associated Press

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—General Dukhonin, who took over the post of commander in chief of the Russian armies after the overthrow of Premier Kerensky, was thrown from a train and killed as the result of lynch law, after Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshviki commander in chief had captured Mohilov, it was officially announced by the Russian war office.



"Good Coffee, My Dear, Is the Soul of Any Meal—It's Half My Reputation as a Cook"

Anyone can make excellent Coffee—Coffee that calls for a second cup all 'round, if the proper brand is used. If YOU would serve such quality, make it from—

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First Pick Coffee is correctly blended. Blending is an art. It requires great skill in the selection of raw beans; the mixing in correct portions for their various flavor and strength values. Then they must have the exact roasting to bring out their elusive delicacy of flavor and taste.

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Wichita Falls and Quanah, Texas.

BATTLE REPORTED TO BE IMPENDING NEAR PETROGRAD

By Associated Press.

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—A battle between detachments from the Petrograd garrison, commanded by Ensign Krylenko, and Cossacks, is reported to be impending at Vitebsk. According to a telegram from Krylenko's adjutant the Cossacks have gathered on the flanks and in the rear of Krylenko's forces.

A circumstantial report is being circulated that General Korniloff, former Russian commander in chief who led an unsuccessful revolt against the Kerensky government, escaped from captivity last night.

Increased Rates on Livestock In East Not to Be Granted

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Increases in freight rates on iron and steel articles ranging as nigh as forty percent were allowed to western railroads today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. These increased however were not so great as the railoads asked. Former rates on iron and steel articles were entirely tool ow in western trunk territory the commission held.

ENSIGN KRYKENKO SAYS RUSS STAFF HAS SURRENDERED

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, telegraphed today that the general staff which had refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviki, has surrendered.

General Dukhonin assumed the post of Russian commander-in-chief after the disappearance of Premier Kerensky.

Engineers Assemble To Discuss Problems Raised Result War

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—The engineers part of the war is under discussion at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' annual convention which opened here today to continue until Thursday night. The gathering will consider engineering problems dealing with fuel, ships, railroad and motor transportation, aircraft, cantonments, agriculture ,munitions and other war phases.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. King, of Tulsa, are visitors here today.

BOY TAKES NAP; FINDS CAN'T SEE WHEN HE AWAKES

EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO RECTIFY CONDITION OF YOUNG DOUGLAS.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Eugene Douglas, son of J. D. Douglas, popular student in the high school and prominent boy scout, is suffering from what it is hoped will prove only a temporary impairment of his sight. On Sunday afternoon he lay down to take a nap, and, on waking, was unable to see. He is at present undergoing treatment, and his parents are hoping that he will be shortly cured. It is believed that the loss of vision was caused from some congestion of blood, and he is being treated with a view to relieving this condition.

Postmasters Asked To Insure Delivery Of All Questionaries

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 4.—All postmasters have been instructed to make every effort to insure the delivery to registrants for military service of the nine million questionaires which will be mailed out by the local exemption boards beginning December 15.

In an order issued today by the postoffice department, postmasters are informed that in case of non-delivery of the questionaires placed in their hands return must be made to the local exemption board, with the postmaster's indorsement stating the reason for non-delivery.

"In no instance," says the order, "must these letters be returned to Washington or sent to the dead letter office."

Queer Raider Tries To Lure Ships With Great Fires at Sea

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—What a ship's captain believed to be a German raider operating in the Pacific and trying through flares in imitation of a burning vessel to attract its intended victims has been reported by him in a letter to friends here.

The letter, made public here today, said:

"We were warned by wireless to look out for a raider that might employ strange methods. About 100 miles south of Apacualco at night we saw a flare in the sky and soon saw what looked like a ship on fire.

"But being warned, I kept on our course and watched the fire carefully. Soon I noticed that the fire was too steady and that there were other lights blinking around it. I made a full report when I arrived in our next port."

A party of business men from Dallas, consisting of Tom Wells, Warren Johns, and Chas. Vose are in the city on business.

SUNSHINE STATE OIL COMPANY IS TO OFFICE HERE

From Tuesday's Daily.

The headquarters of the Sunshine State Oil Co. are being moved from Artesia, New Mexico to Wichita Falls. G. C. Jensen, president of the company, is already here and has opened offices in room 212 First National bank building. As soon as the details of the filing of necessary papers are completed Mr. Jeuson says a meeting of the stockholders will be called and a new board of directors will be chosen. It is the plan to elect Texas men on the board, excepting B. F. Williams, cashier of the First State Bank of Roswell and C. W. Williams, cashier of the First National Bank of Roswell who will be retained on the board. L. E. Stone of this city is already a director in the company. S. W. Roberts is secretary and treasurer.

The company holds about twenty-five thousand acres of leases, southward from Roswell.

BAKERIES URGED TO MAKE PRICES LOW AS POSSIBLE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Immediate reduction in brand prices wherever possible has been recommended to bakers throughout the country by the war emergency council of the baking industry. Bakers will go under government license Dec. 10, using a set formula and producing a standardized loaf required by the food administration.

Sweden Not to Offer Service as Mediator Between Russ-Huns

By Associated Press.

Stockholm, Dec. 4.—The Swedish foreign office authorizes the Associated Press to deny the report published in Paris and elsewhere to the effect that the Swedish legation in Petrograd offered or is about to offer its services as intermediary between the Bolsheviki government and Germany. The Swedish minister to Russia, it is explained, joined with other neural diplomatic representatives in acknowledging the receipt of M. Trotzky's note regarding armistice and peace negotiations but this was merely an act of courtesy and no wise involved recognition of the Leninites.

The foreign office refused to discuss the academic question whether Sweden is likely to recognize the Bolsheviki at some future time. It is learned in well informed circles, however, that there is no likelihood of such recognition unless the entente powers should take the lead.

BROTHERHOODS ASK 40 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, Dec. 1.—Demands were presented to practically every railroad in the country today for increase in wages for trainmen and conductors which are approximately forty per cent higher than the present scale. The general chairman of the two labor organizations presented the wage scale to the general managers of the railroads throughout the country today. The railroads are asked to make answer to the demands by December 31 at the latest.

The railroad managers are requested to enter into a collective movement for the purpose of handling the proposition at one and the same time through a joint committee representing all railroads concerned and the two labor organizations stand to do likewise.

It is expected that the railroad managers and the representatives of the employes will meet in joint session in about two weeks, probably in the east in an effort to reach an agreement on the wage question.

Result of Vote.

Today's demand for increased wages is the result of a referendum vote taken by the two labor organizations following the approval of the proposition by the executive committees of the several associations representing the two organizations, which met in Chicago November 1 to 4 inclusive.

Article A.

Article A of the schedule refers to passenger service as follows: "Rates to paid employes on steam trains or upon trains propelled by motive power on runs of 155 miles or less per day; conductors not less than 3.5 cents per mile, $5.43 per day or $162.90 per month.

Ticket collectors, not less than 3 cents per mile, $4.65 per day or $139.50 per month.

Baggage electricians, not less than 2.9 cents per mile, $4.50 per day or $135 per month.

Baggage, not less than 2.5 cents per mile, $3.88 per day, or $116.50 per month. All miles in excess, etc., as sent.

All miles in excess of daily minimum and extra service to be paid for at the above rates.

"Overtime in all passenger service per hour shall not be less than one eighth of the daily rate."

Article B.

Article B reads as follows:

"Passenger trainmen on short turn around runs, no single trip of which exceeds eighty miles, including suburban and branch line service, shall be paid overtime for all time on duty or held for duty, in excess of 8 hours (computed on each run from the time each reported for duty until released from duty and responsibility at the end of that run) within ten consecutive hours and also for all time in excess of ten consecutive hours computed continuously from the time first required to report until finally released at the end of last run and will be computed for each employe on the basis of actual overtime worked or held for duty. Time shall be counted as continuous service in all cases where the interval of release from duty at any point does not exceed one hour.

Other passenger trainmen shall be paid for overtime on a speed basis of not less than twenty miles per hour computed continuously from the time required to report for duty until released at the end of last run. Overtime shall be computed on the basis of actual overtime worked or held for duty.

Article C.

Article C reads as follows:

Regular assigned passenger trainmen who are ready for service the entire month and who do not lay off of their own accord, shall receive a monthly guarantee as set forth in Article A as a minimum for the calendar month, exclusive of overtime, and extra service.

Article D.

Article D reads:

Reduction of crews or increase in mileage in passenger service from assignments in effect November 1, 1917, shall not be made if such change effects any portion of these increases in wages.

Article E, paragraph 1, refers to freight service as follows:

Through and irregular freight snow plow and circus trains to be paid as follows:

Conductors .053 per mile, flagmen and brakemen .0381 per mile. Runs of 100 miles or less, 8 hours or less either straight away or turn around, to be paid for as 100 miles over time pro-rata; actual minutes to be counted.

Article E.

Article E, paragraph 2:

Local way freight, mixed, pick up or drop, mine, roustabout, pusher or helper work, wreck and construction service to be paid as follows:

Conductors .058 per mile; flagmen and breakmen .0429 per mile. Runs of 100 miles or less, 8 hours or less, either straightaway or turn around, to be paid for as 100 miles overtime pro-rata; actual minutes to be counted.

Article F.

Article F, paragraph 1, deals with milk service.

First yard service, the following minimum rates will apply:

Conductors or foreman $5.30 per day and $5.50 per night.

Brakemen or helpers $5.00 per day and $5.20 per night.

Eight hours or less to constitute a day's work; overtime pro-rata, actual minutes to be counted.

The differential for Dan er, and West to be maintained.

The general rule.

Article H.

Article H, paragraph 1—all minimums to be preserved in all service either as to service conditions of compensation in every form.

Paragraph 2. All the above rules, rates and conditions shall apply to all persons filling the various positions for which these organizations legislate.

Paragraph 3.—None of the rates of pay or conditions herein requested to operate as a reduction in pay or a less favorable condition.

Paragraph 4. All classes of service not herein named, and all special allowances made to men named in individual schedules, will carry the same percentage of increase in compensation as given in through freight service.

HEAVY SALE OF AUTOS REPORTED BY DEALERS HERE

TOTAL OF EIGHTY-SIX MACHINES CHANGE HANDS DURING WEEK

BRITAIN BUYS PAIGE

Hudson Company Announced New 1918 Model at Advance of About $300 on Each Car.

One of the smartest car sales last week was the Paige Sedan sold to Mayor A. H. Britain, by the Consumers Cash Co. This is the latest model in the Paige closed cars, and is fitted with all the newest wrinkles in accessories.

Car sales last week were better than for many weks, ranging close to the record, with a total of 86 cars reported sold. This, too in spite of the fact that no less than six dealers did not report. If the reports were complete, the total would be over ninety, and possibly one hundred.

Hudson's New Model.

The Hudson has announced the new, 1918 model, at an advance of three hundred dollars on the present prices. This car will be ready some time this month, and will be featured by improved body lines, more room, better upholstery, and one or two slight but important changes in the motor.

The Staley Motor and Supply Co. sold three more Buick closed cars, one a coupe, mentioned last week, to Dr. L. Mackechney, a Sedan to Dr. Wade Walker, and another Sedan to P. J. Lea, at Newcastle; besides a number of other sales. This house announces that the new 1918 model Oaklands will be on exhibition this week, and promise some interesting features.

The Overland Co. head the list of cars sold, with a total of 21; of which twenty were wholesale deals, and one second-hand. The Staley Motor and Supply Co. comes next with nine retail sales, one wholesale, and five second hand. There were thirteen second hand sales last week the largest number ever reported in this classification.

Sales Reported.

The following sales are reported:

Overland: Wholesale, Jefferson-Overland Co., Hettings, Okla., five cars; B. W. Self, Crowell, five cars; Rogers Bros., Bowie, nine cars; G. C. Corothers, Rochester, one car; one second hand.

Lloyd Weaver: Wholesale, Henrietta Motor Co., three Chevrolets; retail, Hudson Super-six, Clark Wilcoxen, A. A. Honaker, Electra; L. P. Douglas, Electra; Stutz Roadster, W. T. Waggonner, Electra; Chevrolet, D. W. Vaughter, Henrietta; G. W. Nesbit, city; four second hand.

Consumers Cash Co: Wholesale, Saxon, W. H. Askey, Decatur two; C. R. Bailey Bowie, one; retail, Paige Sedan A. H. Britain, Saxon C. O. Parker, Charlie; one second hand.

Motor Supply Co: Retail Ford, Magnolia Petroleum Co., J. R. Seagraves, G. N. Leath B. F. Copher, Charlie; Palace Meat Market, Mrs. M. A. McClure, Henry Hund. Bass and Dillard, and G. R. Rambo city.

McFail and Orth: Retail, Dodge, A. H. Culver, Charlie; W. S. Curlee, city; J. O. Hancock, city; T. E. Wasson, C. L. Wasson and T. H. Coffield (winter touring car) Newcastle.

Staley Motor and Supply Co.: Wholesale, Buick, Hill and Sons, Henrietta, one car; retail, Buick; Dr. Wade Walker, Sedan; Dr. L. Mackechney, (Coupe); J. E. Wolf, D. M. Cobb, J. D. A. Smith, Burkburnett; J. G. Kilgore, city, P. J. Lea, (Sedan) Newcastle, E. M. Francis, El Dorado; E. H. Vincent Graham; five second hand.

McMullen Auto Co.: Whole sale, Maxwell, Works Auto and Supply Co., Vernon, six cars; retail, Chas. Walbrick, city; L. H. Walker, Henrietta, and S. M. Halton city; one carload of Maxwells unloaded.

Willis Car Co.: Retail, R. H. DeLaney, city; Brandon Smith, Electra; two second hand.

E. E. Sanders: Retail, Franklin, T. O. Shappell, city; Orville Bullington, city; Chas. Pettit, city.

MISS HUGHES TO SUGGEST REST ROOM TO BODY

BELIEVES PLAN TO PROVIDE FOR COMFORT OF VISITORS IS WORTHY.

(From Sunday's Daily)

Establishment of a restroom in the downtown district for shoppers, especially for women who come in from the rural districts or from nearby towns, will be suggested by Miss Opal Hughes, county organiser and demonstrator for the canning clubs, at the meeting of the Civic League to be held Tuesday afternoon at the reading room of the First Methodist church.

Miss Hughes in her work has had opportunity to know of the great need of such a rest room and she will bring this need before the League, which it is hoped, will take immediate steps toward opening the room.

Further details of the rat campaign, including appointment of committees from the League will be attended to at this meeting. All members are urged to attend as the matters which are to come up are of unusual importance and to make decisions it is necessary to have a full attendance.

William Wehe Held By Government As An Alien Enemy

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 3.—Wilhem Wehe, who is under detention by the federal authorities as an alien enemy, according to the provisions of the enemy alien law, was brought here last night by a deputy United States Marshal from Waco where he has been since his detention by the government. The plan is, it is stated, to interne Wehe until after the war. It was not disclosed today whether or not he is to be taken to the internment camp at El Paso. Wehe was placed in the county jail.

POULTRY SPECIALS ARE AWARDED HERE AT CLOSE OF SHOW

MORE THAN NINE HUNDRED BIRDS TOTAL EXHIBITED THREE DAYS.

BARRED ROCKS IN LEAD

That the exhibit of the Northwest Poultry association which ended here last Friday, and which contained nearly nine hundred entries from many parts of Texas, as well as a few from Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, was the largest and best that has ever been held was the unanimous opinion of everyone who saw it. Large crowds, which included poultry fanciers both professional and amateau, and many interested laymen, thronged the exhibition room especially in the last three days, and every one of the visitors concurred in the opinion that better birds do not exist than were shown here.

Barred Rocks Lead.

Barred Plymouth Rocks were easily in the majority, nearly one hundred and fifty of this variety were exhibited. White Leghorns came next with about one hundred entries; Partridge Rocks next, a long way below with forty, and Rhode Island Reds, thirty. There were no very unusual varieties shown, good domestic staples being the strong end of the show.

Walter Burton, of Arlington, who is widely known as one of the most astute and just judges in the country, had charge of the judging, and his work requires no comment. Great credit for the success of the exhibit is due to the efforts of M. A. Bundy, and J. L. Richardson, president and secretary of the association, both of whom worked very hard to put on the show.

Specials Awarded.

The following is the list of special

1. Wichita Falls Bankers Silver Cup for best cock in the show; won by J. L. Richardson's Partridge Pdy mouth Rock.

2. Wichita Falls Retail Merchants Cup for best hen in the show; won by R. Marsh, Honey Grove, Black Orpington.

3. Wichita Falls Real Estate and Insurance Men's Cup for best cockerel in the show; won by Roy McDonald, Dalhart, Barred Rock.

4. Wichita Falls Professional Men's Cup for best pullet in the show; won by Roy McDonald Barred Rock.

5. Wichita Falls Manufacturers' and Wholesale Merchants' Cup for best pen in the show; won by Gaston Paultry Farm, Kingston, White Leghorns.

Cash Prizes in Gold; Professional class:

1. $15 in gold for largest and best display in show, all varieties competing; won by Roy McDonald, Dalhart, Barred Rocks.

2. $7.50 in gold for second largest and best variety in show; won by Floyd Billingsley, city, S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

3. $5.00 in gold for best display solid colored birds; won by Gaston Poultry Farm, Kingston, White Leghorns.

4. $2.00 in gold for second best display, solid colored birds; won by H. D. Barnes, Childress, White Leghorns.

5. $5.00 in gold for best display of parti-colored birds; won by Roy McDonald, Delhart, Barred Rocks.

6. $2.50 in gold for second best display of parti-colored birds; won by Floyd Billingsley, city, S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

7. $5.00 in gold for best pen solid colored birds; won by R. Marsh, Honey Grove, Black Orpingtons.

8. $2.50 in gold for second best pen solid colored birds; won by J. H. Kettle, Dallas, Black Minorcas.

9. $5.00 in gold for best pen parti-colored birds; won by Roy McDonald, Dalhart, Barred Rocks.

10. $2.50 in gold for second best pen of parti-colored birds; won by Sam Apple, city, Golden Campines.

11. $2.00 in gold for second best pen; won by J. H. Kettle, Dallas, Black Minorcas.

12. $2.50 in gold for second best cock, any variety; won by D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Rhode Island Reds.

13. $2.50 in gold for second best hen, any variety; won by Will Womack, Brown Leghorn.

14. $2.50 in gold for second best cockerel, any variety; won by D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Rhode Island Reds.

15. $2.50 in gold for best pen in American class; won by Roy McDonald, Delhart, Barred Rocks.

17. $2.50 in gold for best pen in Asiatic class; won by Sammie Williams, Childress, Black Langshans.

18. $2.50 in gold for best pen in English class; won by R. Marsh, Honey Grove, Black Orpingtons.

19. $2.50 in gold for best pen in Continental class; won by Sam Apple, city, Golden Campines.

20. $2.50 in gold for best pen from each of the states of Oklahoma and New Mexico; won by B. F. Bartholomew, Norman, Okla., White Leghorns.

21. $2.00 in gold for largest number of fowls exhibited by a single breeder; won by Roy McDonald, Delhart.

Through a mistake in Friday's issue, Sam Apple's name appeared as S. Happly. It was M. A. Bundy's writting.

TWENTY THOUSAND APPRENTICES ARE DESIRED BY NAVY

Twenty thousand apprentice seamen are to be enlisted by the United States navy by February 22nd of the coming year, according to instructions sent out to all recruiting stations over the country. The quota for the Dallas district is 840; which means that many more men will have to be recruited in the next two and a half months than for the last several months.

What methods are to be used to make the big drive have not been announced; it is simply stated in the instructions, with typical naval brevity, that the men are to be enlisted, and that the widest possible publicity for the need of men be given. Firemen, third class, are also in great demand, as the required quota for this rating has not yet been obtained.

SALARY RAISES AT UNIVERSITY ARE CONSIDERED

By Associated Press.

Austin, Dec. 3.—Two principal topics were discussed this morning by the regents of the university and the legislative sub-committee which is conducting an investigation of the institution. One had to do with the disposition of the university lands or the finding of some other source of revenue with which to carry on an orderly building program. The other had to do with the reasons which prompted the regents to grant considerable salary increases at the university.

Have Conference.

The regents (all of whom were present except Mr. Sealy, of Galveston) engaged in a general round table conference with Senator Clark and Representative Tillotson and Davis of the sub-committee.

With respect to the university's two million acres of lands, it developed that Colonel George W. Brackenridge and Major George W. Littlefield were strongly disposed to retain possession of them. Mr. Kemp, on the contrary, favored selling them if, as someone had said they would bring $5 an acre. Otherwise, he favored an alternative plan suggested by Mr. Tillotson that the state take over the lands at an agreed price to be paid the university. Major Littlefield did not think that the lands would bring more than $2.50 an acre. Half of them would bring over $1 an acre, he said.

Mr. Tillotson called attention that many citizens considered it against public policy to hold these lands off the market. He thought, too, that a division as between the University and A. & M. College should be affected in the interest of both schools.

In passing to the other topics, Mr. Tillotson intimated that there had been considerable criticism of the increases of salaries under present war conditions. The general effect of the replies was that the increases were necessary, first as a matter of justice, in view of the soaring prices of commodities, and second, as a means of preventing further loss of valuable faculty men to other institutions.

ASYLUM BUILDINGS MAY COST MILLION STATES J. A. KEMP

From half a million to a million dollars will be put into buildings from first to last on the Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, which will be commenced here, as soon as the details of the arrangements have been completed, according to the statement of J. A. Kemp yesterday. This will be only a small part of the advantages accruing to Wichita Falls from the presence of the asylum here.

Some two thousand inmates will be housed by the institution, and it is understood that at least one thousand will be placed here from the beginning. This will mean a very large staff of doctors and attendants, all of whom will spend the larger part of their earnings in the town, and it is believed that many of the state contracts for the maintenance of the institution can be handled by local wholesalers.

There is also to be taken into account the constant stream of visitors who will have relatives or friends in the institution, many of whom may have to make visits of a very extended nature, and who will all bring business to the town.

Mr. Kemp is of the opinion that the Northwest Texas Insane Asylum will mean as much to the commercial interests of the community as a very large factory, and that it will prove one of the most profitable acquirements of the town.

WARNIX BROTHERS AND HESTER ARE ALL CONVICTED

A dispatch from De Queen, Ark in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, tells of the conviction of John and Enoch Warnix and Willie Hester, who were apprehended here after they had robbed the Bank of De Queen several months ago. They were given three years in the penitentiary each.

The men were arrested here on August 23rd and a number of sacks of small coin taken from the bank recovered. The men were in a stolen automobile when they came to Wichita Falls.

The Warnix brothers had been grocers at De Queen. They had failed in business and had shut up their store. They dug a tunnel from their store to the bank. They failed to get into the bank vault and got only a small sum that had been left outside the vault.

Condition of State Funds Is Announced

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 3.—Balances in the state treasury for the quarter ending November 30, as announced today by State Treasurer Edwards, shows a total in cash of $4,455,809 to the credit of the various funds and a total of $22,423,656 in bonds. Of the cash on hand, $802,703 is to the credit of the general revenue fund, $1,238,834 to the available school fund, $160,283 to the permanent school fund, $61,713 to the available university fund, $67,400 to the game, fish and oyster fund $1,255,690 to the prison commission account, $212,273 to the confederate pension fund and $397,048 to the state highway fund. Of the bonds, $21,089,231 is to the credit of the permanent school fund.

The disbursements for the quarter aggregated $6,437,907 of which $3,331,645 was out of the general revenue fund, $1,059,013 out of the available school fund, $654,878 permanent school fund, $204,043 available university fund, state prison fund $355,000, state highway fund $400,346 and confederate pension, $322,179.

FEDERAL COURT IS CONVENED HERE FOR TERM OF TWO WEEKS

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF ATTORNEYS AND WITNESSES AT OPENING SITTING.

GRAND JURY EMPANELLED

Judge Smith Is Presiding and Prospect Is Considerable Business Will Be Transacted Here.

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez, the United States district court of the Northern District of Texas at Wichita Falls is now open. God save the United States and this Honorable Court."

With these words the first term of the United States court in Wichita Falls was opened Monday morning. At the opening session the grand jury was empanelled and instructed by Judge W. R. Smith, the petit jurors were sworn and the civil docket was called for orders. The court then recessed until two o'clock Monday afternoon when it was announced that the civil docket would be called for the setting of cases.

In District Court Room.

The court is being held in the 30th district court room on the second floor of the new court house. This is the first court that has sat in the new court house. There was a large attendance of attorneys, witnesses and others at the opening.

The officers of the court in attendance include Judge Smith Assistant U. S. District Attorney W. E. Allen, L. C. Maynard, clerk, W. J. McDonald, United States deputy marshal; J. A. Campbell, assistant United States deputy marshal, R. A. Goodfellow, assistant U. S. deputy marshal, United States Commissioner J. A. Lantz, B. M. Strickland, stenographer and secretary to Judge Smith. U. S. Deputy Attorney W. M. Odell is expected here tomorrow.

Judge Smith gave only a general charge to the grandjury.

Members of Grandjury.

C. W. Snider of Wichita Falls was named as foreman. The other members include: W. L. Emery, Belcherville, H. Carner, Charlie, Charlie W. Taylor, Harrold, R. A. Wells Crowell, R. A. Palm, Seymore, Rex Boyd, Oklaunion, J. W. Clark, Graham, R. B. Whittenburg, Bunger, J. C. Ward, Wichita Falls, Charles E. Blackman, Fruitland, C. P. Bobo, Byers, Clyde Orr, Vernon, J. H. E. Young, Vernon, R. P. Grogan Byers, A. Fisher, Electra, W. M. Finney, Forrestburg, W. A. Johnson, Spanish Fort.

W. C. Pope was named bailiff to wait on the grand jury. J. M. Arrington was also named as a bailiff.

MANY APPLICANTS ARE DESIRED FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS

The demand for applicants for the many departments of the Civil Service continues to increase; as old departments are being enlarged, and the work of the war has created many new ones. The following Civil Service examinations will be held in the near future:

Dec. 26th, Nematologist. $1,800 to $2,000.

Dec. 26th, Assistant Substation Operator (Male) $900.

Dec. 27th, Specialist in Food Research (Female) $1,560.

Dec. 27th, Assistant in Dietetics (Female) $1,320.

Dec. 27 and 28, Assistant (Male) Phillipine Service, $1,200 to $2,000.

Dec. 27 and 28, Teacher (Phillipine Service) (Male), $1,200 to $2,000.

Dec. 27 and 28, Teacher (Philippine Service) (Women will not be admitted to the tearcher examination unless they are the wives, immediate relatives, or fiances of the men examined for teacher or assistant), $1,000 to $1,200.

Jan. 9, 1918, Junior Irrigation Engineer (Male), $1,200 to $1,500.

Jan 9, 1918, Laboratory Aid in Agricultural Technicology, $720 to $1,080.

Jan. 9, 1918, Superintendent of Farm and Transportation (Male), $900.

Jan. 9, 1918, Scientific Assistant in Farm Machinery (Male), $1,620 to $2,040.

Jan. 9, 1918, Coal Yard Foreman (Male), $1,000.

Owing to the urgent needs of the service, the following examinations will be held at any time:

Assistant Inspector of Gunfire Control Instruments (male), $100 to $125 a month.

Assistant Inspector of Hull (Wood) Construction (Male), $4 to $6 a day.

Junior Chemist, $1,020 to $1,800.

Production Clerk (Male), $125 a month.

Inspector of Material for Small Arms (Male), $1,000 to $1,8000.

Inspector of Waybills, $1,200 to $1,500.

Laboratory Aid (Male) $4 a day.

N. B.—Where not otherwise specified, persons of either sex are eligible for examination; and salaries are for the period of one year.

Naval Recruiting In District Shows Excellent Results

From Monday's Daily.

Navy recruiting in the Dallas district showed good results last week in spite of the holiday; a total of 67 recruits being secured. Wichita Falls was third on the list of substations, Fort Worth and Waco going ahead of her.

There is still a great demand for firemen, their class, and for mess attendants, as the district quota is a long way short.

The standing of the towns of the district is as follows: Dallas 35, Fort Worth 10, Waco 7, Wichita Falls 4, Sherman 3, San Angelo, Denison, Texarkana and Abilene 1, Cleburne and Paris 0.

GROWTH OF ELKS LODGE RELATED BY A. E. MYLES

EULOGIES FOR DEPARTED MEMBERS ARE SPOKEN BY JUDGE EDGAR SCURRY.

From Monday's Daily.

The origin and growth of the Elks fraternity from a group of ten members fifty years ago to a great brotherhood of 475,000 members with 345 lodges throughout the United States and Canada was recounted by A. E. Myles speaker at the Elks memorial service at the Wichita theatre Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Myles emphasized some of the virtues which the fraternity teaches, these being Charity, Justice Brotherly Love and Fidelity and told how these virtues were being practiced by members and by the lodge as a whole.

Big Brother Movement.

He called attention to the Big Brother movement and told how Elks throughout the country were acting as big brothers to boys to whom opportunity would not be opened without the help of these big brothers. He said that the lodge and its members avoided ostentation in charities but that he might mention that within the past few months the lodge had expended more than three quarters of a million dollars for charatable purposes. He also called attention to the fact that none but American citizens can be members of the order and that before a man is made an Elk he must swear allegiance to the American flag which is draped on the altar of every Elks lodge in existence.

Eulogies Are Given.

Eulogies for the members who have passed beyond during the past twelve months, T. B. Henry A. A. Hughes and W. C. Gibson, were spoken by Judge Edgar Scurry.

Musical numbers were given by Miss Cook, Mrs. King, Mr. Templeton and Katz orchestra.

There was a large attendance of members and many friends.

SCANDAL MONGER IS HARD HIT BY REV. T. T. HICKS

From Monday's Daily

Rev. Reginald T. T. Hicks rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, spoke last night on the duty of Christians to avoid gossip and scandalmongering, to self expression, and to help erring brothers and sisters by surrounding them with sincere love and fellowship.

Taking his text the first verse of the sixth chapter of St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, Mr. Hicks said, in part. "It is always very easy to see faults in others rather than in ourselves. This is a season of self-examination, wherein we must practise a good deal of forbearance and charity, not only to ourselves, but to others. I confess I have often been ashamed of the way in which many Christians speak and act so disloyally and uncharitably toward those who may have fallen by the wayside.

Should Aid Erring.

"If we know of such a one, it is our duty as Christians to help him to see his fault if we can; but if we cannot help him, we must keep it to ourselves. We must not tell everyone we know of it; we must do nothing to hurt or hinder him. If we are filled with the spirit of God, we shall be careful that we do nothing to handicap those who are running the same race that we are.

"And, if we have tried to show a brother a fault and failed, we shall not say, as many do, 'It is not worth while—let him go.' You remember the parable of the lost sheep, how that the Shepherd left the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and went after the one; and how that here is rejoicing in heaven over the one sinner that repenteth.

"I was recently talking with Bishop Garrett, who in the course of many reminiscences, told me of making a journey at one time in the early days of his career, to see one who had need of him. On the way, he noticed a flock of sheep, being driven by a shepherd. One of the flock was straying, and the shepherd sent his dog to bring it back; but this plan proving unsuccessful, he caused the whole flock to surround the stray sheep, so that he would recognize his fellows, his fear would go, and he would remain quietly with the flock.

Seek the Stranger.

"'And I charge you, my brother' said the Bishop to me, 'to go back to Wichita Falls, and tell your people, when they see one straying from the flock, not to send the dog after him, so to speak, but to go themselves and to surround him with brotherly love and fellowship; and it will surprise you how quickly the working of the Holy Spirit will accomplish his return to the flock.'

"'If a man be overtaken in a fault,' it is our duty as communicants of this church, as followers of Christ, to do all in our power to help, and if we cannot help, to do nothing that will hurt."

LOONEY, JOHNSON, ARRIVE TODAY TO "LAY OFF" SITE

From Monday's Daily.

Immediate action toward making the new insane asyium to be located in this city a reality is forecast by the visit of Senator W. A. Johnson, Attorney General B. F. Looney and Dr. Preston here this afternoon to select the 500 acres of the site at Lake Wichita which has been accepted for the asylum.

The site offered comprises more than the 500 acres needed and the committee which arrived here this afternoon is now selecting the ground needed. It is understood that construction on the buildings will be under way as soon asposible.

TWO STOLEN CARS ARE RECOVERED BY OFFICERS OF CITY

From Monday's Daily.

The cars belonging to Fred A. Smith and, W. F. Reeves were recovered by the police yesterday. Mr. Smith's car was found about two miles north of Byers, and that owned by Mr. Reeves, on the Archer City road a few miles beyond the lake.

In connection with the recovery of the latter, there is a curious and rather involved story. Robert Claer, son of Will Claer, well-known farmer in the community, was delivering groceries in Burkburnett Saturday afternoon, when he was approached by a stranger in a camouflage of dark whiskers, and a sweater, with the proposition that he—Robert—drive this man's car into Wichita Falls, and deliver it at the Ford Garage not later than Monday morning. This was agreed upon but before taking over the car, Robert bethought him of a box-supper party to be held, at the school-house on the Archer City road on Saturday night, to which he was invited; and asked the man if he would object to his using the car for that evening. The man replied that he could ue it, provided that he had it in the garage by Monday morning.

Saturday evening coming around, and the day's work being finished, Robert made ready for the party, and started in the stranger's car, arriving at the party without mishap. On his return, however, the car broke down from some cause, and he was forced to abandon it on the road. He then returned afoot to town, and slept; waking next morning with a suspicion that possibly the gentleman in the ambush of whiskers might not have been as guileless as he seemed. He went therefore to the police station yesterday afternoon, and noticed the car standing outside, as he went in. Enquiring if the car had been stolen, and learning that it had, he gave the above account of the car's biography to the desk sergeant.

Other than this, police circles were uncommonly quiet born Saturday and yesterday, there being but two little drunks, at five dollars each, on the docket this morning.

High Prices Cause Unrest in England, Committee Reports

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—An increase in the cost of living out of proportion with the advance in wages and an unequal distribution of food are assigned by the British commission of inquiry into industrial unrest as the chief reasons for restlessness among the workers of Great Britain.

The commissions report, re-published in a bulletin issued today by the bureau of statistics of the department of labor, covers an investigation of leading British industrial centers lasting more than a month and recommends, among other things, an immediate reduction of food prices. Suggestion also is made that the increased cost of food be borne to some extent by the government.

Restriction of personal freedom under the munitions act, liquor restrictions, inadequate housing and industrial fatigue are mentionad as contributary causes.

Although the report clearly indicates the prevalence of industrial unrest it says there is a "strong feeling of patriotism on the part of the employed and they are determined to help the state in the present crisis."

WATERWAYS BILL ESTIMATES PROVE LESS THAN USUAL

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The cost and maintenance of and improvement of harbors and rivers in the handling of the country's water borne commerce was estimated to congress today at $29,515,697 for the fiscal year, 1919.

That is a reduction of more than $5,000,000 from the amount appropriated for the current year. As usual the largest sum estimated was for the Mississippi river, a total of $12,112,000. For the Ohio river, $5,006,000 was proposed and for the harbor of New York, where the largest portion of the country's foreign commerce is handled, $3,010,000 which includes provision for improvement on the Hudson and East rivers, estimates for the latter waterway amounting to $2,500,000. Estimates for the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers amount to $1,655,000, and for Norfolk harbor and Thimble Shoal improvements $1,540,000.

Details of the largest estimates for rivers are:

Mississippi river; passes $1,400,000; flood control (including improsements and maintenance from head of passes to mouth of Ohio, and expenses of Mississippi river commission), $10,000,000; mouth of Ohio to mouth of Missouri, $100,000; mouth of Missouri to Minneapolis, $500,000; lock and dam construction between St Paul and Minneapolis, $80,000; reservoirs and headwaters, $32,000; Missouri river; six foot channel, Kansas City to mouth, $500,000.

Ohio river: Locks and dams below Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh harbor, $5,006,000.

Allegheny river: Locks and dams and open channel work, $505,000; narrows of Lake Champlain, $200,000.

Deleware river: Above Trenton, $55,000; Allegheny avenue, Philidelphia to the sea, $1,300,000.

Harbor estimates include Galveston $300,000.

Other items are:

Removing water hyacinth, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, $20,000.

Louisiana bayous and rivers, $5,000.

PETROGRAD NEWSPAPERS ARE CONFISCATED FOR USE.

Petrograd, Sunday, Dec. 2. (Delayed).—All the newspapers which printed the manifesto of the provisional government have been suspended. Their printing facilities have been placed at the disposal of the Maximalists and peasant numbers.

SECRETARY M'ADOO ISSUES TREASURY REPORT FOR YEAR

(Continued from page 1.)

receipts at $5,176,000,000, and disbursements at $12,804,034,440, exclusive of allied loans. This makes a $7,627,000,000 excess of disbursements. If the present rate of loans to allies is continued in the 1918-19 fiscal year, $6,000,000,000 additional would be required. Estimated interest on bonds to be issued that year is $385,000,000, and estimated expense of floating the bond issue $28,000,000.

Thus if the deficit is to be met by bonds, $14,040,000,000 worth must be floated between July 1, 1918 and June 30, 1919, in addition to receipts from war savings.

"While these figures represent the situation as it appears today," the secretary says, "it should be borne in mind that the exigencies of the future may cause changes, particularly with regard to the estimate for the war and navy departments." The estimates on which the secretary bases his figures are made by the various government departments.

Cost of the War.

The outstanding fact apparent from these stupendous figures is that the cost of the war to the American people, including allied loans, for the two years ending June 30, 1919, will be at least $36,000,000,000.

To the great task facing the country, Secretary McAdoo calls the people with these words:

"What is of superlative importance in the readjustment that must take place is that our people shall be impressed with the necessity of economizing in the consumption of articles of clothing, food and fuel, and of every other thing which constitutes a drain upon the available supplies, materials, and resources of the country. Everything wasted now is little short of criminal.

People Not Aroused.

"So far as I have been able to observe, the American people are not sufficiently aroused to the necessity of economy and of saving in this really serious time, not only in the life of America, but of the nations of the world. Up to the present there has been a relatively small denial of pleasures, comforts, and conveniences on the part of the average citizen. He is drawing upon the general store of supplies in the country with almost the same freedom as before America came into the war. This cannot continue without serious hurt to the nation and to the world. The great financial operations of the government cannot be carried forward successfully unless the people of the United States economize in every possible direction, save their money and lend it to the government.

"It is easy to visualize the course of a dollar saved from waste and invested in government bonds: First it goes to the government as a loan for the war; second, it is expended by the government for food, clothing and ammunition which go directly to a gallant soldier or sailor whose fighting strength is kept up by the food, whose body is kept warm by the clothing, and whose enemy is met by the ammunition. It has not been expended in the purchase of needless food and clothing for the man at home, and is, therefore, released for the use of the soldier; it is SAVED wealth to the man at home and can be loaned to his government at interest, with resulting benefit to himself and to his government."

Secretary McAdoo denounced purchasers of Liberty Bonds who sell their bonds when they do not imperatively need money.

"It is by actually lending money to the government and not by merely promising it and shifting the load to some one else," he said, "that the citizen really helps in this great time." He added, however, that he did not mean to discourage legitimate trading in government securities.

Favors Bond Issue.

Mr. McAdoo expressed the hope that additional funds to be raised during the balance of the year be by bond issue srather than by taxation, saying:

"It is my earnest conviction that the general economy of the country should be permitted to readjust itself to the new revenue laws before consideration should be given to the imposition of additional tax burdens."

Of the possibility that interest rates on future Liberty Bond issues might be raised, the secretary said.

"If a situation should develop where the government could not sell convertible and partly tax exempt bonds upon a 4 per cent basis, it would, I believe, become necessary to seriously consider further revenue legislation. In my judgment an increase in the rate of interest of such bonds would be extremely unwise and hurtful."

Secretary McAdoo disclosed that he intends to recommend to congress later in the session constructive and regulatory laws to prevent capital from going into public or private enterprises unnecessary for the war.

Constructive Measures.

"It may also become necessary," he added, "to concert some constructive measures through which essential credits may be provided for those industries and enterprises in the country essential to the efficient and successful conduct of the war. The subject requires the best thought and study. It is receiving the most earnest consideration.

"The courage and resources of the nation are so abundant that America's success in the war is beyond question if they are properly organized and intelligently used. The economic and financial condition of the country was never so strong and America's spirit was never more aroused to the importance and necessity of going forward, resolutely and regardless of sacrifice, to the accomplishment of the great task to which God has called us."

The Federal Reserve System received Secretary McAdoo's enthusiastic praise for its part in the war financing program. He pleaded for further strengthening of the reserve system by the entrance of state banks and trust companies.

Must Strengthen Finances.

"Intelligent men all over the country," he said, "are beginning to realize that the financial power of the United States should be strengthened to the utmost limit if we are to meet successfully the tremendous strain upon our resources occasioned by our own part in the war and by the credits which it is essential that we should extend to the foreign governments cooperating with us in the war and if we are to be equal to the demand, in large measure, at least, of world leadership which will inevitably be thrust upon us as a result of this war.

"Financial strength can come alone from a consolidation of the financial powers of the country under one homegenous system. It cannot be had under the present arrangement, involving as it does 49 separate banking systems or banking controls in the United States. In the federal system we have the one cohesive and powerful financial organization in the country. In addition to the federal system we have 48 systems authorized and administered under the laws of each of the states of the Union. This is a serious element of weakness and will be proven so when the test of a great responsibility and need comes. We must be prepared, for a larger measure of international demand upon our resources in the future than ever before in the past. Self-interest alone should compel every eligible state bank in the country to take membership in the federal reserve system, but in addition to that, in this grave time of national peril, patriotism should combine with self-interest to make them take that course.

State Banks.

"It is my earnest hope that the state banks of the United States will see this question in its proper light. They have been joining the federal reserve system recently in grater numbers than ever before, but progress should now be even more rapid. The federal reserve law is now so liberal to state banks that they get nothing but advantages by joining the system, while they are bound to suffer serious disadvantages, especially in time of test and trial if they remain outside."

The secretary disclosed that neutral countries have entered cordially upon negotiations looking to stabilizing foreign exchange rates without shipping from the United States the gold which has acoumulated here in the last few years. At the time he prepared his report none of the negotiations had been completed.

Under the government's system of forbidding gold exports except under license by the Federal Reserve Board, Secretary McAdoo explained, "the exportation of gold has not been permitted except in those cases in which unusual circumstances have seemed to justify the issue of licenses for its export. The department has not, however, rested content with a negative policy of prohibition, but has initiated a series of negotiations having for their purpose the substitution of arrangements which, while holding the necessity for large exports of gold, would yet stabilize the exchanges between the United States and neutral countries."

Neutral Capital.

Althought the nature of these negotiations were not disclosed, it is understood they relate to investments in the United States by neutral capital and to restriction of imports from neutrals. The secretary explained that the United States now holds more than one third of the world's gold monetary stock.

Praising the policies of the farm loan system, Secretary McAdoo said some method must be devised for disposing of farm loan bonds as soon as they are issued in order to avoid suspending the loaning operations of the banks. He recommended also "that the limit of $10,000 imposed by law upon loans to any one individual should be increased to $25,000."

Up to one week ago credits extended to allied governments amounted to $3,883,900,000. The latest loans have been at 4 1-4 per cent, but Secretary McAdoo explained that "this rate in turn will be further increased in case there should be higher rates of interest paid by the United States during the continuance of the war for the moneys it may invest in the purchase of foreign obligations."

Liberty Loans.

Both Liberty Loans this year, one aggregating $2,000,000,000, and the other $3,808,000,000, have been facilitated, said the secretary, by issuance of short time certificates in advance of the loans. The bond financing also was aided by the designation of 1903 national and 1343 state banks to receive deposits on account of their subscriptions without the necessity of making applications and being designated each time they subscribe to certificates and bonds and desire to pay for them by credit.

The humanitarian benefit of the soldiers and sailors' insurance system was praised by the secretary.

The internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. McAdoo said, has a stupendous task to collect $3,400,000,000 during the current fiscal year, and is accomplishing this largely with the guidance and counsel of business men and lawyer advisors.

To render the customs service more efficient, it was suggested that a complete revision be made of customs laws eliminating certain officials and combining duties.

International Commission.

The International High Commission Secretary McAdoo said, has done excellent work in arranging economic and financial transactions between the United States and South American countries, and $25,000 should be appropriated for its continuance.

The Public Health Service and Coast Guard, branches of the Treasury Department, have turned their attention largely to assisting the military and naval authorities in recent months.

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"VERY GOOD EDDIE" AT WICHITA NEXT TUESDAY.

A night of mirth and melody will be initiated at the Wichita heatre when the great Princess Theatre, New York success, "Very Good Eddie" will be presented on December 11.

For a year the Princess Theatre was jammed to the doors at every performance by this delightful musical play, and when in June last, it was found that the crowds who demanded the right to buy tickets could not be anywhere near placated, the Mar\ury-Comstock Company moved "Very Good Eddie" down to the spacious Casino, at the corner of Broadway and 39th street, and despite the 2,200 capacity of that historic home of musical shows the house was sold out completely at every performance. Not for twenty years has a musical play so completely captured New York as has "Very Good Eddie" nor has one been so thoroughly advertised throughout the country as has this bright little work of Philip Bartholomae, Guy Bolton and Jerome Kern. That the management of the Wichita Theatre was enabled to bring it here was a great stroke of luck on their part, for it is pretty reasonably sure that the same wonderful business which characterized its New York run will be duplicated here.

A swagger fashion chorus will add beauty, melody and charm to the presentation, and the gowns to be worn by this fashion chorus are the very latest thing in up-to-date creations.

POLICE COURT IS SCENE OF LIVELY POST-ROW SESSION

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

No less than five fifty dollar fines were imposed in the police court this morning, in what the officers described as "one of the meanest dockets" they have ever had.

The first two of these were in the cases of two Mexicans, charged with disturbing the peace. The two had, according to the evidence, been annoying the wife of another Mexican, and several complaints had been turned in against them. They had always managed to be somewhere else, however, by the time the officers arrived on the scene. Last night, however, the husband, acting on the advice of a stout and true friend, got him a stout and true cudgel, with which he soundly beat the heads of his countrymen, as their bandaged heads and bruised faces amply proved this morning. Having assured himself that they were hardly likely to run far, he then turned in the call for the officers, and let the law take its course.

The next two were negro women, charged with vagrancy, who have been causing trouble to the officers for some time; and who will cause no more for a while.

The last was a frequent visitor at the police court, a farmer who occasionally visits Wichita Falls, and partakes too freely of the cup that inebrriates but only temporarily cheers. A charge of drunken affray was filed against him.

A twenty-five dollar fine was imposed upon a man for resisting the officer who arrested him for being drunk. It was alleged he had tried to use a knife. A vagrant in some way connected with the two fifty dollar vagrants, was let off with ten dollars and a warning and two cold drunks, who the officers said "were really quite gentlemen" received the customary five dollars assessment. The docket totalled $295.

Football Coach Joins Navy With Two Other Teachers of Schools

From Wednesday's Daily.

J. Raymond Glass, former football coach and teacher at the high school, V. T. Adrian, science teacher, and friend of Mr. Glass, and Earl G. Rogers, a teacher of the Charlie school, all joined the navy yesterday, the two former going into the quartermaster corps aviation department, and the latter as apprentice seaman.

Five others have enlisted this week, and the officers say that they have more than a dozen passed who will go to Dallas as soon as they can get their affairs in order. The other five applicants were C. E. Tucker, Throckmorton; Ivy R. Lamb, Wichita Falls; Dan W. St. Clair, Seymour; J. W. Walker, Rotan, and H. R. Cox, Hamilton.

GASOLINE SUPPLY MAY BE SECURED EARLY SUNDAYS

From Wednesday's Daily.

Gasoline supply stations may remain open until 9 o'clock Sunday mornings to serve the public, without violating the law. They may sell gasoline at any hour to a tourist and they can sell at any hour to a person edisring to make a trip. This in substance was the opinion given County Attorney Green wood by Attorney General Looney, when the latter was here Tuesday. Mr. Looney also told Mr. Green wood that it was no violation of the law for a garage man to repair a car at any hour on Sunday for a traveler whose car had broken down.

Mr. Greenwood says that this construction of the law makes Sunday closing hours almost impossible from a standpoint of legal compulsion, as it would be very difficult to make out a case against anyone.

Big Wichita Bridge Nearing Completion South of Iowa Park

From Wednesday's Daily.

The new bridge being built across the Big Wichita south of Iowa Park is practically complete, and the contractors, Austin Bros. of Dallas, expect to complete their work this week. The bridge is of steel construction.

Steel has been unloaded at Electra for the new bridge south of that place and work will start soon on that structure. Austin Brothers are also the contractors for that bridge.

The Missouri Bridge and Iron Co. has the foundations for the new bridge at Burnett street about half completed. Work on these bridges has been impeded by the difficulty in obtaining a supply of crushed rock for the concrete work.

AUTO PURCHASER BEFORE JANUARY MUST PAY LICENSE

From Wednesday's Daily.

Question having arisen as to whether those who buy automobiles now are liable to any part of the state automobile tax for 1917, McFall and Orth wrote the department asking for a ruling. In reply the department quoted the provision of the law relating to the payment of this tax or license. It is plain from the law that any person buying an automobile before December 31 is liable for payment for a half year's license.

The letter from the department follows:

McFall & Orth, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Gentlemen:—Your inquiry as to the fees for registration of automobiles for the remainder of this year, received. We refer you to the State Highway Act, chapter 190, section 19, a portion of which reads as follows:

"Each and every person owning a motor vehicle or motor cycle in this State on July 1, 1917, or who shall purchase or assume control of a motor vehicle or motorcycle in this state subsequent to July 1, 1917, and before December 31, 1917, shall immediately file an application for registration with the State Highway Department, and such registration shall be effective from the day of filing of application and shall expire the following 31st day of December 1917; and all such applications for registration made prior to the 31st day of December 1917, shall be required to pay one-half the annual fees required by the provisions of this act."

The fee for one-half year is one half of thirty-five cents per horse power according to the A. L. M. rating. We wil lthank you when making remittance to use either money order or bank draft; as personal checks or company checks are not accepted by this department.

Very truly,

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 1918 applications will be sent in for the full year, the rate being thirty-five cents per horse power.

Non-Intoxicating Malt Liquors May Also Be Under Ban

By Associated Press.

Austin, Dec. 5.—Constitutionality of the law imposing a heavy tax for the sale of non-intoxicating malt liquor in local option territory was upheld today by the court of criminal appeals in the case of W. W. Claunch, from Fisher county, which was affirmed.

Claunch was fined $150 and given thirty days in jail for selling non-intoxicating malt liquors without the payment of the tax. The court held that the law came within the police powers o fthe state.

The court today affirmed the cases of J. D. Jackson, from Dallas, aggravated assault, fined $25; Dick Rendro, from Cottle county, gaming, $25 fine.

Among the cases reversed and remanded are: Sam Williams, from Marion, two years in the penitentiary on conviction of hog theft; Will Coleman, from Navarro, horse theft, four years; Barney Ward, from Tarrant county, theft, fined $100 and given three months in jail; Hilaria Alanis, from Nueces, murder, 15 years in the penitentiary, and Joe Villareal, from Waco, murder, five years in the state penitentiary.

Flights at Night Are Now Being Practiced By Houston Aviators

By Associated Press.

Houston, Dec. 5.—Led by Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Perry, post commander, ten airplanes, each carrying two men, this morning left Ellington Field, fourteen miles distant, and flew over the city in battle formation of two squads of five machines each. The flight was made in teh interest of further recruiting for the air service in Houston.

After circling over the city the fliers returned to the aviation camp and later flew to Galveston, where the 33rd Division of Illinois troops is in training, circled the camp and again returned to Ellington Field.

Night flying is now bein practiced by the student aviators, the first flights of this anture being made lats night.

MANY GIRLS PAY OWN WAY THROUGH STATE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Times.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 5.—During the year 1916-1917 there were about 200 girls in the University of Texas who paid their way in full or in part, or who had earned the money before attending the institution. Exact figures are not obtainable this early in the term, but there is approximately the same, if not a higher, percentage of such girls for the current year of 1917-1918.

Many girls who would like to enter the University write to obtain positions and are in this way enabled to receive a college education. Part of the duties of Miss Mae Dadidson, student life secretary for women, is to assist in placing girls where they may earn extra money although the dean and assistant dean of the women help in every way possible. All positions are awarded on the ability of the individual.

First year students usually perform general household duties, care for children, or do odd jobs, while those the duties of Miss Mae Davidson, student assistants or engaged in stenographic clerical, or office work. During the past summer months the number of girls desiring positions was in excess of the places obtainable, but at the present time there is an insufficient number of girls to fill the positions open.

STRIKERS MAKE ATTACK ON BUENOS AIRES PLANT.

By Associated Press.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5.—Strikers made an attack today on workmen in a cold storage plant at La Nagra, province of Buenos Aires. One person was killed and several were wounded.

MORE LIQUIDATION IN COTTON MARKET CAUSE OF DECLINE

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 5.—There was a renewal of liquidation at the opening of the cotton market today with first prices 24 points lower to 2 points higher. Near months were relatively weak with January selling off to 28.07 on the call while March touched 27.85. Trade interests were big buyers at the decline however and the market soon firmed up on reports from the southwest that spot offerings were being withdrawn and that spinners had been good buyers to fix prices on the break of yesterday. Before the end of the first hour January had rallied to 28.56 and March to 28.27, or about 20 to 23 points above last night's closing figures.

Cotton futures opened steady. Dec. 28.75; Jan. 28.12; Mar. 27.90; May 27.70; July 27.47.

Bullish spot advices were also received from eastern sections of the belt and covering became more active as prices worked higher. Stop orders on the short side were reported with Jan. selling up to 28.81 and March to 28.45, or about 40 to 47 points net higher. The advance was then checked by realizing and there were reactions of 15 to 20 points.

There was active selling by brokers with Wall Street connections during the early afternoon and prices broke rapidly with Jan. selling off to 28.30 and March to 27.90, or 4 to 14 points net lower. There was no change in the general character of spot or trade advices and Wall Street selling was attributed partly to the unsettling influence of reports that the interstate commerce commission had recommended the taking over and operation of railroads by the government as a war measure.

Rails and industrials abounded 1 to 4 points in the later dealings, deriving stimulus for the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce commission. The closing was strong. Liberty 4's sold at 97.30 to 97.62 and the 3½'s at 98.50 to 98.54.

Cotton closed steady.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—Cotton improved in the early trading here today after losihg 3 to 5 points on the most active months on the first call. Good support was tendered immediately after the opening base on a more favorable view of the political situation and at the end of the first half hour prices were 24 to 29 points over yesterday's close.

Cotton opened steady. Opening bid: Dec. 27.77; Jan. 27.25; Mar. 26.90 asked; May 26.77 asked; July 26.72.

The demand increased until prices were at a net rise of 48 to 51 points. Realizing on the part of early buyers set in and at noon the market was a dollar a bale down from the top.

A report that the Interstate Commerce commission had recommended that the government take control of the railroads caused a sharp break and at one o'clock the advance amounted to only 2 to 6 points.

Cotton closed steady at an advance of 16 to 32 points.

GRAIN STEADY WITH UPTURN IN LATER TRADING

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Steadiness prevailed in the grain markets to an unusual extent. A slight tendency to sag, which was noticeable at the outset soon gave way to trifling upturns in some cases. Prospects of new price fixing legislation appeared to have lost force as a bearish factor. Opening quotations, which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to ¼ cents lower with January $1.20½ to $1.20⅝ and May $1.18⅝ to ¾, were followed by a little display of firmness but inside of very narrow limits.

Oats like corn had no decided impulse in either direction.

Scantiness of offerings gave an upward slant to provision prices. Pork led in the advance.

Continued lightness of rural offerings tended later to lift prices and so to aid new high record quotations on oats. The close was firm, ⅝ to 1 cent net higher with January $1.21⅝ and May $1.19½ to $1.19⅝.

	Open	High	Low	Close
CORN—				
Dec	1.23½	1.24½	1.23½	1.24
Jan	1.20½	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.21⅛
May	1.18⅝	1.19¾	1.18½	1.18½
Dec	73¼	75	73¼	74⅝
May	70⅝	70½	70⅜	70½
PORK—				
Jan	46.50	47.25	26.35	47.25
LARD—				
Jan	24.25	24.52	24.07	24.52
May	24.30	24.37	24.30	24.37
RIBS—				
Jan	24.87	25.37	24.87	25.37
May	25.15	25.35	24.90	25.35

Swiss Bell Ringers Concert to Benefit American Red Cross

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Lion's Club has decided to make the Swiss Bell Ringers concert a Red Cross benefit, and arrangements to that end have been concluded with the local chapter.

The Swiss Bell Ringers, as was previously announced, will give matinee and evening performances here on Thursday, January 9th. This company is said to have toured Europe and the British Isles with unequaled success in every city, and a most unique and excellent program is confidently expected.

BACK FROM PRESBYTERY HELD IN VERNON RECENTLY

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Rev. N. F. Grafton has returned from Vernon where he attended a called session of the Amarillo Presbytery. This meeting was for the purpose of ratifying the union of the U. S. and U. S. A. Presbyterian Churches at Childress and the federation of the U. S. and U. S. A. Churches at Vernon.

There were other business matters attended to, including the election of Mr. Grafton as stated clerk and treasurer.

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From Us You Pay Only For Coffee

Nothing for tin cans, lithographed labels, high-priced traveling salesman and expenses. No local freights, cartage, etc. Nothing but for the coffee bought in car lots. So you can readily see we sell much better coffees for less money, and then, the big idea—FRESH FROM the ROASTER to YOU

WE ROAST COFFEE EVER DAY

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Leased Wire Service

The Times receives the full day and Sunday morning leased wire service report of the Asociated Press.

Wichita Daily Times

Weather Forecast

West Texas: Tonight fair, warmer in north portion; Friday fair warmer.

Volume XI. WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1917. NUMBER 178

1200 DEAD AT HALIFAX N.S.

Hundreds Of Dead Litter City's Streets While Wounded Wander Untended as Result of Ramming Munitions Ship

FLAMES LEVEL BLOCKS

Montreal, Dec. 6.—The dead in the Halifax disaster are estimated at 1,200 by officials of the company, although it is explained that the information upon which the estimate is based is unofficial.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 6.—As a result of the explosion of the American munition ship this morning nearly one half of the north end of the city of Halifax has been destroyed, a great fire is raging, the dead are lying thick in the streets, all the hospitals are filled to overflowing, and many injured and compelled to walk about untended. News that the disaster had reached these proportions was received here this afernoon when communication with Halifax was established by the Canadian Telegraph Company.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 6.—Three hundred dead and many hundreds injured was the estimate this afternoon of the casualties resulting when a large ammunition ship rammed a passenger liner near their piers at Halifax today. The impact caused the ammunition in the French ship to explode, setting the vessel afire. The flames spread to the piers and adjoining buildings, many of which had been wrecked by the explosion.

Backing From Piers.

The ammunition ship was backing from her pier preparatory to sailing when the accident occurred. The force of the collision started a fire aboard. The crew was quickly called to quarters and an attempt was made to extinguish the flames. This failed and as the fire approached the holds where the explosives were stored the captain ordered the sea cocks opened. But the vessel drifted toward one of the piers and a few moments later an explosion occurred, teafing the ship to pieces.

When the decision was made to sink the steamer the crew was ordered into their small boats and so far as known they escaped.

Concussion Terrific.

The concussion of the explosion was terrific. Houses were shattered and many completely demolished. Storage sheds along the water front were levelled and the damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

This afternoon relief trains were being rushed to Halifax from nearby points, bringing firemen and fire apparatus and every physician and nurse available.

A telegraph line was worked for a short time this afternoon into Halifax, established the first communication with the city since the brief period that followed the explosion and before the telegraph and telephone wires were down. A message on this wire said half of the Richmond district, in which the disaster occurred was flat and the fire still raging there. Persons were said to be lying dead in the streets. The hospitals were filled with injuredwhile scores unable to find accommodation in the hospitals though badly wounded were wandering helplessly along the street.

Disaster Great.

The disaster was said to be fully as great as the first reports indicated. The fire attacked the northern section of the city where the Canadian Pacific Railroad station was destroyed. In that section are located several large hotels but nothing of their fate has been learned here.

A procession of automobiles is augmenting the service of trains by carrying physicians and nurses and also great quantities of food.

Meagre reports are being brought back in this way though no one has been able to obtain a comprehensive idea of the situation. The telegraph wires are down from Bedford to Halifax and except for the wire temporarily restored communication direct was still impossible this afternoon.

FIRE IS FINALLY BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 6. (Via. St. John).—The fire was brought under control this afternoon. Richmond is destroyed. Several hundred persons have been killed and the wounded number thousands. Pieces of iron escaped damage. Pieces of iron and shrapnel have been found three miles from the water front.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 6.—No troops were waiting at Halifax for embarkation according to officials of the military department here.

EARLY REPORT TELLS OF SCORES OF DEATHS

By Associated Press.

Amhert, N. S., Dec. 6.—Scores of people have been killed, hundreds of buildings destroyed and a portion of Halifax set on fire by a explosion which occurred after the collision of an American ammunition ship and another vessel at Rockingham, according to telephone messages reaching here this morning. This explosion was so terrific that it destroyed the installation in the telegraph and telephone offices for thirty miles around Halifax while it was heard at Truro, 61 miles distant.

It is reported that the American ammunition steamer was moving out from her pier and was rammed broadside by another vessel.

Instantly there was a tremendous explosion which destroyed the two ships and killed their crews.

The concussion resulting caused the roof of the railway depot at North Street to collapse, while all the warehouses on the waterfront for a mile and a half were damaged. The premises affected in many places caught fire.

The force of the concussion was so great that freight cars were blown off railway tracks along a stretch of nearly two miles.

Messages asking for fire engines and fire fighting apparatus, doctors and nurses, hospital supplies, etc., were received from Halifax by a number of localities in Nova Scotia.

Special trains were made up with everything that could be procured.

At Truro, Windsor and here, the city councils met this morning and decided to take immediate steps to render aid to the afflicted people of Halifax. It is understood that large quantities of food were destroyed and that the citizens of Halifax may soon be in danger of starving. It was decided that carloads of food must be dispatched at once.

The damage done to the Western Union and Canadian Pacific Telegraph Companies and Nova Scotia Telephone Company is so complete it is likely to be days before wire communication with points outside Halifax can be restored.

The area of destruction covers several miles. The Canadian government depot used by the Canadian Pacific Railway is described as having entirely collapsed while a big government repair plant at Willow Park in the northwest section of the city, is wrecked.

The whole northern section of Halifax is a mass of wreckage and fires have broken out in a dozen parts of the city, according to reports received shortly after noon.

The Queens Hotel on Holly street near Sackville street, marks approximately the southern limit of the devastated area, it is reported.

The vessels collided soon after 8:30 this morning and it is presumed that the munition ship was hit in the stokehold. Instantly flames were seen to pour from her. The crew appeared to be making an effort to get the fire fighting apparatus to work when the explosion occurred.

EARLY REPORTS PLACES INJURED AT THOUSANDS

By Associated Press.

Halifax, N. B., Dec. 6.—(via. Havana)—Hundreds of persons were killed and thousands of others injured and half of the city of Halifax is in ruins as the result of an explosion of a munition ship in the harbor today. It is estimated that the property loss will run into the millions. The north end of the city is in flames.

It was stated positively here that there were several transports in the harbor when the explosion occurred.

Nothing as to the fate of these was obtainable. Neither is it known whether the transports were filled with troops or occupied only by their crews.

For many years Halifax has been the chief British military and naval station of the American continent. Its harbor, one of the most spacious in the world, is large enough to float the entire British navy and is strongly fortified. In addition to the fortifications there is a government dock yard containing an imenmse dry dock.

The city's population, according to the 1911 census is about 47,000. Halifax is the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the steamship lines operates between the Halifax and points in New Feundland, Great Britain, the United States and West Indies.

Since the outbreak of the war Halifax has assumed a more important position than ever, as it is the principal port from which men, munitions and supplies are transported from Canada to the battlefields of Flanders and Northern France.

Rockingham is located well within Halifax harbor, at the mouth of Bedford Basin. It is at the northwest portion of the harbor an place the war has been used as an examining station for ocean steamers. It was at this point of the harbor that ex-ambassador Bernstorff and party were held and examined on their way from the United States to Germany.

LARGE PART OF CITY IS REPORTED TO BE AFLAME.

By Associated Press.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 6.—A large part of Halifax, N. S., is in flames following an explosion in the harbor this morning. Two vessels, one of them loaded with munitions of war, including high explosives exploded.

Many buildings along the water front were torn to pieces and many persons are believed to have been killed.

Wire communication between this city and Halifax was interrupted soon after the explosion and before more fragmentary reports had been receiv-

(Continued on page five.)

11,000 Italians are Declared Captured

STRONG MELETTA POINTS OF VANTAGE ARE REPORTED TAKEN BY GERMAN FORCES

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 6. (via London).—Eleven thousand Italians have been captured by the Austro-Germans in their offensive on the mountainous front of northern Italy, it was officially announced today by the German war office. Strong Italian positions in the Meletta region of the northern front were taken and held by the Teutonic forces, who captured more than sixty guns, the statement says.

SITUATION IN CAMBRAI SECTOR IS GIVEN IN WAR RESUME

The war situation of today is summarized by The Associated Press as follows:

In Cambrai Sector.

In the Cambrai sector and on the northern Italian front the enemy has resumed his efforts to dislodge the allied troops. The British repulsed German efforts near Cambrai and east of Asiago, the Italians are engaged in a furious battle with the Austro-Germans.

German attacks in the Cambrai area under the leadership of General Von Der Marwitz, were against the southern and northern legs of the salient.

The Austro-German push to break through the Vicenza and the Venetian plains evidently is in force but the Italians are standing the shock well. The attack is against a line from Monte Sizemol, north through Monte Meiletta and east to Monte Badenecche, west of the Brenta river, a front of about ten miles. The first effort of the enemy was from the northwest between Sizemol and Meletta and this was broken up in hand-to-hand fighting in which the attackers suffered heavy casualties and left several hundred prisoners in Italian hands.

Large Force Take Part.

Large forces took part in the second effort from the northeast against the western wing of the front. After fierce fighting the enemy occupied Italian trenches on Monte Tondarecar and Monte Badenecche and the defenders withdrew from the more advanced positions. Berlin reports the fighting is continuing with success.

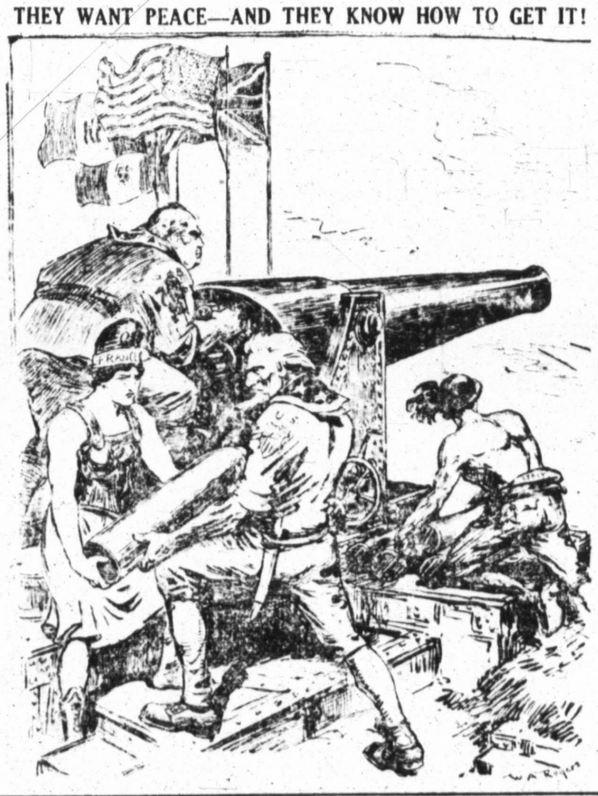
In the Jebel Hamrin range north of Bagdad, Mesopotamia the British and Russian troops have taken from the Turks an important mountain Pass. More than 100 prisoners and two guns were captured from the Turks.

British merchantmen lost during the last week were 16, of more than 1,600 tons and one of less than that weight. In the previous week 21 vessels, including 14 of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines.

Hun Replies "Evasive."

Russian emissaries dealing with representatives of the central powers for an armistice and peace are finding the replies to their proposals "evasive" according to an official statement issued in Petrograd. The Germans declined to discuss peace terms and plans to extend the armistice to all fronts.

THEY WANT PEACE—AND THEY KNOW HOW TO GET IT!



DECLARATION OF WAR IS PREDICTED FOR FRIDAY

Resolution Introduced In House Is Unanimously Endorsed By That Body Without Single Dissenting Vote.

RESOLUTION IN SENATE INDORSED IN COMMITTEE

Washington, Dec. 6.—A resolution declaring war with Austria Hungary, although somewhat different in language from the House resolution, was unanimously approved today by the Senate foreign relations committee which planned to bring it before the Senate tomorrow.

This action disposed of the agitation in the committee to include Turkey and Bulgaria.

By Associated Press.

Wasington, Dec. 6.—With a formal report from the foreign affairs committee the resolution to declare war on Austria Hungary was today brought into the house of representatives.

There was no dissenting vote in the committee and with the request of Chairman Flood the house gave its unanimous consent to take up the resolution tomorrow at the beginning of the session and pass it before to morrow night.

Chairman Flood told the house amid enthusiastic applause that the president would ask congress to declare war against Turkey and Bulgaria later if he deemed it expedient but that the president and his advisers regarded it unwise at this time.

Report of Committee.

At the conclusion of Mr. Flood's statement the house adjourned until tomorrow. The report of the committee begins by stating the text of the war resolution as perfected yesterday and then goes on:

"The president has asked for the declaration that a state of war exists against Austria-Hungary. In his address delivered at the joint session of the two houses of Congress on December 4, he uses this language:

"One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.'

"The accompanying resolution carries out this recommendation of the president. The enactment of this declaration involves very little readjustment of the affairs between the United States and Austria-Hungary because a state of war which this declaration declares to exist, actually has been a fact for many months. The depredations on American lives and rights by Austrian naval forces has been small compared with that of Germany but they have been indulged in to an extent to constitute war upon this country, and this fact, taken in connection with other acts of Austria-Hungary has more and more brought that government into a position where the American people have realized that she must be included with Germany as an enemy.

Dumba's Activities.

"In September, 1915, it was discovered that Ambassador Dumba and Austrian consuls in St. Louis and elsewhere were implicated in instigating strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. An American citizen named Archbald, traveling under an American passport, had been entrusted with dispatches in regard to this matter from Dumba and Bernstorff to their governments. These acts were admitted by Dumba. By reason of the admitted purpose and interest of Dumba to conspire to cripple business industries in the United States and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of an enemy of Austria-Hungary, the Austro-Hungarian government was requested to recall Dumba.

"The Austrian consuls at St. Louis and New York were implicated with

(Continued on Page Five

RUSSIAN FRONT ARMISTICE WILL LAST TEN DAYS

Berlin, Dec. 6. (via London)—Suspension of hostilities over the whole Russian front for ten days, beginning at noon on Friday, has been arranged, the war office announced.

Carranza Would Make Differential Rates For Foreign Trade

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, Dec. 6.—President Carranza has sent a bill to congress requesting authorization to establish special differential rates on imports from and on exports to nations which place no restrictions on commerce with Mexico. The reasons for the president's actions are given as follows:

That the present attitude of each belligerent nation is to be taken into account respecting neutrals.

Regarding international commerce the president contends that the immediate object of the warring nations consists of depriving enemies of all resources but conserving at the same time their own interior elements of economic order and establishing differentials towards or against nations, as regards their relative value and importance.

The ground taken by President Carranza is that although these measures are directed against enemies, nevertheless they hurt neutrals and without just cause, compelling them to take adequate steps to defend their vitality, or on the contrary, sooner or later to succumb.

SWITZERLAND WILL GET FOOD STUFFS FROM U. S. FIRMS

By Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The project for the provisioning of Switzerland presented by the blockade section and approved by the full inter-allied conference was signed today, on behalf of the United States by Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the war trade board and by the deelgates of the Swiss government.

SUPER-COUNCIL FOR WAR HOLDS FIRST SESSION

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The super war council composed of the five cabinet officers, the council of national defense, the food and fuel administrations and the chairman of the shipping board, had its first working meeting today at the war department. Among the subjects to be discussed was naval control of merchant ships which plan calls for recruiting into the naval reserve service all men and officers on all ships which enter the war zone.

Officers and seamens training schools will be converted into naval service schools and the present naval reserve schools would be utilized also to train men for the merchant service.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY IS EXPECTED TO DEFINE ATTITUDE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 6.—On receipt of expected advices from Russia the Russian embassy here will issue a statement fully defining its attitude toward the Bolsheviki. It is expected the statement will express the opinion that Russia may be best served, not by antagonizing the Bolshiviki but by giving the new government an opportunity to show how far it may restore normal conditions.

ALLEGE TRAVIS COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION IN FERGUSON MATTER.

By Associated Press

Austin, Texas, Dec. 6.—A plea that the offense charged is alleged to have been committed in Bell county and that the Travis county criminal district court is without jurisdiction was filed by attorneys for Former Governor Ferguson this morning in the case against him charging embezzlement.

District Attorney John E. Shelton filed an answer in which he agrees that the jurisdiction to try the embezzlement charge properly lies in Bell county. Judge James R. Hamilton of this court, took the motion under advisement and announced that a decision will be given on next Saturday.

21 KILLED IN LONDON AIR RAID

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 6. About twenty-five airplanes raided England today, it is announced officially. Of these six reached London.

Two of the raiders were brought down, the crew of three men on each machine being captured.

Seven persons were killed and 21 injured in the air raid, Chancellor Bonar Law announced today in the House of Commons. Of the victims three were killed and ten injured in London.

The text of the report by Field Marshal Lord French, commander of the British home forces, regarding the air raid, is as follows:

"A raid of about 25 enemy airplanes took place early this morning. The first group of raiders came in over Kent at 1:30 a. m. and dropped bombs in various places on and near the coast. The second group made land shortly after three a. m.

"Shortly after 2 a. m. various machines proceeded up the Thames and some distance into Kent. Both the above groups appear to have been carried out primarily with the object drawing gun fire and exhausting the defenses, for it was not until an hour later that the most serious attack developed.

Between 3 and 5:30 a. m. two groups of enemy machines crossed the Essex coast and three groups the Kent coast, proceeding to London on converging courses.

"The irregular tactical plan seems to have been to deliver five simultaneously attacks on the capital from the Northeast, east and southwest. The whole of one group, however, was turned back by gunfire and the others, not more than five or six machines, penetrated into London.

RAILROADS FAVOR POOLING INTERESTS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Railroad Presidents composing the railroads war board today informed Chairman Newlands, head of the congressional committee dealing with transportation problems, that if Congress removed the legal prohibitions which forbid unification of the roads for the war emergency, government operation would be unnecessary.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Chairman Newlands asked the railway executives for an estimate of the money needed by the roads to equip them for the emergency and they had promised to prepare it in time for presentation to President Wilson Monday. The president himself began considering the question today in conferences with Chairman Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railroad men, it is understood estimated that one billion dollars will be needed to equip and enlarge their facilities for handling traffic in 1918. How it should be raised, however, was not discussed, Senator Newlands said, and there is a question whether it would be obtained by a loan from the government or by other means.

RIPLEY SAYS GOVERNMENT WOULD FAIL WITH RAILROADS.

San Bernarndino, Calif., Dec. 6.—Actual government operation of railroads would result in failure, according to E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe today.

"Railroading is a great scientific industry; a government is a political machine. A political machine can never succeed in the management of a great industry," he said.

Labor unrest, he declared, was responsible partly for the present congested conditions of the railroads of the country.

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Men's Suits at $1.00 Profit

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$10 Buys Any Overcoat in the Store Choice $10

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Limit one to customer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY
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Official Statement as made to the Comptroller of Currency at the Close of Business November 20th 1917.

CITY NATIONAL BANK

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LIABILITIES

Loans and Discounts		$2,713,630.81
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness		342,000.00
Liberty Loan and Other Bonds		642,262.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock		10,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures		18,715.00
Real Estate		12,259.45
Cash in Bank	$ 111,760.42	
Cash with U. S. Treasurer	12,500.00	
Sight Exchange	1,459,590.08	
Total		$1,583,850.50
		$5,323,157.76

RESOURCES

Capital Stock		$ 250,000.00
Surplus and Profits	$ 218,127.86	
Reserve for Taxes	11,000.00	
Reserve for Interest	18,000.00	247,127.86
Circulation		247,800.00
Individual Deposits	$3,014,678.89	
Government Deposits	638,568.00	
Bank Deposits	924,983.01	
Total Deposits		$4,578,229.90
		$5,323,157.76

J. A. KEMP, President
F. F. LANGFORD, Vice Pres. C. W. SNIDER, Cashier.
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Rich in Protein and Fat. Good Feed Cheap Richer than any other feed and cheaper.

You may own a horse of bluest blood, a racer, by the way,
Who has won blue ribbons for on classy tracks, we'll say;
Or you may own a Jersey herd, whose pedigrees are known—
And it's something—don't forget it—you may well be proud to own!
Or you may have a span of mule, or several spans, mabe—
Whose muscled limbs make child's play of the toughest grades you see.
Sheep you may have, and hogs galore—no matter what the breed,
And you bank on them for good returns, as on oil or cotton seed.
Well, no matter what your stock may be, in number or in kind,
We sell the feed—good feed, and cheap—stock thrive on you will find.

Ask Us About NUTRILINE and MOMYLK

Maricle Coal & Feed Co.
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Everything for the Farmer, Mechanic, Builder and Housewife.

RED CROSS SEALS WILL GO ON SALE OVER CITY TODAY

SUPERINTENDENT CLARK IS ANXIOUS THAT ALL TAKE UP THIS WORK.

SCHOOLS ARE TO ASSIST

State Will Use Moneys Thus Secured to Thoroughly "Clean Up" To Preserve Health of Citizens.

Tomorrow, Friday, Dec. 7, the school children of Wichita Falls will begin their sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals. Throughout the state the school children are carrying on the campaign for sale of these seals and it is felt certain that their success in other cities will be duplicated in Wichita Falls. Prof. Lee Clark asks that every man, woman and child do their part in purchasing these seals and thus give the health department of Texas a means whereby it may do efficient work in the health campaign which will follow the seal sale.

Reason For Sale.

The public generally is familiar with the purpose of the Red Cross Christmas seals, their sales providing a fund with which to fight tuberculosis in the state and the nation. This year the state is expected to take three times the usual amount, according to the statement of Secretary Breed of the Texas Public Health Association, this estimate being made from the increased demand already made for the stamps. The responsibility of the Texas Public Health Association next year will be about three times as great as it has ever been before, so it is fitting as well as vitally apparent that three times as many seals be sold.

"Chief among the new activities which the war has forced upon us," said Secretary Breed, "is the responsibility that we owe the National Government to provide public health information to the soldiers of the camps. Our Association is particularly interested, of course, in the Texas men, who fortunately are encamped in our own State at Fort Worth and San Antonio. We do not intend to shirk our duty to these men. Already plans are under way for a thorough educational campaign along public health lines among these men.

One Main Object.

"One main objection remains to be overcome before this Health Drive can begin, namely, an enlarged Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale. If every person who purchased a seal last year would buy two additional seals this year our fund for military work would be of sufficient size to guarantee results, which would be valuable from an educational point of view and unlimited from a financial and economical standpoint.

"We do not intend to all ow our work among our civilian population to be diminished. The Texas Public Health Association was organized years before the war and has been very larely financed through the Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale. Texas should not forget that War while adding new responsibilities to organizations like ours—increases our responsibility to the civilian population. I am sure that we will have sufficient funds, if every one will cooperate along the lines suggested."

The offices of the Public Health Association are located at: 616 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas, where orders for seals and requests for information may be addressed.

"EYES FOR NAVY" ARE REQUESTED OF PEOPLE OF COUNTRY

"Eyes for the Navy" is the latest cry, sent out by the various state and county councils of deefnse; who have received information from the navy department that the supply of navy binoculars and spy glasses is very short. As these glasses are in the highest degree essential, a request has been issued that all persons having such glasses to spare send them to the government, which will pay the sum of one dollars for them.

The following has been issued by the Texas State Council of Defense:

"Will you help us stand watch on a destroyer? It is difficult for the government to obtain an adequate supply of binoculars, spy-glasses, and telescopes for the ships of the navy. Yours are needed; irrespective of size, age, or condition, please send them immediately by mail or express, to Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge all glasses accepted by the navy, and return all those not found useful.

"Under the law, the government is required to pay one dollar for each one accepted.

"Tag each article with your name and address.

"Will you supply 'Eyes for the Navy!'

"Texas State Council of Defense."

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE EMPLOYES COMMENDED.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The following employes of the United States lighthouse service, among others, were commended today for bravery shown in preventing loss of life and property: Harold A. Mellgren, commanding tender Camellia, and other officers and crew of the tender, for putting out a fire in the Galveston, Texas, quarantine station.

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SONORA



At the Panama Pacific Exposition the only jury which heard and tested all of the phonographs recommended that the Sonora be given a marking for tone quality higher than that given to any other phonograph or talking machine.
You are cordially invited to examine the Sonora and judge its excellence for yourself. If among our many models you do not find one that is exactly suitable for your home, we are prepared to make special art models to order.

HEAR THE SONORA FIRST!

$50, $55, $60, $75, $100, $110, $135, $150 $175, $200, $250, $375, $500, $1,000

Phones 64 and 65

RICHARDSON-TAYLOR DRUG CO. "The Store of Better Service" Ohio and Seventh

RUSH OF FILING SUITS UNDER WAY IN LOCAL COURT

The 30th district court will convene on December 17th and there has been the usual rush in the filing of suits so as to give opportunity for the serving of papers within the prescribed limit.

A grand jury has been summoned to convene on December 4th at 1:30 p. m. The following have been subpeoned for grand jury service: F. R. Knauth, L. C. Denny, E. A. Dale, C. C. Knight, F. P. Warren, Lock Lawrence, Marshal Barwise, S. Y. Ferguson, R. E. Moore, R. F. Abernathy, Clarence McDaniels, Wm. McGregor, T. P. Robers, Jesse Van Horn, Brandon Smith, Frank Collier.

Suits have been filed in the 30th district court as follows: W. M. Twaddle vs. Magnolia Petroleum Co., damages; J. W. Snow vs. P. P. Langford to cancel lease; C. L. Heath vs. C. E. Schaff, receiver M. K. & T. Ry. Co., damages; E. E. Bachman vs. Mackie Jewell Bachman, divorce; J. L. Mears vs. C. N. Berg et al, damages on contract.

Justice of the Peace Moves In Courthouse From Temporary Plant

Justice of the Peace J. P. Jones has moved from the old jail building into the new court house. He is the last county or precinct officer to install his office in the new building. Taylor Erothers, the contractors who built the temporary court house and to whom the material used in the construction of the temporary plant reverts, have a big force of men at work tearing down the building.

When the commissioners meet next month they will probably arrange for the demolition of the old jail building. After this is done work will begin on grading the court house yard.



an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
20¢ each 2 for 35¢ 3 for 50¢

GALLANT BATTLE BY ENGINEERS IS WAGED IN FRANCE

By Associated Press.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 6.—How American railway engineers gallantly fought and died with their British comrades in arms on the British front before Cambrai last week, was told today in a semi-official statement.

"Two and one half companies of railway engineers," the statement says "with a strength of eight officers and 365 men, were encamped at Fins on November 30, having completed their work in the neighborhood. At 6:30 four officers and 280 men went to Gouzeaucourt, arriving at 7 o'clock and starting to work with Canadian engineers. The entire contingent was under a Canadian major and an American captain. The area was three miles in the rear of the line and none of the troops were armed.

German Barrage Fire.

"At 7:15 German barrage fire moved on Gouzeacourt after heavy shelling to the east. At 7:30 a general retirement was ordered and it was effected with some difficulty, due to the artillery, machine gun and airplane fire. A number of losses were sustained at this time and also among the men who, cut off by the German advance, had taken refuge in dugouts. Some of these men who had been cut off succeeded in joining British combatant units and fought with them during the day. Meantime there was active shelling against Fins and the men there were ordered to scatter in the fields.

"The men returned to camp. They were assembled under arms and instructions were asked from British headquarters. At 3 o'clock they were instructed to dig and hold the trenches and the men moved up and started work shortly afterward.

Withdrawn to Camp.

"At 6 o'clock the trenches were finished sufficiently for the entire command and division headquarters directed a withdrawal to camp and that the men be held in readiness to man the trenches. Two small details were sent out to repair a distant break in the new track and to assist in transferring ammunition to another point.

"The list of casualties is relatively small and will be issued tomorrow. It is stated by British officers that the conduct of the regiment was most satisfactory. They praise its coolness under fire and the ability of the men to work without interruption, is regarded as most commendable."

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT GIVES TO RED CROSS.

Rome, Dec. 6.—William K. Vanderbilt has contributed one million lire to assist the wounded and help the needy. The contribution was handed to Major G. P. M. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross commission in Europe after a nexamination of the work which the organization is doing.

If the eating of good candy would prolong Life, the consumers of FELL'S CANDIES would live forever.

FELL'S 722 Indiana

CONSERVATION

Is the by-word of every true American. You can help conserve the steel supply of the good old U. S. A. by having that old Typewriter or Adding Machine overhauled and made to serve for another year.

In our present location we are better equipped to do this work than any concern in North Texas.

Get our opinion on your old machine before you buy a new one. If you have to purchase, we can save you money.

We handle all standard makes.

Wichita Typewriter Exchange
707 Eighth Street R. H. HOLLINGER, Manager.

Baum & Gardner
EXCLUSIVE STYLES

THE SPECIALTY SHOP OF ORIGINATIONS

The BIGNESS of Our Stocks
The VARIETY of Our Merchandise
The LOWNESS of Our Prices

SUCCESSFULLY APPEALS TO THOUSANDS OF SHOPPERS

Shop Early

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Ladies' Hats, values to $8.50 ..... $1.95
Ladies' Hats, values to $12.50 ..... $6.45

DRESSES

$19.75 Wool Dresses, special $9.75

FURS

Complete assortment of fine Furs, made of fine quality skins—Black Lynx, natural Skunk, Taupe Wolf. A careful comparison will prove them exceptional values.

Baum & Gardner
EXCLUSIVE STYLES

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

XMAS DECORATIONS

—INCLUDING—

Bells all sizes, Garland in the paper Gold and Silver, Crepe paper, Rope red and green, Poinsettia and Holly Springs, Decoration paper, Napkins, Luncheon and Dinner Sets, Crepe paper Festoons and Streamers, Etc., now on sale.

Everything Guaranteed

MARTIN'S BOOK STORE
609-611 8th St. Free Del'y in Business District Only Phones 96 and 2139

ANDERSON & PATTERSON
Insurance of all kinds—Loans, Real Estate and Rentals. 616 Eighth.

ENGLISHMAN TAKES PART IN LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICE

T. P. O'CONNOR EULOGIZES FORMER PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

By Associated Press.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—Standing at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln today T. P. O'Connor, member of the British parliament, declared in an address that "there never was a moment in the history of this country since the death of the illustrious man of whose ashes we stand today when the inspiration and lessons of his life were more needed by this people and his country."

Lives in All Hearts.

"As a man," declared Mr. O'Connor, "Lincoln stands as much alive as though he were still among us. He is a flaming torch which leads on the inner soul of every American, whether he is standing by the honor of his country in his work at home or marching over barbed wire trenches against shell and cannon, to wounds or death. What American can be cowardly when his courage inspires? What American can be selfish when his utter unselfishness is recorded in every page of his history? What American can prefer the claims of ambition or party in face of his forgetfulness of all personal and partisan feeling before an imperilled nation? What American can entertain or tolerate the very thought of a divided allegiance in face of his passionate patriotism and of the inflexible resolution with which he fought for a united nation?

"Can any man doubt where he would stand if in the crisis through which his country is now passing he was still its ruler? What was the first and most fundamental of Lincoln's convictions? Was it not passionate love of liberty and passionate hatred of slavery? Is there any difference in essentials between the enslavement of the negro and such enslavement as Germany today preaches in her gospel of world domination, and practices while her sinister mastery lasts in Belgium, France and Serbia, as her blood-stained partner does in the plains and mountains of Armenia.

"Today, as Lincoln said, two principles stand face to face and 'will ever continue to struggle, the common right of humanity and the divine right of kings,' or, as we would say, the Kaiser and the liberty of the world. Today as Lincoln said, 'there is but one duty—to fight.' It is true today, as it was in Lincoln's day, that though hitherto in the world's history 'might made right,' it is for us and for our times to reverse the maxim and to show that right makes might.

"That Liberty Is Right."

"'I know,' he said 'that liberty is right,' and so do we. Like him, we hope that peace will come soon, but, like him, we want it so to come 'as to be worth the keeping in all future time.' Finally, can we do better than obey the imperishable appeal from Gettysburg 'to dedicate ourselves so that the nation may have a new birth of freedom,' and that 'the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"Spirit of Lincoln, I do not call upon you to come today to us from this tomb of yours. Your spirit has never left us. In hours of solitude when we are thrown back on our own souls, that spirit has ever whispered to our inner ear words of comfort and appeal. Rather let me say to your people that it is for them to be of, and in, and with, your spirit, so that, like you, they may be worthy of this great hour in their history, and, like you, be ready to strive, and hope, and suffer, to the end."



FOR SALE BY BAUM & GARDNER

OFFICERS
R. E. Huff, President
W. M. McGregor, Active Vice Pres.
F. M. Gates, Vice President
T. J. Taylor, Cashier
C. E. McCutchen, Ass't Cashier
J. R. Hyatt, Ass't Cashier
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DIRECTORS
W. M. Coleman
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J. G. Hardin
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T. B. Noble
T. W. Roberts
J. W. Stringer
T. J. Taylor

Since 1884

SAVE FOR A RAINY DAY AND SERVE YOUR COUNTRY AT THE SAME TIME

—BUY a Liberty Bond.

Let us sell you one from our own holdings

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Indiana at Eighth Street.

These December Days Are Teeming with Interest

And crowded with events for both the young and old, all bent upon the purchase of remembrances for Christmas. Every department of this store stands ready, full to overflowing with good, practical, useful things to supply the demand.

BUSINESS IS LIVELY ON BLANKETS
Large heavy Cotton Blankets at **$2.98 and $3.98**
Wool Blankets **$6.50, $7.50 to $9.90**

MEN'S SWEATERS
Wear one of our Sweaters and be comfortable—priced at **$2.98 to $5.90**

MEN'S COLLARS 15c
High grade collars in wanted styles at each 15c

MEN'S SHIRTS
10 doz. 'Cavalry Khaki Shirts, two pockets; union made at $1.49.
Flannel Shirts, better stock, up now at **$1.49, $1.98 and $2.25.**
Men's Slip-Over-Alls, khaki color, at **$2.25**

KNITTING BAGS
A good assortment at **98c and $1.49**

FELT SLIPPERS
For Men and Women—in black and many colors—in fur-trimmed "Kumfort" kind for women at **$1.49.**

SUPPLY YOUR UNDERWEAR NEEDS NOW
Women's Union Suits
Medium weight bleached cotton; Dutch neck, elbow sleeves; low neck, sleeveless—all ankle length at **$1.25.**
Silk and wool, high neck, long sleeves at **$1.98.**

Silk and wool, low neck, sleeveless, at **$2.25.**

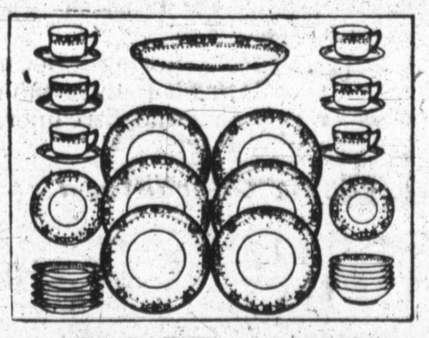
Boys' and girls' fine Ribbed Union Suits at **69c, 79c and 89c.**

Men's Closed Crotch Union Suits
Fleeced, heavy ribbed and wool-mixed, ranging in price from **$1.25, $1.39, $1.49, $1.79, to $2.69.**

Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers 69c

J. C. Penney Co. Incorporated 175 BUSY STORES

LARGE SHIPMENT OF HAVILAND DISHES JUST OPENED UP



Every woman is fond of fine dishes. The Haviland dishes are most suitable for holiday presents and the woman who receives a set will always hold the donor in the highest esteem.

In imported chinaware we have a large stock of Japanese and English Chinaware. We also have the American lines in sets and open stock.

Don't forget that Santa Claus is making our store his headquarters this year, and that our stock of toys is large and embraces a great variety.

WICHITA HARDWARE CO. 804-806 Ohio

LOCAL RECRUITING NOW IS EXPECTED TO PROVE LIVELY

Since announcement was made that permission might be granted men in the immediate draft to enlist up to December 15 the local board has been besieged with requests for such permission and local recruiting business may be expected to show a considerable livening up as a result. The board states that there are only 16 who will not be given permission to enlist, these being the number necessary to fill the county's quota of the first draft. This last contingent has not yet been called and there are no indications as to how soon the call may be expected. Of this number eleven are white men and five negroes.

The board's request for notification of changed addresses in registered men has met with instant response, George W. Thorburn, who issued the notice, states and no difficulty in locating the registrants who will come in the next draft is anticipated.

POLICE COURT DOCKET IS UNUSUALLY HEAVY

The police court docket was unusually heavy this morning. Six drunks were fined $5 each, two fines five dollars each for affray were assessed, one of $5 for disturbing the peace, one of $10 for drunk and affray, one of $5 for vagrancy.

A fine of $200 was assessed against a negro porter in a local hotel for vagrancy. A white woman testified that she had given him one-third of her illicit earnings for soliciting for her. Judge Whitelaw in assessing this fine said that his only regret was that that the statutes limited him to that sum. The woman was fined $5.

EXTRA SPECIAL TOMORROW and SATURDAY

One lot of Petticoats and Shirt Waists; worth up to $5.75, your choice only **$3.95**

100 Suits and Dresses at **$19.50**

50 Trimmed Hats, worth up to $12.50, your choice **$5.75**

200 Front and Back Lace Corsets at **$1.00**

Suits worth up to $40.00 at **$24.75**

One lot of Dresses at **$14.75**

Gildhouse Fashion Store
818 Indiana Avenue

Perkins-Timberlake Co.
ASSOCIATED STORES
820-822 Indiana Avenue — 820-822 Indiana Avenue

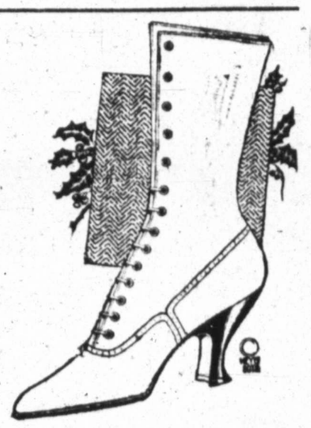


Exceptional Values in Women's Boots, Featuring the Celebrated Cousins Make

Beautiful models in Field Mouse, Ivory, Taupe, Battleship Grey—excellent quality kid stock, Louis XIV heels, reinforced steel arch; all sizes and widths, pair ... **$15.00**

BOOTS FOR DUTENHOFER

Lot 518—Cloth top, oyster gray vamp, welt sole, pair **$10.00**
Lot 506—Oyster gray kid, also champagne kid, turn sole, Louis heel **$12.50**
Lot 516—White vamp, gray top, turn sole Louis heel, pair **$12.50**
Lot 508—Patent, vamp, white kid top, turn sole, Louis heel, pair **$10.00**
Beautiful black kid boots, $5 to **$10.00**



JUST RECEIVED—A wonderful line of Ladies' and Men's... Christmas Handkerchiefs

CHRISTMAS IS ALMOST HERE—SHOP EARLY

Perkins-Timberlake Co. Telephone 168. Perkins-Timberlake Co.

Claims to Be Captain; Held As Deserter From Canadian Flying Corps

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—A man giving the name of Albert Newstead and claiming to be a captain in the British Royal Flying Corps, is held by the federal authorities today at the request of Canadian aviation officials at Waco, Texas.

According to the police here who took him into custody, the Canadian officials at Waco identified Newstead as a clerk in the aero corps at St. Catherines, Ontario, who had deserted.

Board of Regents Is Feeling Comfortable With Hobby Governor

J. A. Kemp has just returned from Austin, where he attended the meeting of the Board of Regents. Mr. Kemp stated that a very satisfactory meeting was held, and that there is a pleasant feeling of security among the members of the board that what they plan they may feel sure will be carried out. The policy of the University was discussed at length, and Mr. Kemp said he felt sure that a splendid year of work was ahead of the institution.

Mr. Kemp will leave Saturday for Washington, where he will head the committee from the state which will endeavor to obtain several modifications of the present income tax law. This matter will be taken up on Tuesday of next week.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED BY LOCAL ODD FELLOWS

At the Odd Fellows meeting held here Monday night, the following members were elected for the respective offices during the next term:

J. M. Stanley, Noble Grand; J. R. Ogle, Vice Grand; A. C. Duckett, Secretary; S. T. Treasurer; W. R. McConnell, Trustee for three years.

FIVE ENLISTED MEN DIE WHILE IN FRANCE

Washington, Dec. 6.—Deaths since November twenty-six of five enlisted men of the forces in France from natural causes were reported today. Four of the men were from the east and the fifth from California.



In addition to furnishing you the best values offered in Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, etc., we do high class Engraving free of charge on articles we sell.

Our Christmas Gift stock this year represents the largest ever shown before, such as Ivory Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Overnight Leather Hand Bags, Cut Glass and Silverware—and at prices most reasonable.

WHAT WE SAY IT IS - IT IS
Haltom & Friedly
JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE DIAMONDS
614 EIGHTH ST. WICHITA FALLS

Storage Batteries

We have installed the DELCO System for re-charging storage batteries. The latest and most up-to-date plant for such work—no danger of over-charging or over-heating your batteries—and safe and sane method. **New Batteries and Rental Batteries on Hand for all Cars—Experts in charge.**

STANDARD GARAGE
SHULER & WALLACE, Props.
704 Scott Avenue 'Phone 2169

THE WICHITA DAILY TIMES

—By—
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
(Printers and Publishers)

Published Every Week Day Afternoon (Except Saturday)

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

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PHONES—
Business Office 167
Editorial Room 1671

Wichita Fall, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Carrier boys are not allowed to collect for subscription to The Times, except in the factory district and on north side of river. Our collector will call on you or else you will receive a statement from us through the mail.
TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

Three extra editions within an hour and a half, and each one worth your nickle.—Not so bad!

The suggestion made by the Times several days ago that Wichita Falls ought to do something toward providing railroad connection with the new oil pools in Eastland, Shackelford and Stephens counties has been the subject of considerable discussion. Oil men are unanimous in favor of such a project and declare that the building of such a railroad would assure Wichita Falls leadership as the oil center of North Texas.

The first steel end the first wooden vessels of the United States new merchant fleet have been launched. While no announcement has been made recently it is known that the original plans for a vast fleet of these vessels have been greatly enlarged and that the work of building them has been greatly expedited. This is one of America's answers to the U-boat threat. Each succeeding week will see new steamers launched. Germany's submarines must now wreak much greated destruction than they have been doing lately to keep ahead of the new ships building.

EXTRAVAGANCE—AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

The people of the United States are going to be called upon this year to give to the government for the prosecution of the war, sums of money in excess of their wildest dreams a few years ago.

The demands that must of necessity be made will, sooner or later, begin to pinch in many quarters and unless the people keep their eyes fixed steadfastly upon the goal of Freedom for the Whole World, toward which they are battling, the murmur of discontent is likely to arise.

This will first make its appearance through charges of extravagance upon the part of the government in its war expenditures.

It is possible that extravagance will appear in certain quarters, and if it is wanton and purposeless those responsible for it should be brought sharply to account. For waste is sinful when the whole world is in danger of want.

But there are certain sorts of expenditures which, while they appear extravagant, must nevertheless be made, and without hesitation. This is no time in which to haggle over pennies spent for necessities at the front, where time is more precious than money. It is no time for congress to debate the wisdom of purchasing a few more million dollars worth of underclothing for the men in France, if it is known that these men are cold, and through exposure, threatened with death at the hands of the elements as well as from the shot and shell of enemy guns.

War, itself, is extravagance personified.

It is destruction of life, of materials, of resources, both natural and made by man, that the enemy may have nothing left that is worth using. Even the French orchards have not been spared by the ruthless Germans, while the soil has been polluted in many places in the hope that it may not produce good crops for years to come. Nothing is more extravagant than war—except defeat.

The people of the United States owe their government all that they have. It was under the peaceful conditions made possible by the protecting hand of Uncle Sam that they have been enabled to enjoy perfect freedom and a prosperity unexampled in any other nation of the world.

When the very foundations of this peace and prosperity are endangered, it is therefore becoming that we respond, not cheerfully, but eagerly, to every call the country makes upon our pursestrings that the wants of the men abroad may be taken care of and the army properly fed with the thousands of fresh troops and munitions, that must be transported to strengthen their positions in France and—possibly later—in Italy.

We believe that the people, however severe the pinching may be, will stand firmly behind congress in giving the government all the funds necessary for the speedy and successful termination of the war.

Let us hope that the members of congress will be found as unanimous in their support of necessary appropriations as are the people of the entire nation. Then, certainly, no time will be lost in pressing the war to as speedy a termination as may be.

WHAT THE PAPRES ARE SAYING

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Message Reaches Sympathetic People.

By Associated Press.
Buenos Aires, Dec. 6.—President Wilson's message, La Nacion says, finds a sympathetic echo in the hearts of all peoples "who have not lost their conscience of liberty and democracy."

MEXICO.
No Editorial Comment.

By Associated Press.
Mexico City, Dec. 6.—President Wilson's message to congress reached here too late for publication in the regular editions of the morning newspapers, but the most important papers got out extras giving the message a prominent place. There was no editorial comment.

By Associated Press.
Paris, Dec. 5.—Commenting on President Wilson's message to congress, the Temps points out that "win the war" is the motto which the message repeats and developed incessantly.

"Perhaps the most important passage in the message," says the newspaper, "is the intimation that the allies if Germany persists after the war in constituting herself a danger to peace, will use a weapon which the president has heretofore never been willing to mention, but which he indicated yesterday in his reference to a refusal by the people which will constitute the society of nations to admit Germany to free economic relations."

The Temps argues that the Germans approve of the invasion of Belgium because they were accustomed to regard the anexation of Alsace Lorraine as the origin of their power and prosperity and concludes:

"Would President Wilson open the conscience of the German people? The keys are at Metz and Strassburg."

The Daily Mail says:

"For all the allies President Wilson's address makes very satisfactory reading. His ringing sentences, not less than the measures proposed to give effect to them, will do something in Europe as well as in America to clear the exercise of the fumes of pacifism. They set things as Lansdowne's letter did not, in their proper light and proper order."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It has been left to President Wilson to give the lead in showing that a frank and unimpassioned statement of war aims does not in the least degree conflict with the inflexible purpose to carry on the war."

ITALIANS ADMIT REVERSES ALONG PORTION OF FRONT

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 5.—The furious enemy attacks on the Asiago Plattau have been repulsed with heavy losses except at the northeast sector around Monte Tonderecar, where after a desperate struggle which lasted until this morning the enemy succeeded in occupying some of advanced Italian positions. The fighting has been extremely heavy with masses engaged in hand to hand combat. The first attack on the Italian left was met and repulsed with large enemy casualties. Many prisoners were taken. The main attack on the Italian rignt was contested 36 hours and in which the Italians inflicted heavy losses before yielding ground.

Eight Women Aboard Apapa Are Sent Down With Damaged Vessel

By Associated Press.
London, Dec. 6.—Survivors of the British steamer Apapa, sunk by a German submarine, say that the second torpedo smashed a boat containing a score of passengers. Several were killed, and the others, except three, were drowned. Of the 14 women on the Apapa, 8 were drowned.



The Art Jewelry Company's Diamonds and Jewels Suggest Refinement and Good Taste

Early shoppers have a big advantage over the eleventh-hour ones—they get the pick of the best to be had and avoid the rush.

Whether your gifts are to consist of diamonds, jewelry, pearls or ivory, we are prepared to supply the **maximum in value at the minimum of cost.**

ART JEWELRY CO.

"The Brightest Spot in Wichita Falls"
Indiana at Eighth

The P. H. Pennington Co. Sold To Campbell-Anderson Co.

In announcing the sale of this store we wish to express to the people of Wichita Falls a part of the deep appreciation for the liberal patronage they have favored us with and for the many kind acts and words that has made business with you a pleasure to us.

In introducing the new firm we wish to assure the people of Wichita Falls that the firm members of the Campbell-Anderson Co are merchants of the highest type and have established in Abilene one of the largest and best stores in all Western Texas. We know it to be their plans to make this a larger and better store, and the kind of store the Wichita Falls people deserve.

I sincerely trust you will continue your valuable patronage with this store.

P. H. PENNINGTON
717 Indiana Ave.

HOLIDAY  SUGGESTIONS

Dolls, Ivory,
Candies and Perfumeries

We have not listed all the articles in our store—you will find others just as appropriate. Let us help make suggestions, wrap your packages with a Christmas spirit and in a Christmas way.

For the Men
Columbia Grafonola
Kodaks
Camera Supplies
Safety Razors
Shaving Sticks
Shaving Brushes
Comfort Kits
Fountain Pens
Flash Lights
Military Brushes
Cigars
Cigarettes
Case Pipes
Thermos Bottles
Stationery
Traveling Sets

For the Women
Columbia Grafonola
Kodaks
Columbia Records
Parisian Ivory Sets
Ivory Novelties
Manicuring Sets
Cut Glass
Toilet Soaps
Perfumes
Face Powders
Creams and Lotions
Fountain Pens
Stationery
Glove Boxes
Candies—fancy boxes

For Baby
Grafonola Music
Infant Sets
Talcs
Powder Puffs
Dolls

Columbia Records TRADE MARK Note the Notes

Shaw-Chambers Drug Co.

PHONE 47



Everybody Wants—this year—Something Practical and Useful

Here is a suggestion which fits the circumstances **exactly** and you **can't** make a mistake, no matter for whom the gifts may be intended—

Give Something Electrical This Christmas

For every member of your family, relative or friend, there's "Something Electrical" (in many forms) that is bound to be just right and to please. It will be just right and to please. It will be pratcical, useful, sensible; moreover handsome and ornamental. Nothing could be more acceptable; nothing could be more consistent.

This Christmas has been designated all over the country as "America's Electrical Christmas." We have anticipated this by providing the most complete line possible—something for every age, walk or position in life. Prices range either way as far as you want (or ought) to go.

Our Store is an ELECTRIC STORE!

We are specialists in things Electrical. Can tell you the actual (accurate) current cost on any appliance; how it should be used to get the most service. All connections and mechanical parts will be in perfect running order. **This is important where the gift passes on to another home.**

NUNN ELECTRIC CO.

816 Indiana Successors to Stokes Electric Co. Phone 837

HIGH PERSONAGE IN BERLIN READY TO TAKE UP PEACE

THUS SAYS ANOTHER RUSSIAN IN STATEMENT OF SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 6.—The installment of secret documents made public on Tuesday by the Bolsneviki foreign minister, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Mail, included a telegram from M. Nabokoff, the Russian charge in London, to foreign minister Terestchenko, dated Oct. 6, which begins with the words:

"Extra secret. Only for minister."

The telegram intimates that M. Nabokoff had informed a special meeting of the ambassadors of France, Italy, the United States and Japan that he had received information from Madrid to the effect that a highly placed personage in Berlin had expressed a wish to the Spanish ambassador there to enter into peace negotiations. The Spanish government however, did not undertake mediation and confined itself to stating that fact.

Therefore the British government, the document says, replied it would be ready to receive the communication which the German government felt itself able to make respecting peace and would consider the matter in conjunction with its allies. M. Nabokoff adds that the ambassadors in discussing the question with A. J. Balfour, the British foreign minister, came to the conclusion that this was another attempt by Foreign Minister Von Kuehlmann to draw the allies into a net and it was determined that under the circumstances none of the allies would negotiate, at least until the matter could be considered collectively.

Little Margaret Bond First in This City to Secure Thrift Stamps

Six-year old Margaret Bond was the first in Wichita Falls to show a spirit of patriotism and thrift by investing five dollars in the new War Saving stamps, which cost her the neat sum of $4.12. Margaret had one more French poodle than she needed and disposed of it for the sum of five dollars. With what was left after paying for the five dollar certificate she invested in thrift stamps, which cost twenty-five cents apiece and are stuck on a card provided for that purpose. These thrift stamps bear no interest, but when the card is filled, they can be exchanged for a war saving certificate, which bears interest at four per cent per annum, compounded every three months.

Wiley L. Robertson was the second to buy War Saving Certificate ,taking out six this morning.

The Most Satisfied Buyers Are Those Who Get Groceries From McCARTY & McCARTY

5 pounds of pure cane sugar for ..50c
5½ pounds brown sugar for 50c
24 pounds Belle of Wichita flour for $1.50
Small sack spotless pure Missiouri soft wheat flour, for 85c
48-pound sack of High Patent flour for $2.90
24-pound sack of pure soft wheat flour for $1.50
12-pound sack of Graham flour for 95c
Beachnut and Peanut Butter, per glass 30c, 20c and 15c
2 large cans Cambell's pork and beans, for 35c
25c package Lipton's tea, ...20c
We carry the best line of coffees brought to Wichita Falls, including Richelieu, White Swan, Wedding Breakfast, Wapco and Peaberry. Our prices are the lowest.
20c can best corn, ...15c
30c can Armour's best No. 3 peaches, for 20c
35c can Armour's best apricots, ..25c
New crop jellies and preserves, 35c jar for 30c
$1 bottle Armour's pure Grape juice, for 60c
30c bottle grape juice, ...15c
Large bucket Crisco, $1.60; medium size, ...80c
Gallon cooking oil $1.65 medium size 90c
Big line Swift's Premium Hams which we sell cheap.
2 cans best blackberries, ...25c
200 cases assorted syrup bought at bankrupt sale will be sold at 25 per cent below manufacturer's cost.
1 gallon Honey Bee honey, ...$1.50
½ gallon Honey Bee honey 90c
10-pound bucket Rex jelly $1.00
2 cans Eagle brand milk, ...45c
4 cans Pet cream, ...25c
35-cent can asparigus tips, ...25c
15-cent package maccaroni and spaghetti, ...10c each
Big line of new nuts of all kinds which we will sell very cheap.
Big line new candies which we sell cheap.
75-cent box chewing gum, 35c per box.
Big line new dill pickles, sweet and sour pickles. We offer these at bargain prices.

McCarty & McCarty

716 Indiana Phone 80

MUNICIPAL WORKS ARE BEING SLOWED DOWN RESULT WAR

MAYOR JOHN MAC VICAR DELIVERS ADDRESS TO LIFE INSURANCE PRESIDENTS

By Associated Press

New York, Dec. 6.—The war is slowing down municipal improvements throughout the country, declared Mayor MacVickar of Des Moines, Iowa, before the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents today. He urged that life insurance companies give special consideration to the financial needs of American cities when peace comes.

"The entry of the United States into the war has had a marked effect upon our cities," said Mayor MacVicar. "Our national government, through its responsible heads, is constantly sounding warnings to stop unnecessary improvements. Municipal projects under contract and under way will be completed at least to a point where they can economically be discontinued, and only such public works as are of immediate and pressing necessity will be undertaken.

Demand for Funds.

"Without doubt there will inevitably be an increase in the demand for funds by American municipalities to enable them to resume the construction of interrupted and postponed public works. Borrowing by the federal government will by that time have ceased, but the necessities of agriculture, commerce and transportation will compete and all of these are of fundamental importance to us individually, communally, and nationally. Cities have a peculiar claim upon life insurance funds, for in our cities dwell a very large proportion of the policyholders. A wholesome and prosperous city inspires thrift, and an efficient health department lowers the death rate."

Mayor MacVicar referred to the increase in the investments of life insurance companies in state, county, and municipal bonds from $163,000,000 in 1904 to $534,000,000 in 1914, or 227 per cent. "To this notable record of contribution to municipal development," he continued, "should be added upward of a billion of dollars more invested by the trustees of life insurance funds in city mortgages. Thus, in the past, have been combined sound business judgment with high civic patriotism. May we not, therefore, look forward to a very special consideration by the life insurance companies of our cities' needs, when it shall again become fitting to resume and necessary to finance these projects which tend to make life therein better worth the living?"

Housing One Problem.

Housing, sanitation, transportation and city planning are the municipal problems of today and of the future. The solution of these problems is most intimately related to the movements for the improvement of public health and the prolongation of human life. Their connection is direct, and vital. It is, therefore, important to the companies that the cities be enabled to proceed in these and allied lines; and proper that they should aid in this work to the utmost extent of their ability.

And following the war, when the available resources of the world will be called upon to reclaim and rebuild these European cities so ruthlessly devastated, where will the war-stricken nations turn for aid, if not to America? And it is not beyond the possibilities that it will not alone be Lille, Louvain, and the other cities of the allies that will need America's assistance, but perchance the Macedonian call will come from that land of efficiency and kultur for American engineers and American capital to reclaim Berlin; Dusseldorf, and those other cities made famous by German efficiency."

DECLARATION OF WAR PREDICTED FOR FRIDAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Dumba in those transactions, particularly in the circulation of strike propaganda. They were implicated in procuring forged passports from the United States for the use of their countrymen in going home.

Being Used For War.

"Long before the above activities were made public our government had evidence that the Austrian diplomatic and consular service was being used in this country for Germany's warlike purposes.

"While Austria's submarine warfare has been of a very limited character, they have adopted and adhered to the policy of the ruthless submarine warfare of the imperial Gorman government."

In continuation, he outlined, step by step the causes the United States has for war.

BURLESON FAVORS PROHIBITING ALL UNIONS OF CLERKS

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 6.—Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report submitted to congress tpday, declares organizations of postal employes are rapidly becoming a menace to public welfare and recommends that congress repeal the law that allows such employes to maintain organizations. The law provides that the employes may organize and become affiliated with other bodies so long as they do not impose any obligations to engage or assist in a strike against the government.

Emphasizing the need for unselfish co operation on all sides while the country is in the world war, the Postmaster General continues:

Make Selfish Demands.

"Notwithstanding this fact, and at this critical period in our nation's history, it is regrettable to state that the organized postal employes are making many selfish demands and insisting that they shall not be required or permitted to work in excess of the usual number of hours; also that their salaries be permanently increased, although they are justly compensated, receiving more than three times as much as those fighting in the trenches who must of necessity suffer the hardships of warfare and sacrifice their all if necessary.

"Efforts of these organizations along other lines have been severely criticized by men in public life, as they attempt to control political as well as legislative matters and openly boast of the influence they claim to exert in the furtherance of their selfish interests.

"An outside organization has during the past several years attempted to unionize government employees, including those of the postal service, and a large number of postal employees are now affiliated with it, and others soon will be, notwithstanding the fact that such affiliation is believed to be contrary to the act of August 24, 1912. The advisability of permitting government employees to affiliate with an outside organization and use the strike and boycott as a last resort to enforce its demands is seriously questioned by those interested in the public welfare.

Threaten Strikes.

"Postal employees have become bold because of this affiliation and have within recent years threatened to strike, and in one case actually did so by tendering their resignations and abandoning the service in a body. In this case they were promptly indicted and prosecuted in the federal courts. While strikes in the postal service may be averted for the time being, yet they will inevitably come, and the public will then be brought face to face with a most serious situation—one which will be a menace to our government.

"If by combining," the report says, "government employes are enabled to unduly influence members of congress and others seeking election to public offices, the situation will naturally arise, if it has not already arisen, where congress will be unduly influenced by such organizations, the appropriations for the salaries of such employees will be greatly increased and economic provision for the conduct of the service impossible."

Differently Situated.

The report explains that postal employees are differently situated from other workers in that they are not employed by private concerns but by the government "whose officers are merely executing the will of the people."

The report shows an audited surplus for the year of $9,836,211, the largest in the history of the department. The increase over the preceding year was 5.66 per cent while the increase in cost was 4.45 per cent. The audited revenues for the year, including money-orders and postal savings business amounted to $329,726,116.

Remarkable growth in postal savings is shown. In 1917 there were 674,728 depositors with a total of $131,954,696 to their credit. The average balance for each depositor was $195.57. This was an increase over the previous year of 71,791 in the number of depositors, $45,934,811 in the amount and $52.90 in the per capita balance. The large proportion in this total is contributed by industrial centers. In 143 offices in cities where there are big manufacturing plants 74 per cent of the deposits are held.

The war has resulted in some postal routes not being covered at times. Men drawn into industries by larger salaries often have left posts that could not be filled, the report says, and recommends that the department be given more latitude in getting carriers when conditions are unusual.

Mr. Burleson again voiced opposition to the tube system,s maintaining they are inefficient and cost more than the service is worth. He also reiterated his belief that the government should control telephone and telegraph lines with supervision entrusted to the postoffice department.

The postmaster general again strongly urges a change in the system of erecting public buildings. He stated his belief that the government is not justified in erecting a building for a postoffice alone "unless the rental amounts to $1,000 and then only when the gross postal receipts are $15,000 or the population as much as 5,000.

The postmaster general says the new space system of compensating railways for transporting mails has been successful. The report says:

The operation of the space basis is resulting in the direct saving of millions of dollars to the government by reducing the car-mile service required of the railroads, and has released to the roads a large amount of car equipment and car space of trains. The number of full 60-foot storage cars alone, which, through concentration and better loading of the mails, has been released to the railroads for meeting the present freight, baggage and express congestion would equip daily three trains of 10 cars each operating between Boston and Chicago.

EXPLOSION WRECKS HALIFAX; BODIES OF DEAD LITTER STREETS

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed. The munitions ship blown up was said to have been an American.

Storm Was Raging.

At the moment of the explosion a fierce storm is sweeping the horbor and it is supposed the collision of the vessels was due to this.

It was reported that a transport was in the harbor at the time but nothing definite concerning this could be learned.

One of the buildings that suffered was occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company and was the terminus of the cable lines to the United States. One report says that two telegraph operators were killed and another that seve.. employes lost their lives.

It is possible that the censorship at Halifax may prevent details of the disaster becoming known immediately when wire communication is restored. Meanwhile frantic efforts are being made by the telegraph companies here to restore their lines to some point in the vicinity of Halifax and within easy reach by courier.

Military Control Wires.

The last word received by wire from Halifax regarding the explosion said the military had taken charge of the Canadian Telegraph Company and had ordered all telegraph operators out of the building.

Only two operators in the office escaped injury. Scores of persons on the docks were killed. The fire started in the northern end of the city, which bore the brunt of the damage.

An unconfirmed report received at 2 o'clock this afternoon said the fire at Halifax was under control. The origin of the report which was put on the telegraph wires, could not be determined.

Local Brevities

E. G. Hill, undertaker, office and parlors, 900 Scott Ave. Phone 225. Prumpt ambulance service. 92 tfc

—o—

Don't let an amateur tinker with your battery. Bring it to us and have the right thing done and done right. And we'll supply you with a rental battery while yours is being fixed. Phone 606 Willard Service Station, 610 Scott Ave. 124 tfc.

—o—

Dr. Du Val, Glasses fitted 174 tfc.

—o—

Service when you want it. O. K. Transfer line. Phone 1167 21 26tp

—o—

For quick taxi, baggage and livery service phone 432. 115-tfc

—o—

I will buy any amount up to $25,000 of first series 3 1-2 per cent Liberty Bonds at par. Dr. Joe E. Daniel. 175-tfc.

—o—

Dr. Du Val, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. 174-tfc

—o—

Notice to Out of Town Subscribers

The Times wishes to announce that J. K. Luton is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly Times. Any courtesies shown Mr. Luton will be appreciated by this company.

TIMES PUBLISHING CO

—o—

Winona Mills stockings or sweater is a fitting Christmas gift of lasting valu. Let me show samples today. J. H. Hale, phone 2803. 175-3tp

—o—

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7 and 8, are the dates of the Doll Bazaar of the First Presbyterian ladies. All sorts of dressed dolls and doll clothes. Bazaar held at the Stationery Supply House, corner of Ninth and Indiana. 176 2tc

—o—

L. A. Childs, the gas man, gas fitting, repair plumbing, phone 584. 1207 Scott 235 tfc

—o—

Modern Woodmen Election of Officers

The regular meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America on Thursday of this week, will be the annual election of officers. Every member is invited to be on hand or in coive for election of members in the various offices and to take up the business.

Then at the same meeting an organized membership campaign will be perfected. Every Modern Woodman should come out and make this election campaign arousing success.

E. G. COOK, Clerk.

—177 2tc.

ASK FOR

LA PERLA

THE DRINK THAT SATISFIES

IT'S SURE TO PLEASE YOU

BECAUSE:

It's Wholesome Invigorating *and* Delightful

La Perla is a delicious, snappy, sparkling beverage, with a delightful flavor

(It is Non-Alcoholic)

Wherever soft beverages are sold La Perla is a leader.



ASK FOR IT TODAY—

McAfee & Witherspoon
Distributors
Wichita Falls, - - Texas.

San Antonio Brewing Assn.
CROCKETT 5795

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT

We have sold our grocery business located at 710 Indiana Avenue to Mr. J. A. Deaton and his two sons, Leon Deaton and Irvan Deaton, who took charge of the business Monday morning.

In making this announcement we desire to thank those friends and customers who gave us such a splendid patronage during this year, and at the same time we most respectfully ask them to continue their patronage with the new proprietors, Deaton & Sons, whom we know will give each and every patron the same consideration that they received at our hands.

All customers who are indebted to us in any amount will please call at the Deaton & Sons store, 710 Indiana Avenue, and settle at their earliest convenience.

Again thanking those who were our customers, and wishing them a happy and prosperous New Year, we are,

Yours very truly,
NOLEN & LIDDELL.

Wichita Falls, Texas, December 5, 1917.

The Very Air Is Now Becoming Charged With the Spirit of GIVING

FOR CHRISTMAS WILL SOON BE HERE

Everyone appreciates a GIFT of Jewelry, and you will find that our stock offers many nice suggestions.

See our beautiful display of HIGH GRADE DIAMOND GOODS, mounted in solitaries, ear screws, bar pins, studs, lavaliers, scarf pins, cuff links and brooches.

Our stock of Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Clocks, Ivory, Desk Sets, Cordova Leather and many other novelties will help you to solve the Gift problem.

B. T. BURGESS, Jeweler

613 8th Street. Phone 165



Give a Belber for Christmas

Luggage that no baggage smasher can break.
Steamer, Dress and Wardrobe Trunks.
Suit Cases, Handbags and Brief Cases.
See our ad in Saturday Evening Post—pages 64 and 65.
See our center window.

P.B.M.C.
DEPARTMENT STORE
"The Big Busy Store."



Dr. Scharff, Osteopath, E. & K. Bldg.

—o—

Tonight the local bar association will have the first of a series of monthly smokers, at the Elks club at eight o'clock. The association will have present as guests Judge Smith, District Attorney Allen and District Clerk Maynard of the Wichita Falls district federal court. There will be some business attended to in addition to the social features, as it is planned to mobilize the attorneys of the county to give the exemption board any assistance that may be needed. All members of the association are expected to be present.



Jackies Alvin Spurgeon and Willis Jenkins of U. S. S. Seattle, "rolling their own" with good old "Bull" Durham.

"For the first time in many months one of the boys in the camp produced a sack of BULL DURHAM and in less time than it takes to write this note the sack was empty and thirty lads enjoying the good old smoke of home tobacco"

— writes Corporal T. B. SWIFT, a Spanish-American War Veteran, now with Canadian Troops in France.

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
TOBACCO

The "Makings" of a Nation



Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

Wichita Theatre TUESDAY December 11

The Smartest and Brightest Musical Comedy Success of the Year.

VERY GOOD EDDIE

Catchy Songs—Swagger Fashion Chorus—
A superior cast of players and a perfect production in every detail—Big, Bright, Fast, Tuneful—Prices
25c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50
Seat sale opens Friday 10 a. m. at Rexall Drug Store
Phone 233

EMPRESS ..... THEATER ..... S

TODAY

GEORGE WALSH
—IN—
"THIS IS The LIFE"

A PICTURE CYCLONE OF LOVE, ACTION AND ROMANCE.



He Would be a Movie Star. But by mistake he joins a band of South American revolutionists and plays his part so well he is sentenced to be shot at day-break. He wins his girl but nearly loses his life during the revolt.

Adults 15c, Children 12 and over 10c. Under 12 5c.

TOMORROW
THEDA BARA in "HEART AND SOUL"
Founded on Sir Rider Haggard's "Jess"
A photodrama replete with stirring episodes and patriotic appeal

WICHITA HARDWARE CO.
Complete line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
804—Ohio Avenue—806

JUDGE SCURRY IS TO ASSIGN CASES IS ANNOUNCEMENT

THOSE NOT READY FOR TRIAL THEN GO TO HEEL OF THE DOCKET.

Hereafter in the 78th district court, the Court himself will make assignments of cases for each week, making public the assignments three weeks in advance by publication. The settings under the new rule become effective on January 2, 1918. Cases that are not ready for trial at the date set, will automatically go to the heel of the docket. Judge Scurry made this ruling because of the difficulty of getting the attorneys on opposing sides to agree as to a time for trial.

December Setting.

The old assignments for December will stand. These assignments are as follows:

945—December 10—I. A. Fine vs. W. W. Silk.
916—December 12.—R. P. Price vs. E. W. Timbeline.
921—December 12.—G. H. Gunnels vs. Lloyd Weaver Auto Co.
975—December 13.—I. W. Owen vs. R. C. Sanders.
852—December 17.—R. B. Atkins vs. Ft. W. and D. C. Ry. Co.
222—December 17.—E. P. Bass vs. H. B. Hines.
508—December 17.—J. A. Gibbs vs. Hivick and Hall.
704—December 17.—Willie Billings vs. Oscar Williams.
846—December 18.—C. B. Webb vs. B. R. Floyd et al.
956—December 18.—L. M. Adams vs. C. E. Schaff Receiver.
985—December 23.—S. A. Gober vs. Ft. W. and D. C. Ry. Co.

January Settings.

The settings for the first three weeks in January under the new rule follow:

829—January 2.—T. J. Coleburn vs Lillian Coates.
840—January 2.—Alfalfa Lumber Co. vs. Rose Ross.
870—January 2.—National Bank of Commerce of Amarillo vs. Ft. W. and D. C. Ry. Co.
910—January 3.—J. R. Morgan vs. the M. K. & T. Ry. Co.
918—January 3.—J. F. Miller vs. C. E. McCarty.
922—January 3.—J. A. Kemp vs. W. A. Blagg Ex.
928—January 4.—W. N. Jones vs. C. E. Forester.
939—January 4.—Wirt Roberts vs. H. A. Martin.
946—January 4.—Galbraith Dry Goods Co. vs. O. C. Wells et al.
999—January 4.—J. M. Howard vs. H. A. Martin et al.
962—January 7.—W. L. Kimbraugh vs. G. A. Hawkins.
964—January 7.—New Wilson State Bank of Okla. vs. Calvin Newton.
965—January 7.—Guy Forester vs. G. A. Hawkins et al.
973—January 8.—S. I. Munger et al vs. H. W. Barton.
974—January 8.—J. A. Kemp vs. H. W. Barton.
173—January 8.—W. F. and N. W. Ry. Co. vs. Fooch Bros.
181—January 9.—J. C. Ward vs. J. S. Haynes et al.
504—January 9.—J. P. Monroe vs. The Producers Oil Co.
536—January 9.—J. T. Overbey vs. B. F. Taylor Garnishee et al.
632—January 9.—E. L. McAbee vs. Stanley Field.
708—January 9.—Magnolia Petroleum Co. vs. B. L. Collis et al.
724—January 10.—J. W. Morris vs. Frank Schnell et al.
756—January 10.—C. M. Sparkman vs. First State Bank of Henley.
768—January 10.—Fairview Addition vs. Dan S. Easter.
784—January 10.—W. F. Motor Co. vs. H. C. Blassiname.
788—January 11.—J. L. McConkey vs. Natschke.
810—January 11.—National Bank of Commerce vs. G. R. Yantis.
811—January 11.—J. L. Smith vs. G. R. Yantis.
814—January 11.—W. F. Motor Co. vs. Roy E. Campbell.
850—January 11.—H. B. Hines vs. Mrs. T. R. Boger et al.
225—January 12.—C. Badgett vs. W P. Grisham.
226—January 12.—Ralph Hines vs. J. A. Watkins et al.
320—January 12.—J. C. Hicks vs. F. J. Cleminger et al.
714—January 12.—King Collie Cotton Co. vs. W. F. Cotton Warehouse Co.
954—January 12.—W. C. Harmon vs. W. F. Motor Co.
955—January 14.—T. W. Parker vs. W R. Arnold.

SOCIETY

NEW IDEA CLUB MEETS WITH MRS. SIMON.

Exceptionally pleasant was the meeting of the New Idea Club held Wednesday with Mrs. J. J. Simon as hostess. Mrs. J. E. Wolf, the new member, was welcomed and the club enjoyed having two guests, Mrs. G. W. Corkhill and Miss Bird Henry, of Hamilton, Mo. Late in the afternoon the hostess served a luncheon course of turkey sandwiches, home-made mixed pickles, baked apples with whipped cream, coffee, plum pudding with whipped cream sause and after dinner mints. The members present: Mesdames Ross Carlett, M. E. Carey, G. E. Friberg, J. H. Simmons, T. E. Dobson, Harry Thornberry, D. Dellis, L. W. Newton, J. E. Wolf, and C. A. Andree.

The Club planned to hold the annual Christmas grab bag and social on January 2 with Mrs. L. W. Newton.

—o—

U. C. T. CLUB MEETS WITH MRS. J. R. BACHMAN

Mrs. J. R. Bachman entertained the U. C. T. Club most delightfully Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Irvan Deaton. The house was attractively decorated in Christmas motifs with carnations as the favored flowers. Three tables of players enjoyed the game of 42 for the usual length of time and the hostess served a tempting salad plate. Those present: Mesdames L. L. Allen, Baker, J. H. Brown, Roy Brundage, Leon Deaton, Drinkard, J. T. Gant, George Keith, J. C. Hensley, A. Lummus, Irvan Deaton and J. R. Bachman. The club will meet next Dec. 18 with Mrs. Leon Deaton and Mrs. J. T. Gant.

WAR AGAINST RATS NOW BEING PUSHED HERE VIGOROUSLY

The war on rats is being pushed with vigor by the Civic League, and it is the intention to take every possible precaution to prevent the spread of these vermin in the community. The Civic League says it believes that prevention is better than cure, and that if a vigorous fight is made to exterminate the rats already here, a great deal of labor, and, what is more important, a great deal of waste and destruction will be saved later.

The following bulletin has been issued to the farmers of the community by the league:

Farmers! Do you know that you are giving to each rat on your farm many dollars worth of grain, poultry and eggs each year?

Do you know that if the grain destroyed by all the rats on your farm were sold it would more than pay your taxes?

Do you know, Mr. Farmer that the pollution caused by these pests spreads diseases among your farm animals and even may endanger the lives of the family?

Do you know that this is the time to kill your rats, because when the crop is planted they burrow into the ground and destroy the planted grain before it has time to come up?

Do you know that you are aiding the Kaiser by allowing rats to flourish on your farm? They eat young chickens and reduce our meat supply: They eat grain and reduce our wheat supply.

Kill the rats! He is the thief that comes in the night! He is robbing your children! He is robbing Uncle Sam.

At the Theatres

SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL SHOW COMING TO WICHITA FALLS

Warmly endorsed by theatregoers of New York, Boston and Chicago the latest bid for patronage is the successful musical play, or comedy with music, as perhaps better describes the attraction "Very Good Eddie" announced to appear at Wichita Theatre on Tuesday, Dec. 11. This company has had a very prosperous existence. It is said to be entirely new and novel in treatment, entirely free from the taint of vulgarity or suggestiveness. The whole production is said to be way above the ordinary and a credit to any theatre in the land. The company is a very large one and the music is of a superior order. Coming with such glowing endorsements, it is believed that they will enjoy very large business here.

CHARLES RAY AT THE MAJESTIC FRIDAY

Charles Ray in "The Son of His Father," wil lbe the attraction at the Majestic Theatre Friday. This will be Ray's initial appearanee as a Paramount star, but his twelfth photoplay made under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince during the last two years. Ray will be supported by a cast of such well known players as Vola Vale, who will be seen in the principal feminine role; Charles K. French and Robert McKim, a duo of veteran Ince favorites; George Nicholls and others of similar renown.

The Empress.

Today's attraction at the Empress is "This is The Life" with George Walsh starred. George has a rip-roaring play in which the action centers around a troup of revolutionists to which George becomes attached under the impression that it is in South America to make motion pictures. George takes an active part in the revolution still believing a motion picture is being taken. He wakes up in jail with the sentence "to be shot at daybreak," hanging over his head.

He escapes. And then he goes to the rescue of the young lady who, he thought, was the star of the show but who is the daughter of an American consul in South America. After George rescues her she likes him and well they live happily ever after.

The Gem.

The story of a wealthy old man who longed for the days of '49 and the old unreconstructed west to such an extent that he had an old Western town built to order is told in "'49-'17," which shows today at the Gem. Donna Drew and Leo Pierson are the stars and a fanciful tale is told in the story.

Belle of Wichita FLOUR

Pancakes Are a Delight

No Sunday morning breakfast is complete without a plate of steaming hot pancakes and syrup. It puts the whole family in good humor and makes the day a pleasant one for all.

Belle of Wichita is the ideal Flour for pancakes, producing a light, wholesome texture with a beautiful golden-brown color. Try it next Sunday.

Wichita Mill & Elevator Co.
Wichita Falls, Texas.





2 Discoveries 1 in cake 1 in economy

We had a friend who was very sure that without expensive butter you could not make a real cake. She was quite stubborn about it. Preferring not to argue, we just gave her a can of wholesome Cottolene and a cook book.

This friend, Miss S——, took both and made a chocolate cake with Cottolene.

If you could have heard her enthuse over that cake you would have thought that economical Cottolene for cake-making was her particular private discovery.

Perhaps you are like our friend, Miss S——, used to be. Maybe you would like to "discover" the delicious economy of Cottolene for *your* cakes. Why don't you try wholesome Cottolene and the very same recipe she used? Here it is:

½ cup Cottolene
2 cups sugar
3 eggs
3 cups flour
1 cup milk
3 level teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
Flavoring.

Process: Cream Cottolene, add one cup sugar gradually, stirring constantly. Beat yolks thick and light, add remaining cup sugar gradually, continue beating. Combine mixtures, mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add to first mixture alternately with milk. Add flavoring and fold in the whites of eggs beaten stiff and dry. Bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

. . .

(But if you prefer one of your own recipes, be sure to use one-third less of Cottolene than you would of butter. Cottolene *goes* farther—thanks to its greater *richness.*)

Cottolene
"The Natural Shortening"

Yes! Economical Cottolene is also superior for all frying and for all shortening

At grocers in tins of convenient sizes

Johnson's **Freeze-Proof**
PREVENTS FROZEN RADIATORS
Protect Your Car Now—Ask Us
Western Auto Supply Company
Phone 219 718 Indiana

EMPRESS THEATRE
FRIDAY
THEDA BARA
—IN—
"HEART and SOULS"



Never has Theda Bara had a stronger part than as Jess in this adaption of the screen of the novel by Sir Rider Haggard. She has the part of an older sister who steps aside to sacrifice her love for the man in question in favor of her younger sister. The story, however, is not one of a heartstruggle merely. In addition to her great personal sacrifice, Jess is the instrument of saving the integrity of the frontier colony in which she lives, for the government at home. It is a dynamic, fast-moving drama, worthy of the remarkable Miss Bara's abilities.

ADULTS 20c—CHILDREN, 12 and over, 10c—Under 12, 5c

MAJESTIC THEATER

TONIGHT—LAST NIGHT OF VAUDEVILLE THIS WEEK
—also—
WILLIAM DESMOND
In Five-Part Triangle Comedy Drama
"FLYING COLORS"
25¢ 15¢ 10¢

TOMORROW—NO VAUDEVILLE—JUST PICTURES
CHARLES RAY
The star of the "CLODHOPPER" and other successes hits the high spots of romance, thrills, inspiration and suspense in
"THE SON OF HIS FATHER"
The first contribution of Thomas H. Ince and Charles Ray to THE PARAMOUNT program.
IT'S CHARLES RAY'S GREATEST PICTURE
15c 10c 5c

Wanted To Buy Second-Hand Furniture and Stoves!

Star Furniture Co. Phone 1011

BE READY FOR THE COLLECTOR

Receiving Want Ads by telephone is the final detail in making The Times Want Columns promptly and perfectly useful to the readers.

Telephone Ads cost no more, in money—and less in time—but The Times must employ collectors to follow the phone.

The extra accommodation of receiving by phone should be encouraged by always being ready for The Collector.

DON'T LET HIM CALL THE SECOND TIME.

If you have a room to rent, a house to rent, a farm for sale, or if you want to buy an article, whether new or second-hand, you should use The Times Want Add Columns daily.

RATES—Want ads are one cent a word for the first insertion and half a cent a word for subsequent successive insertions. No want ad taken for less athan fifteen cents and no ad taken to run three times for less than 45 cents. In giving in Want Ads PHONE 167.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

R. A. BAILEY cleans carpets and rugs at your home. Work guaranteed, Auto Motor Power, Vacuum process, quick service. Phone 2268. 149 tfc

WANTED—To buy second hand furniture and stoves. Phone 1513. Gas Stove and Furniture Co. 150 tfc

DON'T LEAVE TOWN—But if you do, let me buy your furniture and stoves. Dodson Furniture Co., 908 Indiana. Phone 528. 174 tfc

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cast-off men's clothing and shoes. Phone 434. —154 tfc.

WE furnish help in all lines of work. Phone 2654. Wichita Labor Agency, (Licensed and bonded.) 707½ Ohio Ave., Wichita Falls, Texas. 171 26tc

WANTED—Furniture to repair. We will do it right. Dodson Furniture Co. 908 Indiana. Phone 528. 174 tfc

WANTED TO BUY—Matresses, comforts and second hand furniture. Dodson Furniture Co. 908 Indiana. Phone 528. 174 tfc

WANTED—Orders for Cedar X-mas Trees. Phone 389. 174 6tc

WANTED—Five-room house, close in preferred. Call C. B. Macklin, 514 or 1671. 175-tf

WANTED TO RENT—by a desirable tenant, a four or five room house. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. 177 3tp

WANTED—In family by old gentleman to do chores around the place for room and board. Am an old Confederate soldier. G. S. Burkhalter. Address general delivery, Wichita Falls, Tex. —177 6tc.

WANTED—To buy house to be moved off lot. Mrs. M. C. Carter, 504 Scott. —177 3tc.

WANTED—Two or three furnished light housekeeping rooms, with use of garage. Phone 100. 178-1tp

WANTED—Wells and cellars to dig. Phone 2162. 178-10tp

WANTED—To buy good gas cook stove. Address Alvin Neel, P. O. Box 769. 178-3tp

UNFURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT—3 unfurnished rooms, has sink and front and back entrance, $12.50. Phone 2799.

FOR RENT—2 unfurnished rooms to parties without children. 807 8th St. 17813tp

FINANCIAL

MONEL TO LOAN—Farm and city property note bought, sold and extended, Stehlik & Baber. 149 tfc

FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR RENT—Six room modern bungalow well furnished. Will lease for 2 months to desirable parties without small children. Phone 1761. 173 tfc

NOTICES

Subscriptions to THE WICHITA TIMES accepted at NOBLE GRAY'S NEWS STAND in lobby of FIRST NAT'L. BANK BLDG.

NOTICE — Experienced detective work. Strictly confidential. Will open office in this city about Dec. 10th. Address P. O. 560. 174 tfc.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against this company for services rendered at Call Field, are requested to present their claims by mail, covering dates, hours worked and working number. Gilsonite Const. Co. —174 12tc

DRESSMAKING

Mrs. Frankie Rose, dressmaking, alterations and repairing. 1306 Scott. Phone 1718. 151 tfc

SEWING by the day. Phone 940. —174 6tp.

FOR DRESSMAKING call Mrs. Anna Perkins. Phone 2479. 174 6tp



We may have on our lists just such a home as pictured in your dreams.

Cravens, Walker & Co.

Phone 694. K. & K. Building

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; reference required. 2109 Ninth st.. Phone 1665. 175-6tc

FOR RENT— Two or three furnished housekeeping rooms, 506 Scott. —176 4tc.

FOR RENT—Bedrooms

FOR RENT—Nice big room, gentleman preferred. Phone 1094. 600 Scott. 160-tfc

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished bedroom, 1008 Scott. Phone 2166. —168 tfc.

FOR RENT—Room to gentlemen. 904 Austin. Phone 1426. 172 tfc

FOR RENT—Furnished bedroom. Phone 959 or call at 1918 Eighth St. —174 6tc.

FOR RENT—A large bedroom, 1005 Tenth street. 174 tfc

NICELY furnished bedrooms, close in. Phone 1281. 176 tfc

FOR RENT—Front bedroom, bath adjoining, 700 Lamar. Phone 563. —177 3tp.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—A $400.00 Kingsburg Piano, practically new. Will sell for $160.00. Phone 1510. 170 tfc

FOR SALE—Several thousand strawberry plants—Lady Thompson and Clondike, at $5.00 thousand. Can fill orders anytime between now and first of March. P. A. Berry, Route 2, phone 9013 F13, Wichita Falls. 175-3tp

FOR SALE—2700 feet 5 3-16 17 pounds Wichita, also two cars 6 5-9 20 pounds. Enroute can devert.—Joe Nathan, Room 270,, Hearn Hotel. 178-3tp

HELP WANTED—Female

EXPERIENCED SALESLADY wanted for ladies' ready-to-wear. Permanent position. Apply Baum & Gardner 175-3tc

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by young man with experience as office clerk. Apply A. B., care Times. 175-5tc

USED AUTOS FOR SALE

1916 5-passenger Ford in first class condition for sale at once. Willis Car Co., Masonic Bldg. Phone 2150. 163-tf

FOR SALE—One Oakland 38—4 cyl., in perfect condition, all around cheap. Wurtz Hupmobile Co.; 809 Scott ave. Phone 2800. 167-tf

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

1	Model 37-Buick, Starter and lights Price	$575.00
1	Model 25-5-Passenger Buick.	475.00
1	"490" Checrolet Roadster.	350.00
1	"490" Chevrolet Touring Car	385.00
1	"490" Chevrolet Touring Car.	350.00
1	"490" Chevrolet Touring Car.	325.00
1	"490" Chevrolet Touring Car.	275.00
1	5-Passenger Ford	225.00
1	5-Passenger Chalmers-30	375.00
1	7-Passenger Chalmers 6-40	850.00
1	7-Passenger M. S. Chalmers 6-60	1450.00
1	7-Passenger Studebaker	450.00
1	5-Passenger Page, (good as new)	875.00
1	7-Passenger Kinsell Car	750.00
1	5-Passenger Hupmobile-32	175.00

LLOYD WEAVER AUTO CO.

—171 tfc.

FOR SALE—One Oakland 38—4 cyl., in perfect condition; one Oakland six Roadster, all around cheap. Wurtz Hupmobile Co., 809 Scott ave. Phone 2800. 167 tf.

FOR SALE—1915 model Hupmobile. Address room No. 2 Ward building. Phone 2816. 174 tfc

FOR SALE—One six cylinder Mitchell Auto in first class running condition, new tires all around, for sale at once $400.00 cash. Phone 2150, Willis Car Co., Masonic building. 174 tfc

FOR SALE—5-passenger Dodge car in first class condition. Shuller & Wallace Garage. 176 3tp

FOR SALE—Overland 85-6, run 2500 miles. Bargain, 704 Ninth street. Phone 389. 177 3tp

MISCELLANEOUS

LET MADAM KOSMAS help you by giving your life prediction. Send birth date and dime. De Laurence Kosmas, Box 291, Louisville, Ky. —176 3tp

FARM and RANCH LOANS

Any size and liberal terms. No fees, low rates, quick service. Vendor liens bought and loans renewed. Life Insurance and other funds. Write, giving details—make appointment before calling—as inspections keep me in the field most of time.

EDWIN M. JOHNSON
District Representative
216 First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, Texas.

Ponder

The Second-Hand Man
BUY, SELL, REPAIR and UPHOLSTER.
'Phone 718 715 Seventh St.

FOR SALE—City Property

FOR SALE—11 room rooming house 1305-11th st. phone 2366. 162-tfc

FOR SALE—6 room tile and stucco house, well located on Eleventh St. Is beautifully finished inside. All modern convveniences. Hard wood floors. Immediate possession. Price $5,250.00 and worth it. Thomas & Bland. Phone 99. 174 tfc.

ON LAMAR street pavement, block of library, 6-room east front bungalow, out buildings. Few days only $3,250.00. Easy terms. R. H. Chancellor. Phone 1352. 177 3tc

FOR SALE—Several choice lots on pavement on Eleventh street. Will sell you lot and loan money to build. LINN A. BOYD, 603 Eighth Street. Phone 1861. —168 tfc

AN IDEAL HOME—Six room tile stucco house, located in one of the best blocks on Eleventh street. You must see in this house to appreciate the place, all wood work, electric fixtures and finish hardware are very nice, can give immediate possession, $5250.00. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. —177 3tp.

ON TENTH street, 1600 block, 8-room house owned by non-resident, a bargain. R. H. Chancellor. Phone 1352. —177 3tc.

FOR SALE—Phone us about a bargain in a pair of east front lots on Grant street. Thomas & Bland. 174 tfc.

SIX ROOM stucco on Eleventh street, never been occupied. You can move in the house now. Price $4,600. Other cheaper houses, Stehlik & Baber. —174 tfc.

FOR SALE—Eight room two story house, all modern on east front lot, 70x150 feet, close in on Burnett. This is a fine location and was built for a home. Price $6,000.00. Thomas & Bland. Phone 99. 174 tfc

A VERY desirable bungalow just completed on Eleventh street. This place was built for a home and is very desirable in every respect, is built of tile, nice finish hardware, nice electric fixtures and is an ideal home just now completed, $4200.00. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. 177 3tp

FIVE ROOM bungalow east front on Taylor street in good shape. All modern. Has three large closets, shrubbery, shade trees, garage, etc. Price $2,650.00. Stehlik & Baber. 174 tfc

FOR SALE—Two four-room houses, close in. Easy terms. Box 545. —174 6tp.

AN EAST front six room home on Taylor street, $3500.00. Five room, strictly modern house, on a corner lot on Monroe street, just off Tenth St., $2750.00. Six room brick bungalow, with a south front and practically new, $3500.00. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. —177 3tp.

THREE vacant lots on Seventh street, close to city park. Dandy place for medium class rent houses, within walking distsance of business part of town. Price $1,000.00 for three lots. Stehlik & Baber. 174 tfc

FOR SALE—Five room modern house well located on Tenth street, now vacant and ready to occupy. The location of this property will please you. Price $3,750.00 on good terms. Phone us tomorrow and let us show you this place. Thomas & Bland. Phone 99. Exclusive agents. 174 tfc

FOR SALE—One 10 and one 6-room house ,two lots 150x140 on Eleventh street, close in. Price $15,000.00. One, 2-story house on Ninth street in Floral Heights, on car line fine location, 75x150. Brick house $900.00. One brick building business property, a bargain at $9,500. See me J. W. Stone. —176 5tp

MODERN five room house in good condition and a desirable home, in the 2300 block on 9th street, $2650.00. Five room house in the 2600 block on Ninth street, practically new and one of the most desirable bungalows in the city, $3250.00. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. —177 3tp

5-ROOM modern house almost new, on 60 ft. east front lot, close to High School, for immediate sale $3250.00. Good terms and splendid buy—O. F. Marchman, phone 2851. 178-tf

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—At bargain, good delivery horse and wagon. Phone 723 or 1224. —144 tfc.

PONY FOR SALE—Phone 608—804 Burnett. 176 tfc

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—First class bookkeeper and stenographer, Wichita Marble & Granite Works. 177-3tp

WANTED—Man with rig to drill 2 shallow oil wells in Burkburnett field. Apply Huey & Cotton. Phone 1478. 177-3tc

MEN—Owing to enlistment we have four positions open for exempted men. The work is demonstrating and advertising to consumers and customers through leads city and country leads. Men with cars preferred. Guaranteed salary and commission. Reference required. No experience necessary. Our men are averaging $175.00 per month. Call H. A. Glover, St. James Hotel Thursday and Friday. 178-1tp

WANTED—Wholesale distributer for The Saturday Evening Post. Will consider High School boy with $150.00 in capital or any local store. See Mr. McDade after 3 o'clock at Hotel Westland December 7th. 178 1tc

FOR RENT—Offices and Stores

FOR RENT—Store building, 615 Seventh street. Anderson & Patterson. Phone 87. 174 6tp.

Second Hand Furniture
THE BLACK
DIAMOND
FURNITURE CO.
We Sell On Installments
We Buy, Sell, Rent and Repair
Telephone 2765 820 Ohio Ave. W. I. CAMERON, Prop.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20 acre truck farm 5 miles south of Bowie, Montague county, 4 room house, 3 good wells.—J. H. Reaso, 620 Ohio avenue. 175-6tp

LOST

LOST—Jersey cow with tip of horn cut off, Sunday night. Reward for information. Phone 1506, call for Fitzgerald. 176 3tc

LOST—Small red note book between City National Bank and Postoffice Finder leave at Metropolitan Hotel. 178-1tc

PENNINGTON SELLS STORE IN CITY TO TWO ABILENE MEN

T. C. CAMPBELL, W. W. ANDERSON TAKE OVER PROSPEROUS CONCERN.

LOCAL MAN TO RETIRE

Closed Period of Twenty-five Years as Active Merchant in Texas—Knows Value of An "AD."

T. C. Campbell and W. W. Anderson, leading dry goods merchants of Abilene, Texas, have purchased the P. H. Pennington store on Indiana avenue. An invoice of the stock is now being taken and as soon as this is completed the store will be opened under the new management. The store will be known as the Campbell-Anderson Dry Goods Company.

Leading Merchant.

T. C. Campbell, the senior member of the new firm, is one of the leading dry goods men of West Texas. This store at Abilene is probably the biggest mercantile establishment between Fort Worth and El Paso. W. W. Anderson has also been engaged in the dry goods business at Abilene, and is one of the successful merchants of West Texas. Mr. Anderson will have the management of the store here and will move his family to Wichita Falls at once. Both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Anderson are comparatively young men thoroughly experienced in the dry goods business.

Believes In the Town.

"We are coming to Wichita Falls," said Mr. Campbell this afternoon, "because we believe the town has a splendid future. It is our aim to be large distributors of merchandise—that is our policy, to do a large volume of business. We realize that to do this we must be where there are people—people who are prosperous and can buy. That's the reason we are coming to Wichita Falls. We believe that Wichita Falls is the coming city of West Texas. We do a large volume of business in our stores at Abilene. We hope to do even a larged business in Wichita Falls.

"We want to say that we will be fair competition. We are not coming to knock or do anything of that sort, but we do expect to give the people prices that will gain business."

Retires From Business.

In selling his store P. H. Pennington retires from the mercantile business, after twenty-five years of well-earned success. He started in business at Ennis, Texas, twenty-five years ago on a few hundred dollars capital. In July, 1906, he opened for business in Wichita Falls, and within a few years his store became one of the largest and most successful in all Northwest Texas. Mr. Pennington set new marks for merchandising in Wichita Falls.

He was one of the organizers of the P. B. M. Co. later selling his stock in that company to engage in business for himself again under the name of The P. H. Pennington Co. A testimony to Mr. Pennington's business ability and to his standing as a merchant is the fact that it will not be necessary for him to engage in active business in order to support himself.

Constant Advertiser.

Mr. Pennington's advertisement has been missed from only one issue of the Daily Times since the daily publication was started more than ten years ago. The single omission was on a day when Mr. Pennington was engaged in the organization of the P. B. M. Co.

"I am very grateful to thousands of patrons of my store," said Mr. Pennington this afternoon. "I can't express what I owe to the public of Wichita Falls for years of favor and patronage. I do feel that in selling to Messrs. Campbell and Anderson I have brought to Wichita Falls men of the highest character and ability—men in every way qualified to do business in the best city and with the best people in Texas. I want to commend them to the patrons of the store, the general public and to the business men of Wichita Falls. They are worthy of full confidence and patronage."

Our stock of tires and tubes is complete. All sizes. Lee Puncture Proof, Mohawk, Federal Goodyear and Pennsylvania. Call and let us serve you. MOTOR SUPPLY CO. —171 tfc.



We are the only exclusive Optical house West of Ft. Worth and we grind all our Lenses to fit your Eyes.

Broken Lenses duplicated

FONVILLE OPTICAL CO.

621 Eighth St. Phone 2161

Exclusive Mfg. Opticians



A Christmas Remembrance that Endures

A pair of properly fittel spectacles or Eyeglasses for your parents or grandparents will make an enduring Christmas remembrance, and serve to bright every day of the coming New Year. We can arrange it with you. Come in and let us talk it over.

Haltom & Friedly
Optical Parlor
Entrance through Jewelry Store
614 Eighth St. 'Phone 575

Get the Money

For your old Tires and Tubes, Sacks, Rags, Brass, Copper, Lead Tin Foil Aluminum, Zinc, Bones, all kinds of Metal and Rubber. We are in the market for several cars of Iron.

Write us for prices on anything you have in Junk.

Country shipments solicited.

WICHITA JUNK CO.

Wichita Falls, Texas.

811 Indiana Ave. Phone 2248



Especial Attention Given to five gallon orders. Rural Phone 9001 Ring 14.

OIL EXCHANGE

"YOUR SUREST PLACE TO KEEP POSTED"

New wells coming in every day, stocks and leases active, trading is lively, profits enormous, everybody making money. It is to your interest to be posted. Independent information is a safe guard.

If you want oil leases that have actual value behind them see us. We have a business reputation to maintain and will guard your interest.

HUEY & COTTON Suite 305 Kemp & Kell Building Phone 1478

LODGE DIRECTORY.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen meet every first and third Friday night of each month at new Odd Fellows' hall, 708½ Seventh street, L. C. Robertson, Cor.

Knights of Pythias Lodge
Meets Friday Night. Initiation in the Rank of Esquire.
Dr. J. W. DuVal, C. C
H. P. Hodge, K. R. S

Knights and Ladies of Security Council 2361 meets every Tuesday evening Masonic Temple 10th and Scott. Drawing every business meeting.
M. W. McGinnis, Treas
Phone 1024 610 7th

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.
Wichita Falls Council No. 1473 Knights of Columbus, meets every secon dand fourth Tuesday at 8 o'clock, Harrison-Everton Hall. Visiting Knights welcomed.

Wichita Falls Lodge B. P. O. E. ELKS,
Meets first and third Monday nights of each week in Elks' Hall.
V. G. SKEEN, Secy.

MASONIC LODGES

Wichita Falls Lodge No. 635 A. F. & A. M. Stated meetings first and third Friday nights in each month.
W. E. BROTHERS, W. M.
J. W. WALKUP, Sec.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 202, R. A. M. Stated convocations second Friday nights in each month.
W. Y. HAMMACK, H. P.
J. W. WALKUP, Sec.

Wichita Falls Commandry No. 59 Regular conclave fourth Friday night in each month.
C. W. RICHOLT, E. C
J. W. WALKUP, Rec.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 237 meetings first and third Tuesday nights of each month.
MRS. V. E. STAMPFLI, W. M.
MRS. MAE DAKAN, Sec.

BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY

Its better to make SURE of careful handling of your expensive household furnishings, bric-a-brac, etc., by having us move your effects in our Modern Van Equipment than to risk having articles broken, marred, or lost by having them moved by an unknown or poorly equipped concern. Our rates are moderate and our service unexcelled. Call phone 14 or 444.

McFall Transfer & Storage Co
Office 817 Ohio Ave
PHONES 444 AND 14

I. H. ROBERTS
CEMENT WORK
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Walks, Curbing, Steps, Cement Work, Floors, Foundations
Street Crossings.
Telephone 584

Dodson Furniture Company
Successors to
Wichita Furniture Co.
We buy, sell and exchange—All repair work done promptly
908 Indiana Phone 528

OLD MATTRESSES MADE NEW.

A faulty uneven Mattress makes a good night's sleep impossible. Let us make over any such mattress you may have in mind. We'll return it to you, not just as good but better than it was when you bought it new. And as to our own special make, we will not only guarantee its substantiability, workmanship, but guarantee you a good night's sleep, if it takes only a comfortable mattress to induce it.

Bell Mattress Co.
T. J. EDMONSON, Manager.
Phone 2412.

F. A. BLACK, D. C.
Chiropractor
Consultation and Analysis Free—Lady Attendant
Office 702 Indiana 'Phone 2599
Office Hours:
9 to 12—1.30 to 3—7 to 8

SAVE TIME

and worry by using

Licqua Chocolate

It is good and always ready to use

KING'S Grocery
721 SEVENTH STREET
Phone 604

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OIL PRODUCERS
BUY AND SELL
Leases and Production
418 First National Bank Bldg.
Phone 2656

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

MARTIN, BULLINGTON, BOONE & HUMPHREY
Rooms: 311-12-13-14-14 K. & K. Bldg.

CARRIGAN, MONTGOMERY & BRITAIN
Lawyers
Room 120 First National Bank Bldg.

W. F. Weeks Harry C. Weeks
WEEKS & WEEKS
Attorneys-at-Law
512 First National Bank Building

J. M. BLANKENSHIP
Attorney-at-Law
Rooms 4 and 5 over National Bank of Commerce.

W. LINDSEY BIBB
Lawyer
Civil and Criminal Law.
Office Pone 1327. 207 K. & K. Bldg.

Bernard Martin B. G. O'Neal
MARTIN & O'NEAL
Attorneys-at-Law
Office: Room 206 K. & K. Building

J. R. OGLE
Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public.
Room 11, Ward Building Phone 121

T. F. HUNTER
Attorney-at-Law
Suite 204-206 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg. Phone 421.

T. B. GREENWOOD
Attorney-at-Law
County Attorney Wichita County
Office at Court House

C. B. FELDER
Attorney-at-Law
Offices: 310 First National Bank Bldg

JOUETTE M. BONNER
Attorney-at-Law.
General State and Federal Practice. Offices: Suites 6, 10 and 11, Ward Bldg. Telephone No. 121.

SMOOT & SMOOT
Lawyers
Office in Friberg Building

WALTER NELSON
Attorney-at-Law
Suit 318 First National Bank Building
Phon 1436

John C. Kay J. W. Akin
KAY & AKIN
Attorney-at-Law
Office: 416 First Nat. Bank Building

WAYNE SOMERVILLE
Lawyer
Office Room 414 First Nat'l Bank Bldg
Phone 1833

FLETCHER S. JONES
Attorney-at-Law
Associated with Carrigan, Montgomery & Britain, 320 First National Bank Building
Phone No. 7. Wichita Falls, Tex.

E. W. Nicholson W. E. Fitzgerald
NICHOLSON & FITZGERALD
Lawyers
Office: 304-306 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 117—Notary in Office

RALPH P. MATHIS
Attorney
Office:. Room 216 First Nat'l Bldg.
Phone 719.

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CHAUNCEY & DAVENPORT
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211 K. & K. Bldg Phone 1424
Practice in all the Courts.

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DR. E. B. BAILEY
Physician and Surgeon
Suite 4 Ward Building. Office Phone 908 Residence 1428.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. H. FELDER
Dentist
605 Seventh Street

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS

CHARLES J. PATE
Architect
507 Kemp & Kell Building
Wichita Falls, Texas.

STREAMS OF STATE HAVE GOOD SUPPLY OF WATER: TAYLOR

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR MAKES THIS STATEMENT TOUCHING ON DROUTH.

Special to The Times.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 5.—Dean T. U. Taylor of the Engineering Department of the University of Texas, says of the unusual drouth from which the state is now suffering:

"Although this is an almost unprecedented drouth, the water supply in the streams is much better than it has been in years when we had more rain. I base my statement upon observations taken on the Colorado river. In 1910 the rainfall was much greater than it has been this year, but the Colorado was at a much lower stage. My observations in the early fall of that year showed that the volume of water running over the dam was just equal to the flow from Barton Springs.

Volume of River Greater.

"This year the volume of the river is much greater. I attribute this to the fact that in 1910, although there was plenty of rainfall to make good crops, the soil was extremely dry, and the whole of the rainfall was soaked up, leaving practically none to drain off into the streams. On the other hand, although there was not enough rain this year to save the crops, there was sufficient precipitation last year to soak into the soil, and this has kept the springs running, and allowed the rain to drain off the water-sheds.

No Material Increase.

"I do not believe that there will be any material increase in the acreage of irrigated land as a result of this drouth. It is my belief that all of the water available for irrigation in the western part of the state, where irrigation is needed every year, has been utilized. As a result, in the part of the state where irrigation is absolutely necessary there can be no increase. However, in parts of the state which, in ordinary years, need no artificial water supply, but where crops have been lost this year on account of the unusual dryness, it is certain that emergency irrigation plants will be used only in dry years.

On Onion Creek.

"Down on Onion creek, not far from Austin, many farmers already had these plants, but as they had not used them for years, they allowed them to rust and get out of order. When the drouth caught them this year, they could not get the plants running until it was too late to save their crops. This taught them a lesson, and not only have the old pumping stations been repaired, but also new ones have been installed, and these farmers will hardly be so hard hit in the future on account of unusual dry spells."

We do all kinds of tin and sheet metal work and repair radiators. Work guaranteed. Wichita Tin Shop, 815 Tenth street. Telephone 1920. —171 eodtfc

Wilson's Cash Grocery

Corn, per can	15 and 20c
2 cans small Peas	35c
Tomatoes, per can	10 and 15c
2 cans Soup	25c
2 cans small lima Beans	35c
3 pound can Hominy	15c
1 can blackeyed Peas and Pork	15c
Picnic Plates, per dozen	5c
2 packages Tapioca	25c
1 can Dill Pickles	20c
1 package Mothers Oats with prize	40c
4 packages Sunbright cleanser	25c
Preserves, 30c, 40c and	65c
1 can Heinz Pork and Beans	15c
Coffee, per pound, 30 and	35c
White Swan Coffee, 3 lbs. for	$1.25
1 can Bartlett Pears	25c

Fruits and Vegetables.

HENRY S. WILSON
813 Tenth St. Phone 2251

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Position as chauffeur or other work. Reliable. Call Mathis, phone 895. 178-3tp

DR. J. W. DU VAL
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.
Glasses Fitted
First National Bank Building



BRUSHES MAKE GOOD —CHRISTMAS GIFTS—



If you are looking for useful gifts, don't overlook a good Hair Brush, Clothes Brush, Hand Brush, Bath Brush, Complexion Brush, Etc.

We have increased our stock of Bristle goods for the Holiday trade. You will find in our stock a rare assortment of quality Brushes to select from. A good Hair Brush is essential to a pretty head of hair—We are showing Quality Hair Brushes in **Ivory, Ebony, Walnut, Cherry and Polished Oak** backs. All genuine. Hog Bristles and guaranteed not to shed—attractive shapes and styles. Big assortment of Ivory Brushes for infants and little children—COMBS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

First Attention To All Orders For The Sick **Palace Drug Store** Special Attention Given Our Prescription Dept.

Phone 541-540 ONLY THE BEST Free Delivery

Quail Season

Is Now open. We have the Ammunition and Guns for rent

Wilfong & Woods
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND SPORTING GOODS

The GEM Theatre

TOMORROW

The Universal Star

DONNA DREW

Supported by an exceptional cast, in

"49—17"

Also Good, Clean-cut Comedy—"HAM and BUD"

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Eastbound—	Ar.	Lv.
To St. Louis, Kan. City and Dallas..		8:00 a. m.
To Denison-St. Louis		
Kansas City	2:20 p. m.	
From Fergan	7:55 p. m.	
From Elk City	11:15 a. m.	
West Bound—		
From Dallas	2:25 a. m.	
From Denison	10:20 a. m.	

Fort Worth & Denver City.

Northbound		
To Denver	8:35 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
To Amarillo, Childress	1:50 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
To Electra		7:00 a.m.
Southbound—		
To Fort Worth	2:05 a.m.	2:15 a.m.
To Fort Worth	2:05 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
From Electra	6:15 p.m.	

Wichita Falls and Northwestern

Northbound—	
To Forgan, Woodward and Elk City	7:00 a. m.
To Elk City, Mangum and Frederick	8:15 p.m.
Southbound—	
From Forgan	7:55 p. m.
From Elk City	11:15 p.m.

Wichit Valley

Westbound—	
To Abilene	2:20 p.m.
From Byers	1:25 p. m.
From Byers	6:45 p.m.
Eastbound—	
From Abilene	1:25 p.m.
To Byers,	2:20 p. m.
To Byers	10:30 a. m.
Southbound—	
Wichita Falls & Southern Ry.	
To Newcastle	2:20 p.m.
From Newcastle	11:00 a.m.

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THRIFT CAMPAIGN FOR CITY OUTLINED BY LOUIS LIPSITZ

State Chairman Delivers Addresses to Many at Chamber of Commerce

Wichita Falls business men with chairmen of the thrift stamp campaign in numerous nearby counties met at the Chamber of Commerce this morning to receive their instructions for carrying on the sale in their counties from Louis Lipsitz, state chairman. Mr. Lipsitz was accompanied by J. R. Babcock, secretary of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Jed C. Adams, an attorney of Dallas, who like the other two men, has volunteered his services free for the coming thirteen months in connection with the thrift stamp campaign.

Babcock Also Here.

Mr. Lipsitz and Mr. Babcock were the speakers at this morning's meeting explained every phase of the new method by which the government is to raise means for prosecuting the war by making it possible for those of limited incomes to lend their mite to the government. Many new features of the stamp issue were brought out and various plans for their sale suggested.

Texas quota of stamps and certificates is $91,000,000 and Wichita county's assessment is $472,060, according to Mr. Lipsitz. Thirteen months is given in which to raise this quota.

County chairmen present from surrounding counties together with the quotas for their counties follow: J. P. Fleming, Archer, $189,160; C. H. Marberry, Clay $454,920; R. R. Waldrop, Foard $175,240; J. B. Hunt, Montague $507,200; F. L. Massey, Wilbarger $331,120; R. E. Lynch, Young $377,020; C. W. Mitchell, Childress $298,780; O. L. Thomas, Cottle $137,480; J. A. Radford, Hardeman $334,900; J. A. Kemp is chairman of Wichita county, its quota being $472,060.

Church Marriages Come Under Ban in Russia by New Law

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 6.—The draft of a law has been published in Petrograd respecting births, deaths and marriages, according to a dispatch from the Russian capital to the Daily Mail. The law abolishes church marriages, recognizing only civil ceremonies; illegitimate children are given the same rights as legitimate; divorce is made easy and burials in consecrated ground without religious ceremony is allowed.

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Columbia Grafonola Note the Name

"WHEN WE WIND UP THE WATCH ON THE RHINE"

—AND—

"THE OLD GREY MARE"

(Adapted to Allen Sangree's Poem, "Your Old Uncle Sam")

Shaw-Chambers Drug Co. Phone 47

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Will Santa Clause usher into your home on Christmas morning the artistic genius of all the world—the singers, the instrumentalists, the composers, the comedians, who rule as the monarchs of art and laughter? The Victrola is all musical instruments in one—and more, for it brings to you, as no other instrument can do, the art of such famous singers and instrumentalists as Caruso, Alda, Bori, Calve, Culp, De Gogorza, De Lucia, Destinn, Eames, Elman, Farrar, Gadski,-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Hempel, Homer, Journet, Kriesler, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Paderwiski, Patti, Powell, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini and others. Only the Victrola brings you such celebrated musical organizations as Conway's Band, Sousa's Band, and Victor Herbert's Orchestra. Only the Victrola brings you such leading entertainers as Nora Bayes, Barny Bernard, De Wolf Hopper, Elsie Janis, Taylor Holmes and Harry Lauder. Its wonderful array of famous artists and the absolute fidelity with which it reproduces the unequalled entertainment makes the Victrola not only a joy at Christmas but a delight all the year 'round. We shall be pleased to play for you any Victor records you may wish to hear. Four record rooms, two Record Sales Ladies, Seven thousand Records. Victrola prices from $20.00 to $400.00.

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Sixty-Fifth Congress Is Reconvened

OVER THIRTEEN BILLION DOLLARS WILL BE ASKED FOR THE YEAR 1919

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates of more than $18,500,000,000, the greatest in the nations history, for the conduct of the government and the prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1919, were submitted to congress today by the treasury department.

In round figures more than $11,000,000,000 of that vast sum is for the war alone. Only part of it will be realized from taxation; the remainder will come from the issue of Liberty Bonds.

Deducting an item of $153,000,000, intended as an annual appropriation toward a sinking fund for the discharge of the old public debt and some $330,000,000 which will be turned back to the treasury from postal revenues, the estimated sum for which congress actually is expected to appropriate is $13,018,725,595. No previous estimate ever has exceeded two billions.

General Statement.

Here follows a general statement of the estimates by general heading:

Legislative $8,026,325.
Executive $65,325,369.
Judicial $1,396,.90.
Agricultural $26,458,551.
Foreign intercourse $6,535,072.
Military (army) $6,615,936,554.
Navy $1,014,077,503.
Indian $12,255,210.
Pensions $157,060,000.
Panama Canal $26,171,624.
Public works (Practically all fortifications) $3,.04,918,055.
Postal service $331,818, 345.
Miscellaneous $1,026,208,317
Permanent annual apropriations $711,166,825.
Total (Cents omitted here and above) $13,504,357,940.
Deduct sinking fund and postal returns $485,632,345.
Total $13,018,725,595.

For Army and Navy.

The greatest sums, of course, are estimated for the army and navy. Estimates previously submitted in terms of thousands and occasionally millions are now stated in terms of millions and billions.

For the signal service, which includes the gree' army for the air, $1,138,240,31. is estimated. This sum includes the $640,000,000 previously appropriated for the great air fleet. A billion dollars is asked for pay and miscellaneous expenses of the army; more than two billion dollars for the quartermaster corps; $157,000,000 for hospitals and medicines; $135,000,000 for the equipment of engineer troops and 892,000,000 for the expense of their operations in the field. Ammunition for the great guns to blast a way through the German fronts is estimated to cost 390,000,000. For machine guns, the deadliest weapon of the war, more than 237,000,000 is asked. For armored motor cars more than $75,000,000 is estimated.

Some Minor Items.

Compared with these estimates in billions and hundreds of millions, some of the comparatively minor items stated in simple millions are:

For extension of military academy, $4,000,000 horses for cavalry, etc., $28,000,000; barracks and quarters, $26,000,000; construction and repair of hospitals, $25,000,000; manufacture of arms, $50,000,000; small arms target practice, $75,000,000; civilian military training camps, $6,00,000; rifle ranges for the instruction of civilians, $1,700,000; equipment of home guard organizations, $4,500,000; supplies for reserve officers training camps and ordnance stores for the same, $5,000,000; ordnance equipment for military schools and colleges, $1,.138,000; for gathering information the general staff asks $2,000,000.

Naval's Total.

The navy's total of a little more than $1,000,000,000 is distributed principally in this way: Pay of officers and men, $426,000,000; aviation, $94,000,000; improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, $4,000,000; pay, provisions and clothing for the marine corps, $61,000,000; recruiting, transportation and outfitting recruits, $15,000,000; arming and equipping naval militia, $1,500,000; organizing naval reserve force, $200,.000; schools and camps of instruction for naval reserve recruits, $2,600,000; ordnance strictly in the bureau of ordnance, $26,500,000; new batteries of guns for ships, $38,000,000; ammunition for ships alone, $32,000,000; torpedoes and torpedo appliance, $1,.000,000; extension of the naval gun factory at Washington, $2,500,000; reserve supplies of ordnance, $33,000,.000; for a new naval grounds, $1,000,.000; for experiments, $385,000; maintenance of yards and docks and contingent expenses, $12,000,000; for for medicine and surgery, $6,500,000; care of hospital patients alone, $4,.000,000 provisions for blue jackets, $64,000,000; transportation charges on same, $4,000,000; for maintenance in the bureau of supplies and accounts, including fuel, for the navy and transportation for the same, $60,000,000; construction and repair of ships, $60,.000,000; engineering, which includes the motive power, $50,000,000.

For the food administration $5,.000,000 is estimated; for the fuel administration, $2,500,000.

Other Departments.

The estimates for all other departments besides showing increase for their expansion due to activities consequent to the war, reflect generally the increased costs of everything general throughout the country. Some increases of salaries for government employes are submitted but there is no blanket proposal and most of the amounts for pay are due rather to increases in numbers of employes than to a rising scale of wages.

No estimate appears for the committee of public information, the expenses of which are being paid out of the president's $100,000,000 war emergency fund.

The state department revives its proposal for an under secretary of state at a salary of $7,500, congress has rejected the plan when submitted before. The office is proposed in addition to the three assistant secretaries now serving. For additional clerks the department asks $120,000; to meet the increased cost of living for consular and diplomatic officers, which is recognized as being all out of proportion to their small salaries, the department asks $800,000, an increase of $500,000 over the sum for the same purpose asked last year.

The usual appropriations for the American government contribution to international bureaus or commissions provided by treaty or law are included.

Legation Building.

One new item proposes $25,000 for the erection of a legation building at San Salvador. The total sum placed under the head of foreign intercourse exceeds $6,500,000, and represents to a large degree the increased activities of the diplomatic service because of the war.

In the treasury department the growth of the war risk insurance bureau which now includes insurance for the lives of soldiers, sailors and merchant crews as well as merchant ships, calls for an estimate of $4,000,.000. The federal farm loan bureau presents a new item of $337,000. For the maintenance of forces abroad for the auditing of accounts of the army and navy $800,000 is asked.

The international revenue bureau shows a large increase in expenses for the collection of the many war taxes. Expenses of ordinary collections are placed at $3,000,000; collection of income tax is placed at $3,.700,000, and for collection of the special war taxes $9,000,000 is estimated, double the sum asked for the same purpose last year.

Mints of Country.

All the mints and assay offices are estimated for as usual. On some occasions previously when the treasury estimates have eliminated them they have been restored by congress.

In the war department the ordinary peace time force has been practically doubled, and the cost of additional employes is estimated at $10,000,000. The total estimates for river and harbor improvements are $25,.15,000. For the maintenance and improvement of the Panama canal, exclusive of fortifications, $15,49.,284 is estimated, which takes no account of amounts derived from tolls.

Navy Department.

In the navy department nearly a million dollars is asked for extra clerical forces and the total estimate for the ordinary peace establishment is practically doubled, making it $2,.230,000. This is exclusive of naval construction and consequent activities.

The department of commerce submits several items to care for the expansion of American trade in the war opportunity.

It asks $100,000 for promoting commerce in Central and South America, a like sum for promoting commerce in the Far East and $200,000 for commercial attaches for the embassies abroad. For the bureau of standards, which is taking a tremendous part in the development of mechanical appliances for the winning of the war, several large sums in addition to the regular appropriation are asked. The blanket item under the head of military research is put at $250,000.

The estimate for the coast and geodetic survey is doubled to make it $2,325,000. Practically one million dollars of this is for new ships. In the bureau of fisheries items are submitted for the extension or establishment of hatcheries at Berkshire, Mass., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Woodshole, Mass., Wytheville, Va., Yes Bay, Alaska, and Afognak, Alaska.

Interior Department.

The interior department presents many new items for investigation and developments of natural resources. It asks $200,000 for scientific investigation of mining; $135,000 for scientific investigation of petroleum and natural gas; $25,000 for new buildings and improvements of the bureau of mines buildings at Pittsburgh, and Bruceton, Pa., for a new mine rescue car the department asks $30,000. For a government fuel yard, an experiment by which it is proposed to have the government buy and distribute fuel for all its needs in Washington, $600,000 is r)ed.

Completion of irrigation projects or work toward their completion authorized by existing law is estimated for in various sums.

Many items are submitted for the betterment of Alaska. For continuing construction and operation of the Alaskan railways more than $4,000,.000 is asked. Other items are: Education of natives $250,000; medical relief for natives $82,500. An increase is proposed in the annual sum for support of reindeer stations making it $8,500.

National Parks.

Many estimates are submitted for the national parks. The sums, which in all cases are increased, follows: Yellowstone $135,000; Glacier $169,.000; Yosemite $290,000; Sequoia $43,.000; General Grant $5,500; Mount Rainier $100,000; Mesa Verdes $25,.000; Crater Lake $17,500; Wind Cave $5,000; Platt $8,500; Lassen $5,000; Count McKinley $10,000; Sieur De Monts $50,00. For new buildings at Hot Springs, Ark., $150,000 is proposed.

The department of labor's increases are due principally to the problems of employment and the settlment of labor disputes. For salaries and expenses of federal commissioners of conciliation $200,000 is asked; $26,.000 is asked for investigation of trade agreements and $210,000 to investigate conditions of labor in many industries, principally coal, steel, and ship building. For the enforcement of the child labor law the department asks $165,000. For the expenses of the interned German civilians at camps under the jurisdiction of the department $1,000,000 is asked. To extend the employment service, the department asks $750,000, an increase of half a million. A new immigrant station at San Francisco, costing $225,000 is proposed.

Department of Justice.

In the department of justice, the principal increases are to provide for prosecution of crimes against the United States, principally sedition, conspiracy and espionage. One million dollars is asked for that work. The usual appropriation of $200,000 for the enforcement of anti-trust laws is also submitted. Improvements costing $107,500 at McNeil Island, Washington penitentiary are submitted.

Practically all the increases in the department of agriculture are to cover the work of stimulating food production and furthering the preservation of plant and animal life as a war measure. They include the annual item of $240,000 for the distribution of free seed by congressmen; the usual million dollar estimate for eradication of foot and mouth disease, and the annual $15,000,000 appropriation for federal aid to good roads. A novel exhibit appears in the department's estimate for motor vehicles. It gives the name of every man who will use a government vehicle and tells specifically on what business he uses it.

Indian Service.

In the Indian service the work of relieving distress and preventing disease has been extended to an increased estimate of $400,000 and an increased estimate of $1,700,000 is submitted for Indian schools. An increase estimate of $500,000 is shown for industrial work among the nation's wards and to teach them the care of timber. For the encouragement of industry among Indians $400,.000 is asked. Increased estimates are submitted for the Indian schools at Fort Mojave, Arizona and Truxton Canyon, Ariz., and for the irrigation of the Colorado River reservation. A new item of $40,000 for irrigation of the Papago, Ariz., reservation and various items already authorized by law for the irrigation of Indian reservations are included. Most of them are reimbursible to the government from the reclamation funds. An estimate of $25,000 is submitted for continuing work on the highway from the Mesa Verde national park to Gallup, N. M. Total estimates for the Indian offices which include the usual sums for maintenance and improvement total more than $12,000,000.

Public Buildings.

For continuation of work on or completion of public buildings already authorized, the following estimates are included: Des Moines, Iowa, $100,000; Globe, Ariz., $20,000; Nogales, Ariz., $60,000; Shawnee, Okla., $43,000.

New items for marine hospitals include St. Louis $4,000.

New items for quarantine stations include Galveston $70,000; New Orleans $4,000.

Estimates under independent officers are for those not under executive departments elsewhere. The interestate commerce commissions ask a little more than $5,000,000. The expenses of the shipping board are placed at $899,517,500, which includes the construction and requisitioning of ships.

For the council of national defense $970,000 is asked as against $500,000 previously. The federal trade commission's expenses are estimated at $1,429,240, as against $600,000. The usual $50,000 is asked for the federal board for the mediation and conciliation of interstate transportation wages disputes. A new item of $57,.500 is presented for salaries of the United States employes compensating commission and their employes. The estimate for the national advisory committee for aernautics is increased to $260,000. For the work of connecting Rock Creek and Potomac parks here in the capital $500,.000 is estimated. For the Arlington memorial bridge commission which is to plan the connection of Washington to Arlington, Va., $25,000 is submitted.

For Information.

For collection of information of the prevalance and geographic distribution of disease the public health asks $25,000, an increased estimate of $250,000 for studies in rural sanitation is submitted.

The exhibit showing the great sums the government spends each year for rented buildings in Washington is especially interesting this year because of the great number of such buildings taken for war activities, ranging in character from hotels and office buildings to lofts, stores and stables, the rents paid by the different departments total $1,059,594.

STATE OFFICIALS CASES CONTINUED TO NEXT MONDAY

By Associated Press.

Austin, Dec. 3.—The cases against Ex-Governor Ferguson; former Secretary of State Churchill Bartlett, former Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds C. L. Stowe, former Labor Commissioner C. W. Woodman and Comptroller of Insurance and Banking C. O. Austin were continued this morning until next Monday by Judge James R. Hamilton of the criminal district court. No decision has been reached by the court of criminal appeals in the McKay habeas corpus case.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN SESSION TODAY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Patriotic ceremonies, including "the salute to the flag," committee reports and the address of the president, Miss Anna Gordon, engaged the attention here today of nearly one thousand delegates to the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union The energies of the convention, which was opened informally last night with an address by William Jennings Bryan, will be devoted largely to the fight for passage by the house of the prohibition amendment already adopted by the senate.

ALLEGED SPY PROMINENT IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Stockholm, Dec. 3.—Vladimir Schneur, one of the representatives of the Bolsheviki in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, was arrested at Petrograd a fortnight before the revolution of last March as a German spy, according to information obtained by the Associated Press from a well informed source.

ARMY AND NAVY BUDGET IS OVER ELEVEN BILLION

PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR ARMY OF MILLION AND HALF.

THIS IS MERELY PART

Naval and Coast Fortifications Also Will Be Materially Strengthened By Government Now.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.—A war budget of more than eleven billion dollars to pay army and navy costs during the fiscal year 1919 was faced today by congress, when the government's estimates were presented. The sum represents only th strictly military expenses that can be estimated so far in advance and is more than two and a half billion larger than the similar appropriation made for the year 1917-1918. So far as the estimates show it provides only for raising and maintaining an army of 1,500,000 men and carrying out naval and coast fortification increase projects already authorized.

The chief item in the budget is for three military establishments of the army, to cost $6,615,936,553, an increase of $1,365,907,609 over the total of army appropriations made at the last session. The only means of determining the size of the army provided for is in the estimate of $1,.003,933,676 for pay. This is $159,294,.555 greater than appropriations obtained last session for the pay of 62,.000 officers and 1,.1,300 enlisted men of the line and 398,00 enlisted men of the various auxiliary corps.

Staff Officers.

The estimates call for staff officers as follows:

General staff 347, adjutant generals department 281, inspector general 246, engineers 400, ordnance 2,000, quartermaster 8,300, medical 14,000, judge advocate general 300, signal corps (including aviation) 11,941; with these large staff increases and foreign service pay increases total nearly $80,.000,000 also estimated for, it appears clear that the total increase in the pay item of $159,249,558, does not cover any material extension of the Fortifications estimates take second of 1,500.00 men.

Fortifications estimatestaks second place with a total of $3,332,445,122, or an increase of $1,155,102,374 over appropriations obtained last year. The navy is third with a total estimate of $1,030,860,500, a decrease of $552,977,357.

The naval figures probably do not include, however, new ships that will be asked for when building facilities are available.

Baker's Estimate.

Striking items of Secretary Baker's estimates are $5,116,018 for additional civil employes at the war department, $2,000,000 for the military information section of the general staff, doubling the present appropriation; $1,138,907,.609 for the signal corps, which is $399,172,648 in excess of the existing appropriation, including the special $640,000,000 aviation measure; $2,.224,335,000 for army transportation and supplies, an increase of $324,000,.000, mostly for clothing and camp equipment; $28,755,991 for the purchase of cavalry and military horses, a decrease of $37,355,000 and showing restrictions placed upon the use of animals for the army in France due to transportation difficulties; $157,.111,894 for the medical department, to include $17,800,00 for new motor ambulances and $111,000,00 for medical and hospital supplies, also $24,.000,000 for veterinarian supplies, the total being an increase of $26,331,.894; $135,000,000 for engineer equipment for troops, which includes the gas and flame devices, starrockets, hand grenades, and signal lights of all kinds; $892,000,000 for engineer operations in the field, an increase of $600,000,000 and covering bridge, railway and road building and operating equipment; $390,000,000 for ammunition, an increase of $175,000,000; $29,.300,000 for ordnance repairs which covers the expenses of operating the great base arsenal in France; $237,.144,00 for the purchase of machine guns; $75,550,000 for armored cars. A new item is $4,500,000 for arms and ammunition for the home guards and $6,018,000 is asked to conduct civilian training camps.

Military Academy.

For the military academy a total of $5,713,254 is sought, some $4,000,.000 being for expenditure on buildings and grounds.

Secretary Daniels estimates for the navy show that the store of gun and ammunition is rapidly being gathered and that estimates have been reduced in many particulars under appropriations received last year. The chief increase is in pay, the total being $213,229,5.., against $126,532,448. Provisions also call for more than $64,.485,353, against $41,885,935. Marine corps pay estimates have risen to $22,153,370, againts $13,531,802.

Naval aviation calls for $94,000,000, an increase of more than $30,000,000; for arming naval vessels and merchant ships $38,309,523 is asked, against $74,593,523 obtained during the last session; the torpedo item is reduced from $12,291,.80 to $1,000,.000; raising ordnance supplies from $1,417,000 to $33,000,000.

Building Naval Station.

A new item is $2,000,000 for the construction of a naval station in the Virgin Islands, recently taken over by the United States and another $1,.000,000 is asked for extension of facilities for proving ordnance. In both these items new language is proposed which would authorize the president to take immediate possession of any land or appurtenances necessary and which cannot be purchased within the appropriations at prices to be determined by him as just. Should that price not be satisfactory to the owner, 75 per cent of the sum determined would be paid over at once, with authority granted to sue the United States for additional payment.

Under the ordnance appropriations xthe new language is inserted to make the items available in supplying guns, ammunition and reserve ordnance stores for vessels authorized under the three year program, indicating the department's intention to press for the completion of that progrom which has been held up by war heads for destroyers and merchant craft.

Public Works.

Under the heading of public works the navy department asks the following appropriations for various yards and stations: Portsmouth, N. H., $469,000; Boston,. $75,000; New York, $1,600,000; Philade.. $2,400,000; Washington, D. C., $40,000; Norfolk Va., $3,450,000; Naval academy, $2,.275,000; marine recruiting station, Port Royal, S. C., $100,000; Charleston, S. C., $1,400,000; Key West, $25,.000; New Orleans, $450,000; Mare Island, Calif., $1,200,000; Puget Sound, Wash., $200,000; Tutuila, Samoa, $50,.000; Guam, $100,000; Guantanamo, Cuba, $200,000; naval magazine, Bingham, Mass., $30,000; Indian Head, Md., proving grounds, $160,000; Iona Island, New York, $18,000; Fort Lafayette, $26,000; torpedo station, Newport, R. I., $250,000; additional torpedo and ordnance stations (new), $250,000; training stations, Newport, $110,000; training station, San Francisco, $75,000; training station, Great Lakes, $35,000; marine barracks, Peking, China, $25,000; marine barracks, San Diego, Calif., $1,500,000; fuel depots, $750,000; operating base, Hampton Roads, $2,500,000.

An item of $500,000 is included for telegraphy extension of naval prison facilities the same plan for taking over the land or buildings needed being provided as for the Virgin Islands station and proving ground extension projects.

Maintenance and Yards.

Under maintenance, additional items for yards and stations mentioned as follows:

Yerba Bena (San Francisco harbor), $250,000; coasters harbor Island R. I., $350,000; Great Lakes, $750,.000; St. Helena and naval operating base, Virginia, $310,000; war college, Newport, $38,.850; naval gun factory, Washington (new machinery and new gun shop), $2,500,000.

In the fortifications estimates are carried items for the purchase or manufacture of heavy and field ordnance of all types, and the majority of the army's artillery equipment is provided under this heading. Two items for cannon totalling $2,897,000,.000, make up the buik of the estimate. The provision for heavy mobile artillery includes an item of $310,500,000 and one ammunition item is for $93,000,000. Under engineering provisions, $60,000 is asked for the protection of the shore line of Sandy Hook reservation.

An item of $1,533,000 is carried for fortifications in the insular possessions.

Soldiers Injured In Wreck Are Not In Serious Shape

By Associated Press.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 3.—The twenty-two privates of the 86th division of the national army and four civilians who suffered minor injuries when a special troop train on the Illinois Central was derailed last night near Granger, Ill., were reported in no danger today.

About 800 soldiers were returning to Camp Grant after a two-day holiday in Chicago when the accident occurred, one car being overturned.

AMERICAN TROOPS KILL THIRTY-THREE MEXICANS ON BORDER

By Associated Press.

Indio, Tex., Dec. 3.—One American cavalryman, a Mexican foreman of an American cattle ranch and 35 Mexicans were killed in a battle which occurred early Saturday morning at Buena Vista, a small hamlet on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The dead:

Private Riggs, Eighth Cavalry, sanitary detachment.

Justo Gonzales, foreman of the Tigner Cattle Ranch.

Private Noriel, Troop K, was slightly wounded.

The bandits, 200 in number under command of Shico Cano, on Friday raided the cattle ranch of J. F. Tigner, driving off a number of cattle and shooting down others in the pasture.

Call for Troops.

Tigner appealed by telegraph to Col. Langhorne, district commander at Marfa, who ordered Lieut. Leonard T. Matlack with 20 men in pursuit. Tigner, owner of the cattle, accompanied the troops.

Lieut. Matlack followed a hot trail into Mexico and at Bueno Vista the bandits attempted to ambush him. The lieutenant rode through the ambush into the midst of the bandits, his men killing 35 and wounding many more. The Mexicans retreated in disorder into the town. In the meantime Col. Langhorne had dispatched the machine gun troop and Troop L and I, under Captain Barnes to the scene. These engaged the bandits who fought desperately.

Many Horses Shot.

During the fighting a number of the cavalrymen's horses were shot from under them as was also that of Tigner who mounted behind a soldier, joined in the pursuit of the bandits after the attempted ambush. In crossing a deep ditch the cattleman was jolted from the horse and was not found for several hours after the fight.

The carcasses of the stolen cattle were found in the streets of Buena Vista when the last of the bandits retreated across the river into Mexico.

Col. Langhorne arrived here tonight from Marfa and assumed command of the situation.

All the troops have returned to the American side of the Rio Grande.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS LEGISLATIVE KEYNOTE IN MESSAGE TUESDAY

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Sixty-Fifth Congress reconvened today for its second and "long" session, with the leaders prepared to stay here until next autumn.

The keynote of the legislative program will be sounded Tuesday by President Wilson in his opening address to be delivered in the house chamber at 12:30 p. m. at a joint session. It will be the presidents first appearance before Congress since the night meeting of April 2, at the opening of the special sesson called to permit him to ask for a declaration of war against Germany.

Perfunctory Session.

As in the special war session which ended October 6, prosecution of the war is the principal task facing the legislators. Todays' opening meeting was as usual brief and perfunctory, accompanied by the ordinary scenes of a new session—handshaking and other felicitations with well filled galleries and much bustle and confusion. After appointment of committees by both bodies to notify President Wilson and each other of their presence for duty and fixing their daily meeting hour at 12 o'clock, the senate and house adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to members who died during the recess—Senator Husting of Wisconsin and Representative Martin of Illinois.

President Will Lead.

President Wilson in his address, it is understood, will urge congress to confine its work strictly to measures for the successful and speedy prosecution of the war. There is a general disposition among the leaders of both sides to depend upon him to take the lead in proposing the war measures and to give him all the non-partisan support possible.

While the question of declaring war upon Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's allies, is being agitated in congress, there is a general disposition to follow the wishes of the executive branch of the government which is understood to oppose any change in policy at this time.

President Wilson's address was in the hands of the printers today. While it is practically complete it is being held open for any changes until a short time before delivery.

Arrangements will be made tomorrow for a joint session, probably Wednesday, to hear President Wilson deliver his address, expected to largely define the legislative program.

Organization of both senate and house under Democratic control having been effected at the special session, both bodies were ready to plunge into the mass of waiting business. Legislation, however, is not expected to get into full swing until next month, after the Christmas recess, although there is some agitation to forego the holiday.

Flood of Bills.

Tomorrow will come the initial flood of bills, resolutions and petitions. Among the latter are many petitions accumulated during the recess, demanding the expulsion of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin for alleged disloyalty. His speech last September at St. Paul, Minn., was considered today by the senate privileges and elections committee in connection with a sub-committee's investigation.

General, miscellaneous legislation is to come immediately before congress, possibly including some measures affecting this country's course in the war in view of widespread sentiment among returning members for declarations of war against Germany's allies, Austro-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Congress is expected, however, to follow the views of the President in this respect.

Appropriation measures will require much time. Fourteen general and probably several special supply bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, as well as estimates of additional money for present war needs, are to be considered, probably immediately after New Year's. Two bills, the legislative, executive and judicial and District of Columbia measures, already are under preparation.

May Reach Fifty Billions.

With $21,390,000,000 already appropriated for the present fiscal year's needs, many members believe that, with forthcoming appropriations, the fifty-billion-dollar mark may be reached for two years of war.

New war revenue legislation is not scheduled for active consideration for a month or more. A deficit of $3,.906,000,000 in this year's expenditures remains to be provided for.

Political affairs will come in for much consideration during the session, with considerable speechmaking in view of general congressional elections next fall at which thirty-two senators, nineteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans and the entire house membership are to be chosen. Many members believe politics campaign necessities may shorten the session.

The Democrats start the session in control of both senate and house with 53 Democratic senators against 43 Republicans, with one seat—Senator Husting's—vacant. In the house the Democrats have 216 members, the Republicans 213, with five independents and one seat vacant.

Several New Members.

Several new members joined the house today, Representative Lufkin, Republican, of the sixth Massachusetts district succeeding Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, who resigned; Representative Beshlin, Democrat, of the twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district, succeeding former Representative Bleakley, Republican, who resigned, and Representative Merritt, Republican, of the fourth Connecticut, succeeding Representative Ebenezer Hill, Republican, deceased.

Important war legislation expected to come before the present session includes measures to give the President further authority, especially over enemy aliens. Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal military training, and measures to meet labor conditions.

Chief among the domestic concerns are prohibition and woman suffrage. Senator Sheppard's proposed constitutional amendment, whose submission was approved August 1st by the senate 65 to 20, will be pressed in the house, while both sides will be urged to approve submission of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage, which has been favorably reported to the senate calendar. Speaker Clark soon will appoint a chairman for the new, special house committee on woman suffrage.

Important general legislation pending because of its exclusion from the last special war session are the Webb bill permitting exporters to combine in foreign trade, which has twice passed the house and is the senate's unfinished business; the Shields water-power development bill; the Walsh-Pittman oil and coal land leasing measure, and the Colombian treaty, proposing payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia.

Civil Rights Bill.

The administration soldiers and sailors civil rights bill, which passed the house last session but failed to get through the senate soon will be taken up by the senate judiciary committee. It operates in the nature of moratorium, suspending court processes against members of the American military forces. Other unfinished war legislation includes Senator Chamberlain's resolution to subject aliens to the draft; Senator Calder's bills for daylight saving and expeditious naturalization of aliens, and Senator Pomerene's bills, to enforce government control of iron and steel products and for reclamation of physically unfit men from military service.

Revision of second class postage rates for publications also promises to be agitated during the session.

Creation of a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, which President Wilson prevented during the last session, will be urged by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and other Republicans. The proposal of Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee for a single committee to control war appropriations also is pending.

Will Watch Estimate.

Closer scrutiny of appropriations and departmental estimates, during the present session is generally predicted, with efforts to prevent extravagance while at the same time providing adequate funds for war needs.

Spectacular features during the session are regarded as possible developments from the agitation against Senator La Follette and others because of their opposition to some war legislation. He and Senator Hardwick Georgia have announced their intention to seek repeal of the draft law, while Senators La Follette and Sherman of Illinois have peace resolutions pending before the senate foreign relations committee.

Within the next few days President Wilson is expected to send to the senate nominations of many military and civil officers appointed during the recess or who failed of confirmation at the last session.

KEMP WILL HEAD COMMITTEE TO GO TO CAPITAL SOON

Special to The Times.

Dallas, Dec. 1.— For the purpose of meeting with representatives of manufacturers and business men of various sections of the United States, and with legislative representatives, a committee of Texas business men and manufacturers named by J. A. Kemp, of Wichita Falls, president of the Buy It Made in Texas Association, will go to Washington within a short time. This committee will primarily discuss interpretations and charges in the excess profits tax law, which at the present time is known to be under consideration by national legislative leaders for changes.

The recent meeting of manufacturers in Austin, which made a study of the tax law, developed the information that any suggestions made by representative bodies for changes, would be carefully considered by the congressional committee which will meet in ragard to the law. The Texas committee will go to Washington with this in view.

As a direct effect of the Austin meeting, the committee will take to Washington with it the view that certain equalizations are necessary to make the interpretations and application of the law thoroughly adequate. Other bodies from various sections of the nation will send representatives to Washington also, it is learned. It is practically certain that some changes will be made in the law, following these suggestions.

PERKINS-SNIDER REPORTED MAKING 100 BARRELS HOUR

From Monday's Daily.

The Perkins-Snider well on the Serrien lease which was reported in Sunday's Times as a two-thousand-bailed day's Times as a two-thousand-barrel hour since Friday night.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company's Serrien No. 17 is a five-hundred-barrel well.

The Panhandle Refining Company's Ramming-Keim No. 2, is making fifty barrels and the Adams Oil Company's Ramming 7, 20 barrels.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company's Hugh Reilly No. 40, is making 50 barrels and Hugh Reilly No. 43, 20 barrels after being shot.

There have been a number of smaller wells completed in the Burkburnett shallow district, upon which detailed reports have not been received.

PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Tells Joint Session Of House And Senate That Nation's Chief Business Is Crushing The Power Of Germany's Autocratic Ruler

Tremendous Applause Greets President As He Delivers Message

The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Declaration of war with Austria Hungary was recommended to congress today by President Wilson.

Immediate war with Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other allies, the president told congress he did not believe necessary at this time because they do not yet stand in the direct path of necessary action.

Immediate war against Austria, even though she be only Germany's vassal and not her own mistress, the president declared was necessary because the central powers must be considered as one and because the war can be conducted successfully in no other way.

Giving plain warning, however, that he would not hesitate to ask for declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria when he considered it necessary, the president said:

"We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where the immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others."

Coming of Peace.

Peace, the president told congress, can come only when the Prussian military autocracy is beaten down; when the German people make peace with the world through rulers the world can trust, when they make reparation for the wrongs their present rulers have done and when the enslaved people of Belgium, northern France and the Balkans have been set free.

Germany's declaration that she is fighting a war of self-defense against deliberate aggression, the president in ringing words declared "wantonly false" and he reiterated anew that no one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peace enterprise of Germany.

Of those who speak of peace without the overthrow of Germany's military autocracy, the president declared:

"I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten."

No War On Civil Germany.

Declaring anew that the United States has no war on Germany's skill, enterprise or commercial achievements, the president declared that the United States became Germany's enemy only when she started out to dominate the world by force of arms. Stating again the war objects of the United States and those which he believed to be those of the allies, the president declared:

The developments in Russia, the president dismissed in a few words:

"The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same dark falsehoods" he said, "that have kept the German people in the dark and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be utterly too plainly or too often."

Accompanying his recommendation for a declaration of war on Austria the president in no uncertain terms told congress it must make adequate provision to protect the nation against the alien enemies. He declared it should create "a very definite and particular control" over all persons entering or leaving the United States. Violations of the proclamation covering enemy alien activity, he declared, should be punished by penitentiary sentences for women as well as men. Among the recommendations for legislation connected with the war the president included more laws to control profiteering. Th law of supply and demand, the president declared, had been replaced by the law "of unrestrained selfishness." To congress itself the president made a plea for economy in government expenditure.

Appeal to Congress.

The president closed with an appeal to congress to devote its entire energies to legislation for winning the war and reiterated the disinterested war policy of the United States, seeking only for the preservation of liberty and democracy.

"A supreme moment of history has come," said the president in conclusion. "The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to clear heights of His Own justice and mercy."

A wild demonstration greeted the president's recommendation that war be declared against Austria-Hungary. Senators and representatives arose in their seat and cheered and applauded while visiting member of the diplomatic corps smiled and applauded.

Senators La Follette and Gore, however, remained in their seats and did not applaud.

Outburst of Applause.

Another outburst of applause greeted the president's declaration that reparation mus be made for the damage done by the German army. Again the assembled lawmakers jumped to their feet and applauded vigorously for several seconds.

Apparently to emphasize that Turkey and Bulgaria should not at this time be made new belligerents, the president paused after his statements, regarding those nations. The diplomatic corps exchanged whispers.

DELIVERS ANOTHER HISTORIC MESSAGE



WOODROW WILSON

"I believe that I speak for them (the American people) when I say two things:

"First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the intolerable face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience, or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations: and second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes when we can discuss peace—when the German people have spoken whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends."—Woodrow Wilson.

irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong.

It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula 'no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities' just because this crusade formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

"But the fact that a wrong has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friend.

Must Show Autocracy.

"Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claim to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can Right be set up as arbiter and peace maker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Business to Win War.

"Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate part is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resourse we possess, whether of men, or money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved, I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon conscience and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

"Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we do not judge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science, and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had, or did not have, the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment, when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy people of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungaria, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

As to Austria-Hungary.

"We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to re-arrange the Austria-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose to or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustices and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties. And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold sacred throughout our life as a nation.

"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as WELL AS THE FACT of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

"The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people in this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things, sooner or later cure itself, by processes which woud assuredly set in.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide-awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere, throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this mid-day hour of the world's life.

Upset Peace of World.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset, the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union or purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to which I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude towards the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality or rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly.

Austria Met, Vassal.

Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the macts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the central powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

Must Extend Legislation.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

"Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the presidential proclamation relating to alien enemies promulgated under Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restrictions upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Price Fixing.

"Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to

(Continued on page 4.)

BOTH HOUSES ARE READY TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA, SAY LEADERS

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 4.—Chairman Flood of the House foreign affairs committee, announced that he would introduce a war resolution tomorrow morning, call the foreign affairs committee together tomorrow afternoon and predicted the resolution ought to pass both houses of congres by Friday night.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The senate will be ready to pass a resolution next Friday declaring war against Austria, Senator Martin, a majority leader announced today. The resolution probably will be drafted at the state department. Some debate, but no considerable opposition, is expected. Chairman Flood plans to call the House foreign affairs committee together tomorrow.

Supreme Secrecy Holds Sway Until Moment of Delivery of Document

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The international character of President Wilson's address which will be delivered to Congress at 12:30 o'clock today is indicated by the fact that the government already has placed it for simultaneous publication in practically every capital in the warld.

Although the address was not entrusted in advance to American newspapers or news distributing associations, it has already been placed with the London office of Reuter's, the principal European news distributing agency, which in turn is to supply others in Europe. Indirectly, the address will get to Berlin and to the other Central Power capitals. Its world wide distribution is also evidenced by the fact that it will be available for publication today in China and Japan.

In Francis' Hands.

The fact that the government also has taken steps to have the document placed in the hands of Ambassador Francis in Petrograd is taken as an indication that the president's address will deal also with the situation in Russia.

The secrecy which has been thrown around the address here in Washington, while it was being transmitted by cable and wireless all over the world, prevailed up to the last moment.

All that was said at the White House executive offices in response to inquiries was that the address was "reasonably long." All officials disclaim knowledge of its contents. The president it is understood practically finished the document last Saturday. On that day the public printer called at the White House, as is the custom, to get the document in person and it was taken to the government's great printing plant to be turned out, with all precautions against "leaks" which the government has established for confidential documents there.

Giving Out Copies.

Today officials prepared to give out copies to newspapers and press associations at the moment the president began speaking in the hall of the House.

While it was generally supposed that the president intended to touch upon the war and the international situation as a matter of course, no one suspected it would be made the occasion for a pronouncement deemed worthy of being distributed throughout the world through agencies of the government, itself.

The opinion of administration congressmen, who have made official inquiries, has been that the president did not intend to recommend a declaration of war on Germany's allies.

In the Russian situation, officials declare that the president's policy was to deal tolerantly with Russia in her time of distress and not to adopt any harsh measures which it was feared might in the end alienate the Russian people.

COMPLETE TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE GIVEN TO CONGRESS AS IT DEALS WITH WORLD PROBLEMS

Washington, Dec. 4.—Following is the complete text of the message delivered in person by President Woodrow Wilson to the joint session of the House and Senate of the reconvened session of the Sixty-Fifth Congress:

Message of the President.

"Gentlemen of the Congress.

"Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to recall or even to summarize those events.

"The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive department. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight towards definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question when shall we consider the war won?

American People Know.

"From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it.

"As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisy, thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there filing themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomnitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

"But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible and they wish to know how closely our thoughts runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient, but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to the mwhat our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

"I believe that I speak for them when I say two things:

FIRST, THAT THIS INTOLERABLE THING OF WHICH THE MASTERS OF GERMANY HAVE SHOWN US THE UGLY FACE, THIS MENACE OF COMBINED INTRIGUE AND FORCE WHICH WE NOW SEE SO CLEARLY AS THE GERMAN POWER, A THING WITHOUT CONSCIENCE OR HONOR OR CAPACITY FOR COVENANTED. PEACE, MUST BE CRUSHED, AND IF IT BE NOT UTTERLY BROUGHT TO AN END, AT LEAST SHUT OUT FROM THE FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE OF THE NATIONS; AND SECOND, THAT WHEN THIS THING AND ITS POWER ARE INDEED DEFEATED AND THE TIME COMES THAT WE CAN DISCUSS PEACE—WHEN THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE SPOKESMEN WHOSE WORD WE CAN BELIEVE AND WHEN THOSE SPOKESMEN ARE READY IN THE NAME OF THEIR PEOPLE TO ACCEPT THE COMMON JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS AS TO WHAT SHALL BE THE BASIS OF LAW AND OF COVENANT FOR THE LIFE OF THE WORLD—WE SHALL BE WILLING AND GLAD TO PAY THE FULL PRICE FOR PEACE AND PAY IT UNGRUDGINGLY. WE KNOW WHAT THAT PRICE WILL BE. IT WILL BE, FULL, IMPARTIAL JUSTICE— JUSTICE DONE AT EVERY POINT AND TO EVERY NATION THE FINAL SETTLEMENT MUST AFFECT, OUR ENEMIES AS WELL AS OUR FRIENDS.

"You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They are daily growing more audible, more articulate, more persuasive and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the