Wichita Weekly Times

Vol. XXIV. WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, AS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915 Number 42

DEFENSE SHOWS ITS HAND IN GRAHAM COURT HOUSE SHOOTING

E. W. FRY AND R. M. TODD TELL STORY OF SHOOTING

FRY MAKES GOOD DEFENSE WITNESS

HOLDS TO DETAILS OF DIRECT TESTIMONY UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION

TODD CORROBORATES HIM

Fry Unable to Explain Why Party Took Cartridges to a "Friendly Hold-Up"

The defense has put its cards on the table in the Fry trial. E. W. Fry himself after being on the stand Tuesday afternoon, was cross examined Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon R. M. Todd, mentioned as Fry's "first lieutenant" was on the stand, giving a version of the case that agreed strictly with that of E. W. Fry.

Judge Fry told a story that was logical, well connected and, considered by itself, quite plausible. Perhaps the most interesting statement he made was when he declared that he himself was at the court house and took part in the shooting. With him, he declared, were Pete Fry and Pat Carlton, no one else. He swore that he had arranged with Cherryholmes for the "friendly hold-up" and Todd in turn swore that he had arranged matters with Dollins.

The stories of both Todd and Fry conflict with the State's theory and with the testimony of State witnesses at every turn. They both deny that any offer of money was made and they both affirm that Ed Johnson was in the plot, hand and glove; Fry admitted, however, that he was to pay Lischke $300.

The cross examination of Judge Fry occupied about two hours this morning. Judge Martin took the witness over all the testimony that he gave on direct examination and for the most part Fry handled himself as well as he did on direct examination. He declared that he did not understand that he was violating the law when he went to the court house, masked and armed, although Judge Martin had brought out that the defendant had read and studied law for a number of years.

The State dwelt with emphasis upon the fact that, although the "hold-up" was to be "friendly" Judge Fry and the others went to the scene with loads in their pistols. When asked why he did this, Judge Fry said he could give no reason.

On the whole, Judge Fry made a much better witness than the defendant usually does in such cases. The directness and promptness of his responses and the marked frankness of his testimony were features that no doubt made a favorable impression upon the jury.

The name of Judge G. W. Akin was mentioned during Judge Fry's testimony when the State asked the defendant if he did not know that legal means were at hand which he could have employed to obtain the papers he wanted. He replied that he had been informed that Judge Akin had been conferring with County Judge Stinson and that friends had warned him about Judge Akin's attitude. He said, however, that he believed Judge Akin would give him a fair trial and he considered Judge Akin his friend.

Judge Fry declared that when he fired, it was in defense of himself and his brother and Pat Carlton. He said that he shot at Cherryholmes, but he did not know who hit the officer.

Todd's direct examination was concluded at 2:40. At 3:30 his cross examination was still in progress. He testified that he was near the Belmont Hotel at the time the shooting took place.

The court room continues to be crowded daily and the number of women in attendance is larger than any previous trial in this county.

CONDUCT OF WITNESS.

Judge Fry took the stand shortly after three o'clock Tuesday afternoon and remained until court adjourned at five o'clock, when his direct examination ended.

The witness answered all questions with a directness and promptness that was notable and had himself well in hand at all times. At times he allowed his hand to play over his mouth and chin, and at other times sat with arms folded, facing his attorneys as they questioned him, then turning his head to look at the jury as he answered. His answers were mostly spontaneous and given with little hesitation and the feeling prevailed among attorneys who followed his examination closely, that he had been a good witness for the defense. Judge Taylor did most of the questioning of Fry.

That portion of Fry's testimony which appeared in The Times Tuesday dealt with the defendant's life, official record, with his efforts to get the records, his asking Todd to help him, the latter's visit to Brown, the later visit of the witness himself to Brown and the conversation which Fry said he had with Cherryholmes in the cistern shed at the court house, in which he testified that Cherryholmes suggested the "friendly hold-up" and advised Fry and the others to come masked.

HIS TALK WITH CHERRYHOLMES.

According to the story which Fry related, Cherryholmes gave several suggestions as to the execution of this hold-up, telling Fry not to let them load the guns and how many men to use. Cherryholmes suggested Ed Johnson as a good man to use, according to Fry.

E. W. Fry, Pete Fry and Carlton were the only ones at the court house when the shooting occurred, and all three shot when Cherryholmes opened fire. Judge Fry said he did not know which one of them fired the shot that struck Cherryholmes. He declared that he himself did not shoot until he believed that the lives of himself and his brother and Carlton were in danger.

A noticeable feature of Fry's testi- freely admitted the concocting of freely admitted the concocting of the plan to get the records, the determination to go masked and the other details which, it might appear at first blush, reflected no great credit upon himself. He was firm in his declaration that when he went to the court house with the others he believed everything was "all right" that Lischke would be permitted to come over and open the vault and that he could then go inside and examine the records he wanted to see.

Some of the sharpest clashes in which counsel have yet indulged occurred when Judge Martin objected to certain questions, but for the most part the defense did its questioning unhindered.

TESTIMONY AS TO CHERRYHOLMES.

After telling of going to see Cherryholmes and arranging for the "friendly hold-up," the witness said that Cherryholmes suggested that four men be brought, two to conduct the supposed hold-up and two to work the vault. He said Cherryholmes suggested that Ed Johnson would be a good man to use in the "hold-up."

"Cherryholmes also said to be sure and have the guns unloaded, and I said we would," said Judge Fry, "he asked what guns we had, and I told him. He said to be sure about the guns, as somebody might get nervous and there would be an accident, and I told him I would attend to it. The next day I saw Johnson and talked to him and told him what we wanted to do and asked his help; he said all right, that he would help up. That was in the morning. He returned to my office late in the afternroon and we discussed matters for sometime. He agreed to go to the court house and see Cherryholmes and find out about it. He came back in about 25 minutes and said Cherryholmes and Dollins had gone to supper but that he would see them after supper.

ED JOHNSON MENTIONED.

"I saw him again that night. He was disguised when he came to see me. He had a red bandanna handkerchief with holes cut in it, over his face and wore a cape or cloak over his shoulders and he had on a sort of skirt or apron, I couldn't say which. He got to my house about twelve o'clock. He told us everything was all right. Myself, Pat Carlton, Todd, Pete and Lischke were present. He suggested that we go about 2:30 or 3 o'clock. He came into a room of my house where there was no light and called us in there."

"Did Lischke understand that this was to be a friendly hold-up?"

"Yes, sir."

Judge Fry explained about the visit of R. Y. Black, a State witness, saying Lischke thought it might help him in opening the coutr house vault if he could first examine the safe in the store wherer Black worked.

"When did you first learn that Carlton would be there?"

"That night. Nothing had been said about him before. He came over with Todd."

IN MASKS AND OVERALLS.

"Did Todd give you any information about the night watchman, Gatlin?"

"Yes, he said he had talked to Gatlin and that he was with us and that he had made a date with Gatlin and would see him soon by appointment and see if everything was all right. Todd left about ten or fifteen minutes before the rest; Pete, Pat Carlton and Ed Johnson left together. We were to meet at the back of the skating rink. Lischke and I left about five minutes after the others and they were there when we arrived and Carlton told me Todd had just said he would come and let us know if anything was wrong.

"We all had on masks and wore overalls. I had on a pair of overalls and had a sofa pillow stuffed into it. Johnson had on a red handkerchief, Todd and Lischke were not masked; Ed Johnson, Pete, Pat Carlton and I had on masks. I told Pete and Pat to be sure and take the cartridges out of their guns and throw the safety on and they did, and I did so myself.

TELLS OF GIVING SIGNAL.

"We waited about fifteen minutes for Todd and when he didn't show up, Johnson and I decided things were all right. Pat, Pete and I went to the court house; Johnson and Lischke stayed at the skating rink; Johnson said they would stay until they knew it was all right. Then we went to the court house."

"How far is it to the court house from where you were?"

"About 150 yards. We got to the court house and went around to the cistern and stopped and I knocked on the top of the cistern. That was the signal."

"Whom were you signalling?"

"Tom Cherryholmes. They got up right away. I could see their forms moving through the judge's office and walk out down the path (north) and then turn across (east) toward us. Tom Cherryholmes was two or three steps in the lead, coming toward us.

"THROW UP YOUR HANDS!"

"Carlton said, 'throw up your hands.'" Witness did not remember whether Carlton used the epithet attributed to him by Cherryholmes.

"Cherryholmes said, 'I'll never do it.' I said, 'put up your hands, boys, it's Fry.'

"Cherryholmes shot and hit Pete Fry. I ran to Pete and hollered to stop shooting. Then Pat Carlton fell. I loaded my gun and started shooting. Pete was shooting from where he was on the ground. I don't know who shot Cherryholmes. I was standing close to Pete's head. Pat fell on his hands and knees and he was still shooting. Pat Carlton fired the first shot at them."

The witness described the location of himself, Pat Carlton and Pete with reference to the cistern and the court house. He said he emptied his revolver, eight shots.

SAYS DOLLINS RAISED HANDS.

"What did Dollins do when you said to put up your hands?"

"He put up his hands, holding his shotgun up, like this."

Continuing, the witness said that Pete was not badly hurt and that he and Pete carried Carlton, who seemed to be badly wounded. They put their arms around him and carried him between them, going out of the court house yard, over the fence in a southeasterly direction to the Presbyterian church. Just as they got to the fence, they heard somebody shoot from the place where the shooting had been and witness heard a bullet whiz over his head.

CARLTON FORCED TO STOP.

"We got across to the Presbyterian church and Carlton says, 'I can't go any farther' and he let go our hands and dropped; then Pete turned sick. We laid Carlton on the church steps and I heard someone walking like they were coming after us. I thought somebody was after us and I thought they would kill us, as I didn't have a load left in my gun. We decided to leave Carlton at the church and go home and get my shotgun. We went home and I bathed Pete's wound; he didn't seem badly hurt, was bleeding a good deal. When I went for the shotgun, my wife saw me and grabbed me. I told her what the trouble was, that Carlton was wounded and she wouldn't let me go. Then we heard Pat coming in."

"When you went to the court house were you expecting any trouble?"

"I certainly was not. We went for the purpose of getting a copy of the auditors' report and to see the list of names signed to those checks."

"Were you expecting anything to happen?"

"We certainly were not."

"Why weren't you?"

"We had been assured that Cherryholmes and Dollins were good friends of ours and would let us see the papers."

"Did you intend to destroy any of the papers?"

"I certainly did not."

"State how the vault was to be opened."

DENIES LISCHKE WAS THERE.

"Lischke was to work the combination and I was to go inside, shut the door; I brought an electric light globe in my pocket in case there wasn't one inside. Lischke was to leave as soon as he opened the safe, as that was all he was there for."

"Was Lischke or Todd present?"

"No."

"Were you expecting a shot from Cherryholmes or Dollins?"

"No."

"Were you expecting to fire at anyone?"

"No."

The witness said he did not shoot until he believed that himself, his brother, Pete and Pat Carlton were in danger of death or serious bodily harm. He said he would not have fired had he not believed this.

"Did you have any ill feeling against Cherryholmes or Dollins when you went there?"

"I did not."

(Continued on Page 6)

DOCTORS ADJOURN SEMI-ANNUAL MEET

MINERAL WELLS MAN CHOSEN PRESIDENT AND THAT CITY MEETING PLACE

NEARLY 200 IN ATTENDANCE

Banquet Held Last Night and Doctors Heard Address From Former Judge

Concluding an interesting session yesterday afternoon, at which a number of instructing papers were read, the visiting physicians in attendance at the Northwest Texas Medical Association, were taken for an automobile ride over the city and to Lake Wichita returning to enjoy a feast of good things provided by the local reception committee. This feature of the occasion included a light banquet, some splendid music and a vaudeville program that was greatly enjoyed by all in attendance.

At the evening session of the association Judge P. A. Martin was the principal speaker, delivering an address on "Medical Expert Testimony." Judge Martin paid a splendid tribute to the medical profession, eulogizing its members fo rtheir conscientious regard for duty. In this connection he made some valuable suggestions as to the duty of the physician and deplored the practice of importing expert testimony in the trial of cases, declaring that such practice should be prohibited by law. Judge Martin was given close attention during the course of his remarks, which were liberally applauded.

Dr. Joe E. Daniel also spoke at the evening session, discussing "Medical Life Insurance." The address brought out many interesting and instructive points and received interested attention on the part of the hearers.

Quite a umber of physicians came in last night and the attendance today almost reached the two hundred mark.

The Northwest Texas Medical Association concluded its work here at noon today, following the selection of officers and the location for the next meeting, which will be held the second Tuesday in October.

Mineral Wells was selected as the next meeting place and the following officers of the association were elected:

Dr. J. H. Eastland of Mineral Wells, President.

Dr. C. F. Young of Bowie, vice president.

Dr. R. A. Duncan of Graham, secretary.

The committee on resolutions composed of Dr. H. H. Key of Jacksboro, Dr. C. B. Williams of Mineral Wells and Dr. C. F. Young of Bowie, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"We your committee on resolutions of thanks to the Wichita County Medical Society and the citizens of Wichita Falls, beg to report as follows:

"Whereas, we feel that we have enjoyed a most helpful, entertaining and interesting scientific program, as well as a most hospitable social session, be it

"Resolved that we extend to them our most sincere thanks for the interest taken in the good of the society while in its midst."

During the progress of the forenoon session papers were read by Dr. M. M. Walker of Wichita Falls; Dr. I. D. Russell, of Petrolia; Dr. R. A. Duncan, of Graham; Dr. A. D. Patillo, of Electra; Dr. C. H. McCollum, of Fort Worth; Dr. T. C. Terrell of Fort Worth and Dr. C. B. William of Mineral Wells.

The session was largely attended and is said to have been the most successful in the history of the organization.

BURGLAR GOT $1.25 FROM PREACHER'S HOME

Money, However, Belonged to Guest Who Found Clothes Missing This Morning

One dollar and twenty-five cents was the sum burglars, breaking into the residence of Dr. A. L. Andrews, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, Tuesday evening, received for their trouble. Miss Andrews, Miss Simpson Will Andrews and C. V. Durland had motored to Electra for Dr. Andrews, who conducted services there last night. Mr. Durland was spending the night at the Andrews home and on the party's return late in the evening the two young men retired in a downstairs room. A back door was left unlocked and through this the intruder entered, it is supposed, as no screens or windows were damaged.

When getting up time came this morning neither Mr. Andrews nor Mr. Durland could find their clothes. About this time the neighbors discovered various articles of clothing hung on the latticed fence at the rear of the Andrews residence and terminated the search. Money seems to have been the object of the person or persons entering the house, ninety-five cents in change being taken from Mr. Durland's pocket and a small purse belonging to Miss Andrews, containing thirty cents was missing. The watches and other valuables in the young men's clothes were untouched, as was three dollars in Will Andrews' inside vest pocket. Nothing else was missing from any of the rooms.

RUSSIANS ENDANGER AUSTRIAN RIGHT

RUSSIANS CLAIM TO HAVE ROUTED ENEMY IN DESPERATE ATTACK

EXPOSING WHOLE FLANK

Russians Occupy Position Three Miles From Uzsok and Advance On Wide Front

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—After a twelve hour battle the Russians have captured another section of the mountain barrier between Galicia and Hungary. A dispatch from Lemberg, Galicia, tells of a Russian attack on the Austrian forces at Mezolabores in the East Beskid Mountains. The Austrians were forced to give ground and it is said the main mountain pass in this region, considered impregnable, had passed into the hands of the Russians.

This battle was an incident in a struggle of unusual severity along a front of more than 100 miles from Bartheld, northern Hungary, to Stry, eastern Galicia. Petrograd reports that both sides are attacking simultaneously and that the losses are heavy.

The Austrians in Bukowina and the German in the Northern Poland are making small movements which are interpreted in Petrograd as intending to force the Russians to withdraw some of their troops from the Carpathian front.

In France and Belgium only small engagements occurred yesterday. The official report from Berlin mentions several French attacks in the Meuse-Moselle region where the fighting recently has been most severe, but there the Germans made a successful resistance.

Increased activity has been noted at the Dardanelles which may foreshadow the near approach of a renewed attempt to force the straits in co-operation with land forces. Rumors persist of German warship cruising in northern waters of the North Sea.

HEAVY EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS MADE RECORD DURING MARCH

EXPORTS NEARLY DOUBLE

Italy Making Up For Lack of Takings From Germany—Year's Figures Still Behind

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 14.—Heavy takings by domestic manufacturers and heavy exports were the features of the March cotton statement of the census bureau's report made public today. The report shows that domestic manufacturers used during the month 523,959 bales exclusive of linters which is a record for monthly consumption, being 6,000 bales more than has been used in any month since the census bureau began collecting monthly statistics two and one-half years ago.

Cotton exports amounted to 1,208,578 bales or almost double what they were in March last year. The month's exports brought the total of the first eight months of the cotton year beginning in August up to 6,689,613 bales or 1,246,662 bales under last year's exports for the same period.

The war's effect on cotton exports is indicattd in Germany's takings which for the eight months have been 262,661 bales against 2,430,711 bales for the same period of last year. France have taken less than half the quantity she took last year, but Italy has more than doubled her cotton imports from the United States. Great Britain took 147,000 bales more than the same period last year. All other countries took 2,119,685 bales against 1,1606,029 bales in last year's period.

MANY ATTEND FORMAL OPENING OF CREAM BAKERY

Many attended the formal opening of the Cream Bakery in the new location on Seventh yesterday afternoon and evening and were shown through this splendidly equipped place, which is provided with the latest and most sanitary machinery that could be purchased. Not only is the baking department up to date in every way but the salesroom and confectionary department is very attractive and conveniently arranged.

Mr. Stampfil gave out as souvenirs of the occasion, a card good for a ten cent loaf of bread, something carrying with it a value, as well as a reminder of the visit. He also distributed small sample loaves of Butternut bread.

MAN KILLED IN FALL FROM OIL DERRICK AT SOUR LAKE

By Associated Press.

Sour Lake, Texas, April 14.—Ed Wells, aged 24, fell 85 feet from a derrick today and was instantly killed. He leaves a young wife and a brother and mother.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT MAKE COTTON CONTRABAND

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—The British government has decided against the placing of cotton on contraband list. Question was asked in the House of Commons this afternoon on the subject and Neil Primrose, under secretary of the foreign office, replied that after careful consideration it had been found that he military advantages to be gained by declaring cotton contraband were insufficient to render such a declaration advisable.

MASONS LAY CORNER STONE OF NEW CHURCH

Brief But Impressive Ceremonies Mark Laying Corner Stone Episcopal Church

In a short but very impressive ceremony, the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church at the corner of Tenth and Burnett was laid yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Preceding the ceremony about 100 members of the Masonic Lodge marched from their hall at the corner of Seventh and Indiana to the church site and the ceremony of that order was carried out.

For the occasion the church organ had been removed to the new building and selections of beautiful and appropriate music were rendered by the vested choir, occupying a position on the temporary floor of the new building.

Owing to a failure to make railway connection Archdeacon Crittenden who was to have delivered an address, failed to arrive and this feature of the program was omitted.

Quite a number in addition to thos participating attended the ceremony.

Market Reports

Chicago Grain Futures.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, April 14.—Wheat scored a lively advance in prices today as a result of large export sales, said to have been made yesterday at the seaboard. There was some selling later but the offerings were readily absorbed. Assertion that more moisture in the domestic winter crop belt tended to favor the bulls. After opening 3-8 to 1 1-4 higher, prices underwent reaction and then again took the upgrade. Extraordinary additional strength developed later in wheat, owing to signs of great expansion of European demand. The close here was excited. Reports of an enlargement cash demand for corn caused strength in that grain. Closing prices: Wheat, May 1.60½; July 1.29½ Sept. 1.15. Corn, May 74; July 76 1-2; Sept. 76 7-8. Oats, May 57 1-2; July 54 3-8; Sept. 46 3-8.

Fort Worth Livestock.

By Associated Press.

Fort Worth, pril 14.—Cattle receipts 300, steady; beeves $6.25 to $7.50. Hog receipts 1500, steady; heavies $7.10 to $7.15. Sheep receipts 2000, 15 cents higher.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, April 14.—Wheat No. 2 hard 1.51 to ½; No. 2 red 1.50. Corn No. 2 mixed 73 to ½. Oats No. 2 white 56 1-2 to 57.

New York Cotton Futures.

By Associated Press.

New York, April 14.—While Liverpool cables were barely up to expectations the cotton market opened steady at an unchanged price to an advance of five points today and sold about three to six points net higher during the early trading. Renewed covering by May shorts rallied the market during the middle of the morning, bringing May to 9.97, or a new high record for the season, while the general list showed net gains of from 7 to 9 points. Realizing then became more active easing prices up and the market shortly after midday was comparatively quiet. Trading was less active during the middle of the afternoon with prices fairly steady and about three points net lower. Closing prices: May 9.80; July 10.09; Oct. 10.52; Dec. 10.72; Jan. 10.77.

GERMAN

By Associated Press.

Berlin, April 14.—The German headquarters today gave out the following official statement:

"In the western theatre an attempt made by the enemy to advance at night at Berry-Au-Bac failed. Northwest of Verdun the French yesterday employed against our line a mine attack using bombs developing smoke and asphyxiating gases. Between the Meuse and the Moselle fighting continues. During a strong French attack against our Maizery-Martheville line the French penetrated our position on one narrow section, but they speedily were driven out by counter attacks. On the remainder of this front the French attack broke down. Between Combers and St. Mihiel there were only artillery duels. In the forest of Ailly three enemy attacks were repulsed. An attack on both sides of the high road between Effey and Faliery failed on the west of this road, and led to fighting at close quarters on the east of it, in which our troops retained the upper hand. In the forest of Le Petre there was no fighting and in the Bouffes a French advance on Echenpfen-Rtelkhof, southwest of Meseralo, failed. In the eastern theatre the situation remains unchanged.

WHITE RIBBONERS IN SESSION HERE

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT W. C. T. U. HOLDING THREE DAY'S SESSION HERE

BUSINESS SESSION THIS A. M

Number of Interesting Talks Made —Session Will Be Held This Evening

The Thirteenth District of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is now in convention here, meeting at the First Christian Church. This afternoon's business opened with a committee meeting at 1:30 followed by a continuation of the institute work and the regular program. Mrs. Rena M. Watts of Vernon, district president, presided at both morning and afternoon sessions. The convention was opened this morning at 9:15, the opening song being "My Mother's White Ribbon." Roll call was responded to by the delegates by a verse of Scripture.

Committees were appointed as follows: Finance, Mrs. Holcomb, district treasurer, Mrs. Prothro and Mrs. McCurdy; resolutions, Mesdames Arnold and Denny; committee on credentials, Mesdames Albright, Boyle and Bradley. The district constitution and by-laws was read by Mrs. J. W. Akin and reports were heard from the district officers and the local union.

The scope of the W. C. T. U. work, a paper written by Mrs. J. W. Kerr of Vernon, was read by Mrs. L. E. McCurdy and Mrs. G. H. Carpenter gave a vocal solo, accompanied by Miss Martin. Mrs. Megrail preceded her instructive lecture on institute work with a brief talk, relating her visit to the medical association, following with a talk devoted entirely to a consideration of scientific temperance. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Kent on the Flower Mission work and Mrs. J. A. Kemp gave an interesting and earnest talk on "What Can Be Doen to Improve the Moral Conditions of Our Town." The noontide prayer was offered by Mrs. Backus and the session closed with the singing of "It's a Long Way to Prohibition" to the air of "Tipperary."

Various phases of the temperance work and methods of interesting the young people to the branch of organizations will be discussed at the afternoon session. Mrs. T. M. Ferguson of Vernon is on the program for a paper on "Mothers' Meetings" and Mrs. Denny will discuss the work among the railroad men. Memorial services were conducted at 3:40 followed by a discussion of the official papers, The Union Signal, The Young Crusader and Texas White Ribbon. Tonight Mrs. Megrail will deliver her famous lecture, "Why Prohibition," the program to be supplemented by music and readings by local talent.

Yesterda's Sessions

The convention opened Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in executive session, the district president, Mrs. Rena M. Watts of Vernon in the chair. Mrs. Megrail opened the meeting with prayer followed by a Union song. Various business matters incidental to the convention were gone into by the committee, adjournment coming late in the afternoon.

Following the meeting of the executive committee in the afternoon an open meeting was held Tuesday evening. In the absence of Mayor Britain Rev. R. C. Miller of the First Baptist church delivered the address of welcome to the convention workers in behalf of the town. Dr. J. L. McKee of the First Presbyterian church spoke in behalf of the churches, and Mrs. F. F. Walters and Mrs. C. C. Smith gave a welcome from the missionary societies and the local union. The address of the evening, "The Importance of Being a Member of the W. C. T. U." was given by Mrs. C. B. Megrail and Mrs. McCurdy of Decatur gave a brief talk on "Why We Wear the White Ribbon." The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Ida Arnold, president of the local union. The close of the program was marked by the singing of "We're out for Prohibition" to the tune of "Dixie." The talks of the evening were all very inspiring in nature and from the interest manifested a very successful convention is to be expected.

35 PER CENT TEXAS SCHOOL CHILDREN HAVE HOOKWORMS

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, April 14.—According to the current quarterly report of the State Hookworm Commission, just compiled, 35 per cent of the 36,740 school children examined since the campaign started for the eradication of the disease, have been found infected. The disease, says the report, is more prolific in the southern part of the state—espeecially in those sections where sanitary conditions are poor.

Judge and Defense Attorney In Trial As Seen By Artist

(Drawn By Joe Mears, Jr.)



JUDGE E. W. NICHOLSON, Presiding.



R. E. TAYLOR of Henrietta, chief counsel for defense.

PROPOSAL TO "FIX" GUARDS

SATURDAY'S TESTIMONY IN FRY CASE TAKES INTERESTING TURN

DEFENSE SHOWS HAND

Man in Woman's Clothing and Mysterious Auto Trip Figure in Cross Questions

From Sunday's Daily.

With evidence by State witnesses that the defendants had sought to corrupt the court house guards and secure the records peaceably, with efforts by the defense to show that a man dressed in woman's clothing figured in the shooting, with testimony regarding the sudden and precipitate departure of an automobile for Newcastle just after the shooting, with the dramatic statements attributed to the dying deputy sheriff as to how he had done his duty, Saturday was a day of interesting and sometimes startling revelations in the trial at the court house. In this trial, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke are charged with murder in connection with the death of G. T. Cherryholmes, deputy sheriff of Young county on February 24.

The State was at bat throughout the day and when court adjourned late Saturday, a chain of circumstances involving all four of the defendants had been fairly well started. Searching cross examination of witnesses by the defense attorneys failed, in the main, to break down the testimony of the State witnesses and conflicts in testimony were quite few.

CROWD TOO BIG FOR ROOM.

The court room was crowded throughout the day and those who were unable to find seats were excluded. The crowd followed the testimony with marked interest and the court several times had to check laughter occasioned by some sally of counsel or witness.

The evidence for the State as adduced so far may be briefly summarized as follows: That the defendants working mostly through Pete Fry and Todd sought to persuade O. H. Brown of Newcastle, former sheriff to "fix" the court house guards, claiming that the refusal to permit Judge Fry or his attorneys made such action necessary; Brown testified he agreed to see the guards but instead of doing so he told Jim Reynolds what had transpired; that Cherryholmes declared before he died that he had recognized Pat Carlton by his voice and thought he recognized Todd by the latter's hat; that two masks were picked up in the court house yard next morning; that after the shooting two men, who seemed to be carrying or dragging something, stopped at the Presbyterian church near the court house; that another man who resembled Todd in general appearance and bearing passed down the same street on the opposite side shortly after, but this other man was not identified as Todd by any witness; that all of the defendants met at the home of E. W. Fry on the night before the shooting; that the statement was made by Todd that money was going to be spent by Judge Fry in an effort to get the records; that the statement was made by Todd that Judge Fry was a "blowed-up sucker" and "guilty as hell" in the forgery cases.

IMPLICATIONS OF DEFENSE.

Rivaling the State's presentations in interest and sensational elements were the implications of the defense in the questions propounded to State witnesses. Judge Taylor of the defense asked several witnesses if they had seen anyone in woman's clothing after the shooting, and he also asked some of them if they had seen Ed Johnson, a deputy sheriff, in woman's clothing.

The defense also asked questions indicating it would try to show that knowledge of the plot to get the records was more or less general and that Graham folks generally were expecting trouble.

There is little indication that the State will rest its case before Tuesday and chief interest now centers in the testimony of Riley Dollins, the guard who was at Cherryholmes' side when the latter was killed and whom, according to one State witness, the defendants were to "fix" with $500 before they went to the court house for the records.

The connection with the case of J. B. Lischke, the Fort Worth safe expert, began to be apparent Saturday when his employer at Fort Worth told of Todd coming to see the expert and of subsequent trips taken by Lischke.

AT JUDGE FRY'S HOUSE.

The connection of Judge Fry with the case became more clear Saturday also. O. H. Brown testified that Judge Fry and the other defendants came to see him at Newcastle about making things all right with Dollins and Cherryholmes; there was also evidence that the four defendants and Carlton were at Judge Fry's house the night before the shooting, and there was some indirect evidence that Judge Fry was at home when Pete Fry and Pat Carlton, both wounded, were seen by a physician at the E. W. Fry residence after the shooting.

The defense also asked some questions indicating that an automobile left hurriedly for Newcastle after the shooting and one witness was asked if Jim Reynolds, the county commissioner to whom Brown confided his conversations with the defendants, and Former Sheriff Brown, were not in the car. The witness could not say. According to Reynolds and Brown themselves, neither was at Graham at that time at all.

The State brought out the nature of Cherryholmes' wounds, also those of Pat Carlton, who met death in the same fight. There was much evidence with reference to what Cherryholmes said before he died, and as to whether he knew he was going to die. A physicians testified that the wounded officer believed himself a "goner." Other statements by Cherryholmes, to the effect that he had tried to do his duty and "stayed until his ammunition was gone" were also adduced from witnesses who saw the officer after he was shot.

Saturday was a day of considerable less wrangling between attorneys. Practically all of Friday's evidence went in over objections by the defense and there was no lack of them Saturday, but they were less numerous. There were several verbal clashes between opposing counsel, and each side frequently objected to the other's manner of handling witnesses.

TWO MASKS PICKED UP.

Two masks which were picked up in the court house yard, were introduced in evidence. They were of blue serge and large enough to cover the wearer's entire face. There were two eye-holes, cut the nose and other features would be completely covered. The defense did not object to the introduction of the masks and acquiesced in this act of the State with marked cheerfulness. It sought to show however, that there had been a masquerade ball at the Woodman hall on the Monday before the killing.

Brown Star Witness.

The feature witnesses of the day were O. H. Brown of Newcastle former sheriff; Jim Reynolds of near Newcastle, county commissioner, and B. A. Gatlin, Graham night watchman. Brown and Gatlin were particular friends of R. M. Todd.

Brown's testimony dealt with the efforts, first of Todd and Pete Fry, then of Judge Fry and Carlton, to get him to "make things all right" with the court house guards, so that the records might be secured without trouble. Brown is now city marshal at Newcastle, but was a night watchman there at the time of the shooting. The first time Brown was approached, according to his testimony, Pete Fry and Todd visited him and Todd said that Judge Fry was willing to pay $1000 to get the records and that half of this amount would be given to Riley Dollins if the latter was "all right." Todd also said, according to Brown, that Gatlin, the night watchman was "all right."

Brown said he agreed to see Dollins, and a day or two later Pete Fry came to him and said Judge Fry wanted to see him. Brown refused to go, saying his duties as night watchman would not permit. Then, on the Sunday night before the shooting, Judge Fry, Pete Fry and Todd came to Newcastle and talked things over with Brown. According to Brown, Judge Fry said he did not want to destroy the records, but merely to make a copy of them because he had been treated badly in not being allowed to see them. The guards, it appeared, were to claim that they did not leave the court house, consequently the blame for the disappearance of the records would rest on the county judge or county attorney.

According to the ex-sheriff's testimony, he agreed to see Dollins and Cherryholmes, the latter having by that time been added to the court house guard. He never did see them however, but told Jim Reynolds, county commissioner from the New castle precinct, what had transpired.

Reynolds' testimony developed that he had told County Judge Stinson of the visits of the defendants to Brown, and after the first visit the court house guard was increased. His testimony corroborated that of Brown to a large extent.

The testimony of the night watchman, B. A. Gatlin, was interesting more from the efforts of the defense to show that the witness knew the attempt to get the records was coming off that night than from anything said by Gatlin on direct examination. The defense tried to get Gatlin to admit that he saw Todd not long before the shooting and that he went to the light plant, 500 yards from the court house, so as to be in the clear when the raid was made. Gatlin asserted that he did not see Todd and stuck stoutly to this statement. The defense attorneys gave him a rather uncomfortable half an hour.

While Gatlin knew, through Todd, that an effort was to be made to get the records, he had been given to understand that "everything was all right" and that all had been arranged for a peaceful performance. However, he told Sheriff Wallace what he had learned about the plan and advised placing another guard.

Judge Nicholson is not disposed to waste any time with laggard witnesses. One who did not respond when he was called was fined five dollars and the judge was just about to tack similar fines on two others when they put in an appearance.

Mrs. Todd did not stay in the court room, being under the rule as a witness. The families of Todd and Lischke remain near them throughout the proceedings.

Indications now are that the State will not rest before Tuesday, and if this expectation is fulfilled, it will probably be late next week before a verdict is returned. No one is predicting that the case gets to the jury before Wednesday afternoon and the legal battle is likely to continue for several days. Judge Nicholson does not quit work at 5 o'clock, as a rule, it being nearer six o'clock most of the time when court adjourns.

The strictest precautions are being taken with the jury. In escorting them to meals Deputy Sheriff Jernigan takes the middle of the street, so that they cannot overhear any sidewalk conversations.

Former Sheriff Testifies.

O. H. Brown, former sheriff of Young county, was the first witness Saturday morning. He was sheriff from 1910 to 1914, during which time E. W. Fry was county judge; witness said he and Fry were friends during that time. He is now city marshal of Newcastle. Mr. Brown said he had known Todd for four years, and had always been friendly, they being neighbors, and that Mrs. Todd had been very kind to Mrs. Brown when the latter was sick. The witness said he had known Pete Fry for a long time and their relations were always friendly, and had also known Carlton and had been friendly with him. The witness said he had known Tom Cherryholmes, who had served as his deputy for four years, and had known Riley Dollins for many years, the latter being in charge of the county road gang.

Mr. Brown was at Newcastle, he said, when he heard of E. W. Fry's arrest; the first he saw of any of the present defendants after that was when Pete Fry and Todd came to Newcastle in a car and the witness had talked to Todd about it. Todd asked him, he said, if he knew the combination of the safe in the sheriff's office and he said he did not.

Money Consideration.

"He said he was surprised at the work Judge Fry had done and unless those records were destroyed the judge was a blowed-up nigger. He said Judge Fry had offered him a thousand dollars and that if Riley Dollins would get away, $500 of it would be his. He said Riley was all right, but was afraid he would get into trouble."

He said Todd told him that Gatlin the night watchman was "all right." Witness said he agreed to see Dollins but fixed no special time. He also talked about getting someone to open the safe. On Saturday, February 20, he said, Pete Fry had come to him and told him the judge and Todd wanted to see him in Graham and he had answered "nothing doing." He saw E. W. Fry, Pete Fry and Todd in Newcastle the next day the Sunday before the killing.

At this point Attorney McLean for Lischke objected to any testimony as to Lischke at this time; this was sustained.

Mr. Brown said Pete Fry came to hotel about 11 o'clock Sunday night when Harland Bunger was also present, in the hotel lobby. He and Pete Fry went some distance from the hotel and found Judge Fry and R. M. Todd in a car.

Just Wanted Duplicates.

"We talked until after two o'clock," said Brown, "the judge wanted me to talk to Cherryholmes and Dollins. He said, 'I'm not asking you to do anything wrong, but Tom and Riley will listen to you.' He said he just wanted a duplicate of those papers and didn't want to destroy anything or do anything wrong. The judge told the witness he had been treated badly by the sheriff and others in the matter of seeing the records in the forgery case. Witness suggested that Allen Casler, former county commissioner, would be a better man to see the guards and Judge Fry had answered that Casler was too slow. Witness said he had suggested that Tom would be easy to handle, being a defendant in the civil suit, that both Cherryholmes and Dollins were "thick headed country boys." Mr. Brown said they wanted him to go either Monday or Tuesday and he agreed; that was the last time he saw Fry, Pete Fry and Todd before the killing.

Mr. Brown said Todd had told him that Dollins would contend that the guards did not leave the court house and that the blame would rest on the county judge or sheriff for letting the records get out during the day.

"Todd spoke about the $1000 the judge was to give him. He says 'he's done some awful coarse work I'm surprised.' He says Riley agree that $500 would look awful good."

Witness said he knew Jim Reynolds, county commissioner.

"Tell the jury if you told Reynolds what these men had said to you." Several objections were entered by the defense which were overruled. The witness replied:

"I did."

"When?"

"It wasn't over 30 or 35 minutes after my first conversation with Todd." He said he did not report the conversation with Pete Fry but at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Feb. 22, he told Reynolds what the three had told him the night before.

"Did you ever go to see Dollins or Cherryholmes?"

"I did not."

Cross Examination.

Cross examination began. Witness said none of the defendants was present when he talked to Reynolds. He said he told Reynolds he had promised to see the guards, but that he never intended to see them.

"Then you were misleading them?"

"I guess so."

He said he told Pete Fry he could not go because he was working as night watchman.

"That was the reason you didn't go, wasn't it?"

"No, sir."

"What was your reason?"

Witness said he did not intend to go because it wasn't his deal. He said he had promised the three Sunday night to see the guards, but he did not intend to go.

"Why did you promise? Were you trying to catch them?"

"That was my idea."

"Didn't you stay away because you were afraid those thick headed country boys would show up?"

"That wasn't the reason."

He said he told two other Newcastle men about the conversations but did not tell any Graham officer and made no other effort to stop the trouble. Neither did he tell the guards what he knew about it, he said.

"Isn't it a fact Todd didn't say anything about seeing Dollins and that you said you had better see him?"

"No."

"Did you say anything to them about what Dollins would do?"

"I told them I thought I could get Dollins out of the way."

He said he told Reynolds he thought he ought to go see Tom and Riley but that he would not talk to them except in the presence of the sheriff.

Witness said he and Reynolds were neighbors but not political friends. He did not know whether Todd went to see Reynolds.

Guards "All Right."

Judge Taylor got the witness to go over the testimony on what Judge Fry had said about not being able to see the records. Witness said the defendants told him that Dollins and Cherryholmes were "all right" but that they were afraid of each other.

Mr. Brown said he told Todd, on the latter's first visit, that he wanted to see Judge Fry, but that he wanted to merely as Fry's friend, but he thought he said this was before the plan to get the records was broached. He did not tell Todd to tell the judge "to come to his house and not drive uptown."

"Did you tell Reynolds that Todd and Fry said that Dollins and Cherryholmes were afraid of each other?" After some hesitation, witness answered in the affirmative. Mr. Brown said Ed Johnson and Cherryholmes were good friends and that they served together as deputies.

On redirect examination, witness said it was about 15 miles from Newcastle to Graham. In the first conversation with Todd, he said, Dollins was the only guard mentioned, witness not learning of the employment of Cherryholmes until Sunday night. Witness was then excused.

Massie On Stand.

J. A. Massie of Fort Worth, dealer in automobile supplies, was put on the stand. He said he had known J. B. Lischke since August, Lischke being in his employ as an expert lock and key man. Mr. Massie said he knew R. M. Todd, meeting him on the Friday before the shooting in Fort Worth, and that Todd asked him if he knew of an expert safe man. Witness had suggested Lischke when Todd wanted someone to open a safe. He detailed part of the conversation between Lischke and Todd, and said he understood Todd to say the safe he desired opened was at Plainview. He said Lischke told him (the witness) he was to receive $10 a day and expenses. He said Lischke took a small grip with him when he left that afternoon. Mr. Massie said Lischke phoned him Sunday and told him he had been to Longview instead of Plainview and that he was not expecting to go to Graham "to open a safe." Mr. Massie said Lischke showed up for work Monday morning and discussed the Graham trip without going into details. Witness said that Lischke had a long distance call from Graham Tuesday afternoon (Feb. 23), but he did not hear what Lischke said; that Lischke told him that he had been asked to come to Graham and asked him (Massie) to go with him to the Tarrant county court house and look at the vault there, which witness did, Lischke examining the locks there and at another building. Mr. Massie said Lischke gave him the ten dollars he received for the Longview trip and left Tuesday evening with his grip in his hand, and that a set of tools had been kept in the store for safe and lock opening purposes. Witness said the Graham train left Fort Worth about 5 p. m., and got back about 11 a. m.

Lischke's Reputation.

Cross examination began, Judge McLean being interrogator. The witness said that his business was advertised as including the furnishing of experts to open safes and change combinations. J. B. Lischke being employed for this work since August. He said Lischke's reputation among those for whom he worked was excellent. It was unusually good, said the witness. He said Lischke was paid a salary by the company, making his own arrangements for outside work. Mr. Massie said he had made special inquiry about Lischke before he employed him and found nothing against him.

On redirect examination, the witness said he had never known of Lischke going by the name of John Barnhart or known of him registering from Dallas. He said Lischke did not tell him that he was to receive $250 or $350 for the Graham work.

W. O. Clark failed to answer when called as a witness and a $5 fine was entered.

Dr. H. E. Griffin, a physician of Graham and proprietor of a sanitarium there, took the stand. He said he knew Tom Cherryholmes and saw him on February 24. He was in bad condition from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, near the navel; Cherryholmes was removed to the sanitarium, witness said, and was present part of the time when the dying man was making a statement.

"I Think I'm a Goner."

Dr. Griffin said Cherryholmes made a statement to him about his injury after the doctor told him his chance for recovery was very bad.

"He said, 'Doc, I think I'm a goner, but do all you can.'"

"Tell what he said to you about how he came to be injured, who did it, and how it happened."

Defense objected because the conversation was reduced to writing, and because the question was not properly predicated. After some argument, objection was overruled. Witness said that Cherryholmes spoke voluntarily.

"I'll Never Do It."

"He said he came out of the court house with Dollins and they were commanded to hold up his hands and he said, 'I'll never do it.' He thought he recognized Pat Carlton's voice and that he knew Todd by his hat and general outline. He said he thought the man who fired the first shot hit him." Witness said all these were made without question. He said Cherryholmes thought there were three or four in the party.

Dr. Griffin said Cherryholmes died at 2 p. m., of a gunshot wound, he could not say just what organ was penetrated by the bullet. Witness thought the wound was made by a 38 or 45-caliber bullet. The doctor said Cherryholmes was conscious up to 20 minutes before he died and that he made the statement to the county attorney after he had said "I think I'm a goner" and that the deputy never seemed to have any hope of getting well.

Size of Bullett.

On cross examination, witness thought he could get a fair idea of the size of the bullet by looking at the wound. Witness said he had no interest in the case; he admitted that he had refused to talk to the defense attorneys about what he knew. The witness said he did not understand that he had a right to talk to the counsel about the case. Judge Taylor questioned the witness very closely on this point, apparently trying to show animus. Dr. Griffin said he had never talked to Mr. Marshall or Mr. Humphrey about the case before the day that he told the grand jury about it.

Dr. Griffin said he heard Cherryholmes say in the telephone office "Tell the judge I stayed as long as my ammunition lasted" or something like that. He did not think Judge Stinson or County Attorney Marshall were present at the time. The witness said he did not hear Cherryholmes say anything after his statement about "being a goner" about his chances or hopes of getting well.

Dr. W. H. Logan of Graham, testified that he was called to Judge Fry's residence about 4 o'clock a. m., Feb 24, being called by Mrs. Fry. He saw Pat Carlton, Pete Fry and Mrs. E. W. Fry. Pat Carlton and Pete Fry being wounded. He described Carlton's wound as being through the hips, entering on the left side. He considered it a mortal wound when he saw it. He described Pete Fry's wound as not being "immediately serious." The bullet did not penetrate the skull, he said. This wound he dressed later in the day at Judge Fry's residence. Dr. Logan did not see E. W. Fry until he went back at ten o'clock.

Dr. Logan testified that Pete Fry said he had had to carry and drag Carlton part of the way. The doctor said that neither Pete Fry nor Judge Fry made any request to keep silent about the affair. He said Pete Fry told him Judge Fry was in the other room. The defense here objected and Judge Martin said the testimony was material as showing the presence of Pete Fry with the alleged principal, E. W. Fry, and that it was admissible against Pete Fry. Judge McLean excepted to the argument of Judge Martin. Dr. Logan was not cross examined.

An attachment was issued for W. O. Clark, absent witness.

Asked For Keys of Store.

R. Y. Black, employed at Graham in the store of D. G. Vick, took the stand and said he knew E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and Pat Carlton and that he saw Lischke once at Judge Fry's house. The witness said he saw all the defendants at Judge Fry's house on the night before the shooting after 10 o'clock; that Pete Fry came to his house and asked to see him, saying he wanted to get in the store. He said he told Pete Fry he had no keys, and Pete returned in about 20 minutes with the keys. He said no reason was given for wanting to get in the store. The witness said the four defendants and Carlton were at E. W. Fry's house sitting around a table. He said none gave any reason for wanting to go into the store. Over defense objection, he testified that the men had a lunch wrapped up and offered him some; they also had an empty bottle. Witness said there was a card case on the table.

Mr. Black said Judge Fry introduced Lischke to him as a safe expert. Mr. Black said he and Judge Fry were close neighbors and friends. Several further questions as to what was said were strenuously objected to and objection sustained. Mr. Black was not cross examined.

Reynolds Testifies.

Jim P. Reynolds, county commissioner of Young county from the Newcastle section, serving his first term, was put on the stand Saturday afternoon. He said an audit of the county's books was made this year and a report made. Further questions dealt with the arrest of Fry. Witness said he had known O. H. Brown for five years and Riley Dollins for 15 years. He said Dollins was employed by the commissioners and Cherryholmes added later at his (Reynold's) suggestion. He said that before he went to Graham he had a conversation with O. H. Brown, about February 16, going to Graham that night. He saw Judge Stinson at once, he said, the two going at once to the court house to add Tom Cherryholmes to the guard.

Mr. Reynolds said Brown talked to him again on the Monday before the shooting. He did not see any of the defendants at Newcastle in the interval.

On cross examination, Mr. Reynolds told more of his conversations with Brown; he said Brown did not say he was going to see Dollins and Cherryholmes and witness did not now that Brown had promised to go. Mr. Reynolds said he didn't know that Judge Stinson knew the attempt to get the records would be made, as he just told the county judge what Brown had said; he also told County Attorney Marshall and Sheriff Wallace. The witness told of telling Judge Stinson of Brown's report of the latter's conversation with the defendants at Carlton's.

Didn't Tell Guards.

He denied that Judge Stinson said, after the shooting, "This was to have come off Sunday night." He said he came to Graham after the shooting when Judge Stinson telephoned to him. He said there had been a previous report before the audit was made on the county's financial condition, but he did not see it. He testified he did not tell Riley Dollins or Cherryholmes what O. H. Brown had said, but that Dollins heard part of the conversation. Mr. Reynolds said Dollins told him that Todd had been to see him the night before and had offered him (Dollins) a drink of whis-

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Pen Portraits of Defendants In Fry Case Sketched in Court Room by Artist for Times

(Drawn By Joe Mears, Jr.)



E. W. FRY.



PETE FRY.



R. M. TODD.



J. B. LISCHKE.

(Continued from Page 2)

key which the guard refused. The witness asked Dollins why he had not told about the visit and the guard replied that he didn't think about it. The witness said he had talked to Cherryholmes about "standing hitched" and that Judge Stinson had not wanted to employ Cherryholmes because the latter was a partner of County Treasurer Padgett, but witness knew him for a good square man. Mr. Reynolds said he did not tell Cherryholmes what Brown had said, but he was satisfied Cherryholmes "knew there was something in the air." The witness said Cherryholmes promised Judge Stinson to faithfully defend the records. There was no redirect examination.

A Regular Fusillade.

Wright McClatchey of Graham, assistant cashier of a bank at that place, who rooms at the home of W. I. Tidwell, a block southeast of the court house, was the next witness. He said he heard the shots fired, but could not say how many; the shots came like a fusillade at first, then a single shot was heard later. The witness said he went out on the porch after the shooting and saw two men at the Presbyterian church across the street; they came from the direction of the court house.

"Did they appear to be carrying anything?"

"I couldn't see if they were."

Later, said Mr. McClatchey, he saw another man on the near sidewalk This man had on an overcoat, rather short. Witness said he knew R. M. Todd and that the man he saw was about the same size as Todd; this man was going east, said the witness. Mr. McClatchey said he heard the two men across the street talking but did not know what was said, and that he heard someone breathing heavily; he never saw the two men leave the church; the nearest route to Judge Fry's house, said the witness, was right east of the church.

Thought Man Was Todd.

On cross examination, witness admitted that there were many men of Rufe Todd's stature; he would not swear that it was or was not Todd but he thought that it was. He said he did not watch the man after he passed and did not know where he went. He saw the other men as they came to the church, he said, and heard them before he saw them.

The witness thought it was about five minutes after the shooting before he saw the first two men and six minutes before he saw the third. The first two were walking slow, he said and the third rather briskly. Some time later he saw another man going west, but did not know who it was.

Deats On Stand.

Paul Deats, who also had a room at Tidwell's and who is also employed at a bank was the next witness being questioned by District Attorney Humphrey. He said he heard the shooting and thought a good many shots were fired. He went out on the porch and as he did so he heard a shot fired from the north. He saw either two or three men stop at the Presbyterian church, then saw two men come around the church and then go back. They walked tolerably fast, he said, and were talking. He was unable to say whether there were two or three of the men; he did not see them leave the porch. Witness said he heard someone's labored breathing. Witness thought the men came to the church four or five minutes after he heard the last shot.

The witness said he saw another man going east on the near sidewalk, walking at a moderate gait. He described this man as large, of erect carriage; he did not know that the man had on an overcoat, if he did it was a short one. Witness said he knew R. M. Todd, and said the man on the sidewalk was about the same size as Todd and walked something like him.

On cross examination, witness said Wright McClatchey was with him most of the time on the porch. He did not think he could be mistaken about seeing two men walk around the church, and would not say there was only one man. Mr. Deats said he did not go to the aid of the man whom he heard breathing heavily He would not attempt to say that the man he saw on the rear sidewalk was R. M. Todd. On redirect examination, Mr. Deats said he went to the church next morning and saw some blood on the porch. A plat of the surroundings was exhibited and the witness pointed out the relative positions involved.

Attorney McLean asked Todd and Lischke to stand side by side and witness said that he would not be able to distinguish between them, perhaps, on a dark night. He said he did not notice the man whom he saw coming from the south and could not say as to his size or appearance.

Ed Johnson Again.

"Do you know Ed Johnson?" asked Judge Taylor.

"Yes."

"Was he out there in a woman's dress?"

"I didn't see him."

"Did you see anyone with a woman's dress on?"

"No."

W. I. Tidwell, at whose house Deats and McClatchey roomed, was the next witness called. He is a grocer at Graham. He heard many shots fired but could not tell how many; he heard a single shot fired later. The witness did not see anyone at the church or see anyone pass the house, but thought he heard someone groan.

Pat Carlton Murdered.

"That was the night Tom Cherryholmes was killed and Pat Carlton was murdered?" asked Judge McLean.

"Yes, sir."

Jim Smith, residing on the southwest corner of the court house square was the next witness. He was awakened by the shots and went outside, he said, and saw two men going north from the court house.

"I heard Gatlin ask Riley Dollins if he was shot and he said no, that Cherryholmes was shot. He saw two other men leaving the court house yard and said they seemed to be dragging something. They were about fifty feet in front of the others. The witness could not tell who any of the men were.

On cross examination, the witness said he did not see Todd or anyone else walking along in the direction of the Presbyterian church.

Woman's Dress Question Again.

"Did you see anyone in woman's dress?" asked Judge Taylor.

"No, sir."

"Do you know Ed Johnson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was he out there in a woman's dress?"

"I didn't see him."

He would not say positively that none of the five persons he saw leaving the court house was a woman, but did not think so.

"Isn't it a fact that you saw Riley Dollins running away from the court house?" Witness answered he didn't think he did. Mr. Smith did not know whether two of the men went to the hotel, and could not tell how they were dressed.

"You couldn't tell whether they had on overcoats or dresses?"

"They didn't look like they had on dresses."

There was considerable further questioning to ascertain the relative position of buildings and streets in the vicinity. The witness thought he was about 150 feet from the men and was not sure he could tell how the men were dressed, but was sure they did not wear dresses because "he could see their legs moving." He was unable to discern what the two men were dragging, whether it was a man or woman or something else.

The plat was exhibited and the witness went over it in detail, being questioned by counsel for the defense also by two of the jurors.

B. A. Gatlin, night watchman at the Young county court house, was the next witness. He was on duty the night of the shooting, but was at the light plant when the shooting started. He started toward the court house when the shooting began and was about 300 yards away when the last shot was fired. He saw Riley Dollins and Tom Cherryholmes near the north gate. He asked them if they were hurt, and Dollins replied that Cherryholmes was shot, he said; he accompanied the men to the telephone office. He said he saw no one going east. About 2 o'clock, the witness said he had gone to see the guards and saw two men on the east side of the square, walking to the east. It was not common, said the witness, for men to be walking around at that time of night, and he reported it to Cherryholmes and Dollins. The witness thought about 30 shots were fired in the shooting.

Saw Todd and Guards Talking.

On cross examination, witness could not say whether a man could stand at Jim Smith's house and see the Belmont Hotel. He thought it was 150 or 175 yards from Smith's house to the nearest point in the court house yard, and about 300 yards from Smith's house to the east gate. There was no moonlight, he said. The witness had seen Todd and Cherryholmes talking together at the court house, a few days before the shooting. Witness denied that he knew the trouble was coming off, or that he went to the light plant to avoid suspicion. Witness did not know that one of the men he saw was Ed Johnson, nor did he see anyone dressed in woman's clothes. He told the guards about seeing the men because he was asked to report such matters. He went to the light plant, he said, to warm his feet, and had been there about a minute when the shooting started.

Meeting Accidental.

"Isn't it a fact that you met Todd by appointment and rushed to the light plant to be out of it?"

"No, sir."

He denied that Todd had told him of the plan to get the records, or that he had talked to Todd that night. He said the light plant was 350 or 400 yards from the court house. The witness denied that he saw Todd at Tidwell's grocery that night. Referring to the time he saw Todd and Cherryholmes talking at the east door of the court house, he said it was about train time.

Warned Todd About Brown.

The witness said he talked to Todd about the matter and that he told Todd he was afraid of Brown "getting them in bad." He said Todd had told him that Judge Fry wanted to get the records peaceably because his lawyers were not allowed to see them. The witness said he did not know the trouble was coming off that night.

"Todd came to me and said the judge was in bad. He said Fry was guilty as hell." The witness said he thought if the records were seized at all, it would be a "friendly" affair.

"Didn't Dollins and Cherryholmes ask you if Stinson and Wallace were watching them?"

"No, they didn't."

The witness said Todd told him about seeing Brown and that he warned Todd not "to get himself in bad." He did not know that he said Brown would "get them in bad." He denied telling A. J. Baker that he thought Brown would get the others in bad. He also denied that he told Mr. Baker that the "deal was on" but said he suspected something was wrong.

Lots of Money.

"Todd told me lots of money was going to be spent and that he had talked to Dollins and thought he could make it all right with him."

He denied Todd had said they intended to burn the records.

The witness said he told the sheriff he thought extra help ought to be put on at the court house as he thought there was going to be a "rake-off" over there. He said he did not have the guards in mind, but thought they might be over-powered.

"You were expecting those guards to take the money and give up those records?"

"No."

The witness said he and Todd were good friends and that Todd told him of the plans because of their friendship.

He said he had talked about the matter with Todd, but denied that he went to Todd's house to see him the Saturday before the shooting. Witness said he had not been afraid of being arrested, and that he testified before the grand jury.

"Didn't Todd come to see you by appointment and you told him the guards were restless and there seemed to be some danger, and he said, 'I'll go to Fry's house and stop them if they are not gone.' Didn't that happen at Tidwell's grocery?"

Didn't See Todd That Night.

"I did not see Todd that night."

He denied that he went to the light plant by agreement with Todd.

Mr. Gatlin said that when he saw Cherryholmes after the shooting the deputy said he was badly hurt, that Carlton had shot him, and that Todd was there.

In the telephone office where he accompanied Cherryholmes, the witness said, Cherryholmes told him that he stayed as long as his ammunition lasted, but witness would not say positively that he added the words 'like I promised I would." Witness said Cherryholmes told the county judge that he "stayed until his gun was empty like he agreed to do." Witness did not hear Cherryholmes tell the doctor that he had recognized Carlton by his voice and Todd by his hat.

Automobile Mentioned.

"Where were you when that automobile left town hurriedly about 3:30?"

"I didn't know about any automobile."

"Haven't you heard that S. R. Crawford left town in his car and the back end of his car was shot up?"

"No, I haven't; I heard that some car left town."

Witness could not tell what nights he had seen a light in the county attorney's office. The lights were often burning.

On redirect examination, Mr. Gatlin said he had three conversations with Todd. On the first, Todd expressed his belief in the judge's innocence, and spoke about what a bad thing it was. On the second conversation Todd told him "the judge was guilty as hell and if he didn't get those papers he was a blowed up ——"

Fry Willing To Pay.

Witness said Todd wanted to do something for Fry "because the lawyers would get it all, anyhow," and Fry was willing to pay for what help he could get. Witness said he told Todd it might be hard to help Fry. Todd also told him, he said, that he had been to see Olly Brown about the combination and that he, the witness, warned Todd against getting in bad. On the third conversation, Mr. Gatlin said Todd said he was looking for Fry. The witness told of his conversation with Baker and of telling the sheriff he thought there was some kind of frame-up and that another guard was advisable.

Todd Said Fry Being Jobbed.

On recross examination Judge Taylor tried to bring out the exact words of the witness in his earlier examination. He said that on the first conversation with Todd, the latter said that the charge was a scheme to get Fry out of the legislature.

Questions as to the previous occupation of the witness, and his family connections concluded his examination.

About Finding Masks.

J. E. Workman, garage proprietor in Graham, was the next witness. He heard the shooting and went to the scene about daylight and found a mask made of blue serge. Two such masks were produced by Judge Martin. The witness said the mask was found 150 yards from the court house between the court house and the Presbyterian church.

On cross examination witness told of an automobile passing his garage; he did not know who was in it. Witness said he knew Ed Johnson but did not see him that night. He said the auto, when it passed him was going in the direction of Newcastle.

"Isn't it a fact that Jim Reynolds and Olly Brown were in that car?"

"I don't know."

Masquerade Ball.

Mr. McLean wanted to know if there had not been a masquerade ball a few nights previous; witness understood there was.

Joe Mabry of Graham also testified to finding a mask in the court house yard, in the southeast side near the wagon gate in the general direction of the Presbyterian church. He identified another blue serge mask which Judge Martin produced.

On cross examination witness could not recall seeing Brown or Reynolds in an automobile on either Monday or Tuesday night before the shooting Witness said he did not know at that time that the defendants went to the court house, by invitation, on a peaceful mission. He said he had heard this since he came to Wichita Falls, but could not remember who told him. Judge Taylor got the witness somewhat rattled on this point, and witness withdrew his answer that he had heard they went there on a friendly mission. Witness said there had been a masquerade ball at the Woodman hall Monday night but he did not remember that anyone there wore blue serge masks.

Court adjourned at 5:17 to 9 o'clock Monday morning.

County Attorney Testifies.

Friday afternoon's proceedings failed to develop anything of particular interest; practically all of Judge Stinson's testimony was published in Friday's Times and he and County Attorney Fay Marshall were the only witnesses of the afternoon.

Mr. Marshall went over much the same ground as the county judge, detailing the events in connection with the alleged forgeries that preceded the shooting. He exhibited a plat of the court house block and vicinity, which was introduced.

The dying statement of Cherryholmes was also offered by the State while Mr. Marshall was on the stand, he having written the statement down for the officer. Objections as to its admissibility at that time were raised and it was withdrawn by the State.

Spirited Tilts.

On cross examination the defense seemed to be trying to show the animus of the witness, judging from the questions as to the $15,000 bond required in the forgery case and the refusal to allow Fry's attorneys to see some of the documents in the case There were several spirited tilts between Mr. Marshall and Judge Taylor who was questioning him for the defense and the defense entered numerous objections to questions asked by the State.

Mr. Marshall denied with emphasis that he received a letter from Ed Johnson on the evening before the shooting or that anyone had said in his presence that "something was coming off" that night. Neither Mr. Marshall's testimony nor that of Mr. Stinson went into the details of the shooting itself. Mr. Marshall took the stand at 3:35 Friday afternoon.

He said he was admitted to the bar in June, 1912 and became county attorney of Young county in 1912, being re-elected in 1914. He said A. H. Jones, F. E. McCarren, J. T. Hunt and Allen Casler were county commissioners in 1912-1914, Hunt being succeeded by P. P. Timmons before his term expired. He said it was his practice as county attorney to meet with the commissioners' court. He told of the making of the audit, the filing of suits to recover money, the aggregate amount being $25,000, the turning over of the papers to Judge Stinson, the employment of additional counsel, and the placing of the papers in Judge Stinson's vault. All of this testimony was over objection of the defense on the ground that these were matters of record. Mr. Marshall told of the filing of six complaints charging forgery, and said he put the documents in with the complaints which were filed with the justice of the peace.

The Arrest of Fry.

The arrest of Judge Fry and his giving a bond were next taken up, a vigorous objection being lodged by the defense on grounds of irrelevancy and prejudice; this was overruled. The witness said Fry's bond in the forgery cases was $15,000; he told of the employment of Dollins and Cherryholmes as special guards. Questions as to the deputizing of Cherryholmes met with objections, which were overruled.

Mr. Marshall said he was at home in bed when the shooting took place; he heard one of the shots, went down town and found Cherryholmes in the Independent telephone office; Will Mayes, John Bowers and Judge Stinson were present. The witness was asked if Cherryholmes made any statement to him; defense objected, that the statement of the deceased was in writing and that proper predicate had not been laid. This objection was overruled. The witness answered in the affirmative.

"What was Cherryholmes' condition?"

The defense objected that this would be expert testimony; overruled.

Mr. Marshall replied that Cherryholmes was on a bed.

"State to the jury if he said anything about whether he was going to get well." An objection was overruled.

"Cherryholmes was on the bed with a hole in his chest," said the witness, "he said, 'well, old man, I said I'd do my duty and I've done it. They've got me.'"

Cherryholmes' Statement.

The defense objected and cited a recent decision. There was some argument on this point, the defense setting forth that what the deceased said he had agreed to do was not admissible. Judge Nicholson ruled that the statement, "They've got me" was admissible, but instructed the jury not to consider the rest. Witness continued that a statement by Cherryholmes as to the shooting was in part reduced to writing. Witness produced the statement, which he said was made four or five hours before the officer's death, in the presence of himself, Judge Stinson, John Bowers, Will Mayes and some others. The declaration was then introduced.

The defense objected first, because, statutory predicates had not been laid; second, because the statement did not appear to be complete.

The witness said Cherryholmes was conscious when he made the statement; a question as to whether the statement was voluntary met with vigorous objection, which was overruled; the question was answered affirmatively. Witness said he took the statement down. Cherryholmes acting without suggestion as to what kind of statement.

Further objection was made by the defense to the statement on the ground that other statements were made which were not included and that Cherryholmes later wanted to make another statement.

Refusal to Show Statement.

After examining the statement, Judge Nicholson said he would sustain the objection for the present. Judge Martin returned the statement to Mr. Marshall, whereupon Judge Carrigan asked to see it for purposes of comparison; this was refused and the defense asked that the refusal go into the record.

Mr. Marshall said he knew R. M. Todd and had known him several years. He also knew J. B. Lischke, he said; a question as to where Lischke was the day after the shooting met with objection, which was overruled. Witness said Todd and Lischke stayed at the Belmont Hotel and that Judge Fry lived a block further away. The Belmont Hotel is a block from the court house. The witness said he knew Pete Fry and that the latter lived in Graham. He did not see him the day after the shooting.

Mr. Marshall said he had a plat of the court house and surroundings. This was shown to the jury and its meaning explained. The witness said he had known Pat Carlton and saw him after the shooting; this was at Judge Fry's residence. Witness saw him twice that day at Judge Fry's residence, but saw neither Judge Fry nor Pete Fry there. Mr. Marshall said he saw blood stains and footprints near the Presbyterian church; also a place where something had apparently been dragged. He said he saw tracks of two men, angling across the street toward Judge Fry's house, that he picked up an empty cartridge shell in the court house yard, and that there were bullet scars on the outside walls of the offices of the county judge and the sheriff, also on the cistern in the court house yard.

Cross Examination.

Cross examination then began and Judge Taylor first wanted to know how the witness could tell the difference between a hoe-handle mark and a human track in the sand. He said he had taken only such interest in the case as his duties demanded.

The witness said he asked for $15,000 bond in the examining trial of Judge Fry for forgery, and that he asked for the wiring of the capias to Austin.

"How many other capiases have you wired?" Objection by the State was sustained.

The witness explained that because of the prominence of the defendant and the amount involved, he thought it advisable to take precautions to prevent escape. An attempt to go into the disposition of the civil cases met with objection by the State, which was sustained. The witness said he left the warrants with the complaints when he filed them, that they were still there when he got them back. He said he filed them "because he had plenty of others." Judge Taylor went into the question of the filing of the warrants with the complaints, at considerable length, with considerable repartee between counsel and witness. One of Mr. Marshall's sallies elicited some applause which the court checked. This was when Mr. Marshall told the attorney that he latter did not know what he was talking about. Mr. Taylor made a sarcastic reply and the court cautioned both attorneys.

Matters For Grand Jury.

Mr. Marshall said he withheld some of the documents because he considered them matters for the grand jury, and not public documents.

The witness said that no one had ever said to him the week of the shooting, "there's something going to be pulled off tonight and I want to know what it is." He said his overcoat was a gray one and that another Graham man had one nearly like it. Witness said he went to the court house after the shooting and did not return until after sunrise.

He said he heard Cherryholmes say that Pat Carlton had shot him, but that he did not hear the officer say to Dollins, "Tell Judge Stinson I stayed as long as my ammunition lasted."

On the night before the killing, Mr. Marshall said he left his office at 8 o'clock, talked to Dillard Henson and Cherryholmes a short time, then went home. He denied again that somebody talked about "something going to be pulled off tonight."

About the Lights.

He did not hear Cherryholmes tell Ed Johnson that "Dollins is all right. He did not talk to Ed Johnson that night and was positive Johnson did not send him a note that night. He said the light in the court house hall was burning when he left and when he returned and that street lights near the court house were burning; he thought these lights were 150 yards from the court house. He said the light in the court house was visible from each of the four entrances.

"Didn't those street lights illuminate the court house yard fairly well?"

The witness explained the location of obstructions which prevented the lights shining across the court house yard.

Mr. Marshall said he had told Judge Stinson he did not think it a good idea to show Judge Fry's attorneys the documents; he did this, he said knowing the court was to convene soon and that Judge Fry was under $15,000 bond. He said he invited Judge Fry into the grand jury room knowing that he did not have access to the documents.

On redirect examination, the $15,000 bond was taken up, the defense at once objecting as showing secret intention and being immaterial; this was overruled.

Forgery Warrants.

"How many warrants were returned by the auditor as being forgeries?"

Objection by defense was overruled

"Two hundred," answered the witness.

"What was the aggregate amount?"

Here the defense objected again claiming the question involved forgery charges and was prejudical and irrelevant. This objection was overruled.

The aggregate of the checks was about $25,000, said the witness. Judge Martin asked if there had not been an agreement between counsel as to the bond. Witness said there was.

Mr. Marshall said he and Judge Fry had always been friendly and that he had no personal feeling against the former county judge There were no lights around the court house square on the same side of the street, witness said. He described the court house fence as being with out spikes, easy to climb over. It was his custom, Mr. Marshall said, to go to his office at night to work.

Recross examination was very brief dealing with the witness' friendship for Judge Fry.

MONDAY'S TESTIMONY

The part that R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke are alleged to have played in the events at Graham came in for more particular attention in today's proceedings in the trial of E. W. Fry Pete Fry, J. B. Lischke and R. M. Todd in the 78th district court. These defendants are being tried here on a change of venue from Young county, on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff G. T. Cherryholmes at Graham, February 24.

Todd asked several people very shortly after the shooting what the trouble was and what caused the shooting, according to several witnesses. Perhaps the most direct bit of testimony against Todd was the statement that powder smoke could be smelled when he enered a room. This testimony was given by "Dock" Carlton, brother of a man who met death in the February shooting; in spite of the fact that his brother was supposed to be in league with the Frys and Todd. Dock Carlton was a State witness.

ED JOHNSON ARRIVES.

The mysterious "man in woman's clothes" did not figure in today proceedings, but Od Johnson who was mentioned in this connection and who has been sick, arrived and was sworn as a witness. The defense is still on the trail of the mysterious man, however, and tried to get additional light on it today from State witnesses, without success.

The expectation was, early this afternoon, that Riley Dollins, who with Tom Cherryholmes was guarding the court house, would be put on the stand some time today.

One witness this afternoon told of the purchase of some ammunition by Pete Fry on Monday before the shooting.

Lischke Comes In.

J. B. Lischke's connection with the case was gone into rather thoroughly at Monday morning's session and perhaps the most interesting fact developed was that when, after the shooting, Todd brought Lischke to the room of "Dock" Carlton, brother of Pat Carlton, he told Dock to let Lischke sleep there and added that if anything came up about it, he was to say Lischke had been there all night.

This testimony was given by Claude Carlton or "Dock" as he is better known, while a witness for the State.

The use of name "John Barnhart" by Lischke in registering at the hotel was the subject of some testimony. The State introduced a register page showing this name, but the defense showed that the date was November 19, 1914, not February 19, 915. However, the hotel proprietor estified that Lischke registered as John Barnhart on the Friday before he shooting.

It was also brought out that on the afternoon before the shooting, Todd talked to someone at Fort Worth telling him the moving picture deal was closed. The call had been put in for Lischke and the Fort Worth party answered that he would come out immediately.

The actions of Todd, just after the shooting were also dealt with in the estimony. "Uncle Henry" Jones, proprietor of the Belmont House where Todd stayed, Mrs. Jones and H. M. Jones Jr., were witnesses on this point, bringing out that Todd entered the room where the three slept, soon after the shooting, and asked what the shooting was; shortly afterward asked central the same question.

Steps On Gallery.

Mrs. Jones, a white haired old lady, was perhaps the State's best witness and despite her nervousness she showed an ability to take care of herself under cross examination. According to her testimony, Todd walked down the gallery on to which is room opened, then into the hotel office, then into the bed room, but he was very positive that she heard someone walk on the gallery up to Todd's door before she heard him coming back.

There is not much doubt that the defense expects to show an alibi for Todd and Mrs. Jones' testimony was important for this reason. An attempt by the defense to get her to admit that she said to Todd "You were here in he hotel and they can't say you did it," met with failure. Some portions of Mrs. Jones' testimony were ruled out by the court, but the witness seemed to have some ideas of her own about what she ought to say, and in the end, she came very near telling just what she intended to.

"Dock" Carlton's statement that when Todd and Lischke entered his room after the shooting, he smelled powder smoke, was another interesting feature of the morning session.

The State called Ben Johnson as

(Continued on Page 5)

YOUNG COUNTY DEFENDANTS NOW ON TRIAL HERE FOR THEIR LIVES



In the picture, reading from left to right are: Pete Fry, E. W. Fry, J. B. Lischke, R. M. Todd and Sheriff Hawkins. This pictuer was taken at the jail here.

The Wichita Times

Published at
The Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Avenue

—By—
The Times Publishing Company
(Printers and Publishers.)

Subscription Rates:

6 months ..... .50
6 months ..... .00
Year $1.00

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

Ed Howard ..... General Manager

So far as The Times has been able to learn there is but little opposition to a new court house for Wichita Falls. Even the farmers, who own large farms and are big tax-payers favor a new court house, and one who expressed his views on the matter to The Times, thinks that a court house to cost something in the neighborhood of $150,000 should be constructed. Nearly, if not all the county officers realize the crowded condition of the present court house and favor either a new building or a very substantial addition. If there are those who are opposed to the proposition they should spend an hour or so in the court room while court is in session.

The Dallas business men will start out April 13th for their annual business trip. Seventy-two towns and cities will be visited, and of course Wichita Falls is included in the list. The purpose of these trips is of course to get in touch with the merchants and business men of the smaller towns and cities and cultivate their acquaintance. They are a genial and agreeable bunch of fellows, more especially while out on the hunt for business—much more so than when you visit them in their places of business. At least, that is the way The Times has found the Dallas folks.

Gov. Ferguson o. k'd the Colquitt "chicken salad and punch bill" and said nothing, but when a bill was put up to him for "delicacies" purchased for inmates of one of the State institutions he wrote: "Your bill aggregating $651, out of which amount I should judge at least $250 is for the above mentioned article (delicacies). Now, as these things have already been purchased, I have no possible recourse consequently, it is up to me to pass the order. However, I wish to assure you that in the future I will positively, under no circumstances, pass an order resembling this." Now, the governor was perhaps right in this matter, but why was it that he did not write something like that when the "chicken salad" bill was put up to him?

Germany files a complaint against the United States for shipment of munitions of war to Great Britain and acquiescing in the blockade of foodstuffs to Germany. The German government cites Mexico in that the president ordered the shipment of arms across the border discontinued. The war and navy trust has and is growing rich in supplying our own country with armor plate, guns and powder. It does look like America, a neutral power, is helping along the murder mill on the other side and is therefore somewhat responsible for the continuation of the war. The Democrat wants to see fairness to all the belligerent nations and if possible that our country shall take the lead in bringing about peace. As a leader of peace among nations we should be consistent.—Sherman Democrat.

AN EXPERT ON THE WAR.

(Washington Star)

"From a German point of view, the European war already is a failure," declared Captain David L. Hough, an American engineer and business man of New York and Russia, at the Willard. Captain Hough built the first tunnel under the East River, New York, the Pensulyvania tunnels under Manhattan Island, the tunnel from the Battery to Brooklyn, and more recently a diametrical tunnel under the city of Moscow in Russia. He has been in Russia since 1910, and was making plans for the building of a railroad terminal in Moscow when the war began. The captain left Petrograd a short time ago and will return next Saturday.

"From a German point of view, I say, the war is a failure," repeated Captain Hough. "But I do not believe the allies ever will succeed in placing foot on German soil, nor do I believe the Germans will advance a foot farther into the countries of the allies. This war is going to come to a sudden termination some day, perhaps soon; just so soon as Germany realizes that the sooner she makes overtures for peace the better terms she will get from the allies. The allies never will take the initiative looking to peace. German militarism must go, they declare, and the allies are in earnest.

"Economically the war must be a failure, of course. It requires a tremendous loss of life and money to take a trench, and a negligible amount to hold one. The cost of the war, great as it will be, cannot compare with the loss of business that must come to all the belligerent nations. There is sure to be a tremendous loss of life and revenues, business come to the United States as a result of this terrible conflict. If the business people of this country handle the situation right. There ize over here that there must be concessions made on both sides."

THE PULLMAN PORTER'S TIP.

(New York World)

The Pullman company in 1913 owned or operated 6,936 cars, provided accommodations for 26,343,485 passengers and earned a gross revenue of $42,860,891. It paid dividends of $9,599,506 and added $1,541,601 to its surplus. Since 1877 the company has paid practically uniform dividends of 8 per cent annually, besides an extra dividend of $20 a share and stock dividends of 50, 36 and 20 per cent.

This brief statement of Pullman prosperity is useful as bearing on the testimony as to porters' wages and tips before the Industrial Relations Commission. Wages, it appears are $27.50 a month for the first fifteen years of the porter's service, increasing thereafter to $30, and are slightly augmented by bonuses for good records. One veteran sleeping car porter on an Illinois road earns $42 a month after twenty-one years' service and an average of $75 a month in tips. A reporter on a limited express train between New York and Chicago is paid $27.50 a month by the company and $77 a month by the passengers.

It was well enough understood that the porter's tips eked out a meagre salary; it is yet a surprise to learn the real ratio of the salary to the proceeds of the polite blackmail on which the company virtually obliges its employes to live.

Surely, as an exhibit of "social justice" on the part of one of the richest of industrial corporations to underpaid employes, the Pullman wage scale may be said to beat any other of which the public knows. It is an old scandal of corporation greed which is made all the more unsavory by this new airing of it.

MR. BRYAN AND PROHIBITION

(Houston Post)

Washington dispatches to the metropolitan newspapers convey the intelligence that Mr. Bryan's letter to Mr. Kennington of Iowa, advising him to see that the democrats take the prohibition side, has created much commotion in political circles at the capital, as we all know it must have done. It has astonished many democrats, since the same letter set forth the view of Mr. Bryan that he did not believe the liquor question would be a national issue next year. He also made it clear that wherever the question was an issue he wanted the democratic party to espouse the dry side.

The letter to Mr. Kennington expressed the hope that the pro faction would put out candidates in the party contests and keep the anti faction from representation, if possible.

What light does this maneuver throw on the political situation of 1916?

President Wilson has repeatedly declared himself a local optionist, with regard to the liquor question, and as a rule, that is the party position in the states. With the secretary of state actively endeavoring to put the national machinery of the party in the hands of prohibitionists, and Mr. Wilson silent on the subject, the question naturally arises, Is Mr. Wilson determined not to be a candidate next year? And is he permitting his secretary to shape the issues for his own benefit?

If Mr. Wilson is to stand for reelection, it is hardly right for Mr. Bryan to introduce an issue that would certainly drive many democratic votes from his support, especially when Mr. Wilson has heretofore stood for the elimination of prohibition from national politics.

If Mr. Wilson has determined to recognize the single term plank inserted in the Baltimore platform at the instigation of Mr. Bryan, then Mr. Bryan's action in Iowa takes on new significance, for it implies that he expects to be a candidate himself and insists upon shaping the issues upon which he will make the race.

Mr. Bryan has usually made his own platform and the public would expect nothing else in the event of his fourth candidacy.

Looking at the matter from a broad party standpoint, however, instead of from the standpoint of Mr. Bryan's personal interests, we are permitted at least to wonder how Mr. Bryan could hope to raise the liquor issues in certain states and keep it out of others. He is on record for national prohibition, at the opportune time, in his view, will be when he makes his fourth try for the presidency.

Appearances would indicate that Mr. Bryan's purpose is to eliminate anti democrats from party influence. Certainly he could not attempt this in Mr. Wilson's behalf, so he must be doing it his own, in the expectation that for every democrat alienated he will gain equal or greater numbers from others parties.

In the prohibition South and West probably Mr. Bryan's prohibition exploits might win some strength, just as he won strength in 1896 on the coinage issue, but it is to be doubted that the prohibition republicans in the east or middle west, can be tempted into democratic ranks next year with Mr. Bryan as leader.

The prohibition question has usually split the democratic party in the States, and there is no reason to believe it would do otherwise if introduced as a national issue.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

(Houston Post)

Our valued contemporary, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, proposes a new brand of prohibition—that against carrying or owning deadly weapons, the necessity for such prohibition arising in its view as a result of what appears to be homicidal mania. "Once," it says, "we charged shooting scrapes to liquor, but where the anti-liquor laws are enforced killing by firearms is growing and prosperous business."

There are no newspapers in the United States that have more persistently denounced murder than the Post has, and it is true that events have shown beyond doubt that the abolition of saloons has not remedied the evil, but is it not just as clear that the prohibition of firearms can do it, either?

Here in Texas, for instance, we have laws prohibiting the carrying of firearms; we have even laws that make the legal sale of pistols impossible, and we have a law that makes the penalty for murder the death penalty, and yet we have more murders than any other state in the union. Evidently the laws are not intended to diminish murder. There are many murders that are not committed with pistols. The shotgun, knife, ax, hatchet, club and poison are all available to the man who makes up his mind to kill.

The pistol has its good uses and it is in many respects a necessity. Here in the South, for instance, many good men have advocated the training of women and girls in the use of firearms in order that they may protect themselves in emergencies. In these times of burglary and highway robbery, surely the man or the family needs the protection which a revolver may give in times of emergency. Not one pistol in 10,000 is used to commit a murder, and if there were not a pistol in the world the murderer would easily find some other means to destroy his victim.

To prohibit the manufacture, sale or ownership of pistols would accomplish nothing, unless it subjected thousands of people to death or injury at the hands of cowards and thieves, because the lack of protection which firearms afford.

Whenever the people are properly aroused to the danger and disgrace to which they are subjected because of the presence of murderers, they will find the chief source of trouble in the court houses. But a fraction of men who wilfully take life are ever punished. So far as the law is concerned it is safer to kill a man than to steal the pig he owns. Apparently property is valued more in the eyes of the law than life.

What is needed to uproot the curse of murder is a strict enforcement of the laws and the rigid application of the penalties the law is supposed to inflict upon those who commit such crimes. Murder is prevalent in the United States, because it is not perilous to kill. Murder is not prevalent in Great Britain. It is not prevalent in France or Germany. It is not prevalent in Canada.

There's a reason, as the late Mr. Post would say. In those countries the would-be killer knows in advance that when he embarks upon the warpath he takes his own life in his hands as well as the life of his victim. The result is that few care to avenge small provocations by shooting their neighbors down or braining them with an ax or poisoning them.

In this country, there is but a flimsy veil between a murderer and life and liberty. The trouble is in the court house. The pistol has little to do with it.

CHANGE OF STYLE.

Ostriches, before the European war, were selling at about $150 each, but now the report from the sections of the world where ostrich farming is made a regular business is to the effect that the birds are selling as low as $5 per head. In Africa it is said the farms are turning their domesticated birds loose because of the small demand for feathers in the United States and Europe. Perhaps the change in style has also had a bearing on the ostrich feather market, as that kind of plumage is not near so popular as in former years.—Wichita Times.

In a twinkling of an eye, the twist of a wrist, without a moment's notice, the fashion-makers and professional style-changers can bring a $150 ostrich down to $5, or to even 30c. Season after season, week after week, the styles are arbitrarily changed, and closets and trunksful, even carloads and trainloads of good clothes and shoes and hats and jewels are outlawed and thrust aside as junk. Civilization, progress as we call it, has made donkeys of many of the people in many things. In nothing has the ruthlessness and waste of means and substance been less excusable and more ridiculous than in this matter of fashion, after fashion has come to be frivolous. The waste of it is tremendous, and the results of it destroy many established lines of business and industry, and many prosperous and deserving people, even while it must leave unsettled all the booming new lines it may create. Even the styles of automobiles and houses change at least four times a year these days. How can the waste of it be financed successfully? Where is there an opening for the ostrich farmer who has lost all and liberated his bird? How long will his next enterprise last? What is to become of the poor ostrich?—State Press in Dallas News.

If it should prove true that after the end of this European war the United States can free herself from being dominated by English capital, as one authority on finance predicts, then we can readily be made to see that the war has really been a benefit to us.

If plans for street paving as outlined by the city council are carried out, it will mean that something around $100,000 will be expended for that purpose during the next two or three months. That will help some in the way of giving employment to idle labor, and by the time the paving is finished the prospects are that there will be the greatest wheat crop in the history of the county to be harvested.

The same newspapers that criticised Wm. J. Bryan for banishing wine from State dinners are now praising King George, Lord Kitchener and other world celebrities for doing exactly the same thing. In this, as in many other instances, Bryan has been able to see further in advance than other great men of the world, and they are rapidly climbing up by his side on the water wagon, call it grape-juice statesmanship or what you may.

As late as March 22nd it appears that Lieut. Alfred Ede in command of the American submarine F-4 lost in Honolulu harbor on March 25th wrote his brother that the boat was that he would not be surprised "if the whole boat went up in smoke." His letter to his brother is as follows:

"Honolulu, March 22, 1915—This is not a very exciting place, but enough happens to the boat to at least keep us interested. I just came back from Pearl Harbor Thursday, where I have been for ten days having a new motor put in. Previous to that we had a hydrogen explosion in the battery, engine break downs, etc. There is something doing all the time. Take a mere trifle like today—down fifty feet and no bottom below and water trickling in through one of the valves. That does not give us a thrill any more. In fact if the whole boat should vanish in smoke I don't think I would be terribly astonished."

Secretary Dahlels, however, says that the vessel was reported in good condition on March 1.

Let the street paving start now.

If you are the least bit pessimistic a drive through the country at this season of the year will do you good even if it does not make an optimist out of you. The country was never more beautiful than now.

There is hardly a taxpayer in the county who does not realize that Wichita county needs and must have a new court house. The present court house was constructed when the population of the county was not more than one-fourth what it is now.

The German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm that put out from New York harbor on August 3rd slipped into Newport News, Va., yesterday, eluding the English and French war vessels that had been on her trail for eight months. During her cruise the commander of the German ship reports that he sank fourteen ships under the enemies' flag. Nine were British, four French and one a Norwegian. The value of these fourteen ships, together with their cargoes, is placed at $7,000,000. During her eight months cruise she never once touched land, and took 960 prisoners from the various vessels she sank. Her commander says it is his intention to coal and get a fresh supply of food and then take to the seas again.

Texas has an area of 170,000,000 acres. Of this amount less than 30,000,000 acres have been improved. Much of the 140,000,000 acres of unimproved land is perhaps worthless for anything except grazing, but by far a greater portion is splendid for farming purposes, and would be used for that purpose if the land speculators could be made to turn it loose, or place it on the market at what it is worth. The best and quickest way to do this is for the counties in which there is much idle agricultural land being held by land speculators in large bodies would be to assess such land for taxes at about one-half the price the owners are asking for it. If they (the land speculators) are permitted to hold this idle land from year to year and escape paying anything but a nominal tax on it, the chances are they will continue to hold the land. The fact that this land is valuable is, in many cases, attested by the fact that the owners have money borrowed on it at five or even six times the amount it is assessed at.

Roland Garros, the French aviator who once flew over Temple, has just succeeded in destroying a German airship in an air battle. Garros is the Frenchman who flew through and destroyed a German Zeppelin at the beginning of the war, being killed in the act.—Temple Telegram.

If Garros was killed when he directed his machine into a German Zeppelin at the beginning of the war, how was it possible for him to have participated in a battle in the air with another German aviator, finally destroying the German machine and killing the German aviator? The trouble with most of these feats of daring sent out from Paris and London and Petrograd is that they are not staged right. Garros should not have been killed in that first daring act. That is where the enterprising press agent fell down. He should not have his hero killed more than once, for the reason that Garros is just a man, not a cat, and only has one life.

A NEW COURT HOUSE.

The matter of a new court house was discussed in the commissioners court yesterday and while the court, as a whole, was of the opinion that a new court house was needed it was decided to take no action in the matter until a petition was presented and when that is done an election to vote the necessary amount of bonds will be ordered. In that way the people of the county themselves can decide the matter. This will probably be done at an early date.

Those who have studied the needs of the county in respect of a new court house are of the opinion that court house bonds to the amount of $200,000 should be voted. That would be ample for the erection of a building large enough to provide three large court rooms; two for the two district courts, the 30th and 78th judicial districts, and one for the county court. Also each county officer would have an office with good vaults. There should also be ample jury rooms provided with sewerage facilities, with bath and wash rooms, and each juror should be provided with a separate bed.

The taxable values of the county are above $20,000,000 and in order to pay interest and provide for a sinking fund, it would not be necessary to levy more than 7½c on each $100 of tax values to take care of a court house bond issue of $200,000.

The Times has made some inquiry into the matter, and from what it can learn believes that if the bonds are voted, drawing 4½ per cent interest, and to run for 40 years, with the option of the county to redeem all within 15 years, can be sold readily at par. If they are to draw 5 per cent, then they can be sold at a premium.

When Wichita county voted bonds for the construction of the present court house, a special court house bond tax of 25c on the $100 valuation was levied. At that time there were scarcely more than 3,000 in the entire county. Now the county has a population considerably in excess of 30,000.

If the people of the county are in earnest about wanting a new court house, there is no better time to act than right now. From what The Times can learn the commissioners court is ready to have the matter submitted to a vote of the people, and when a petition with the requisite number of signatures is presented will act on the matter.

A big murder trial and doctors', teachers' and W. C. T. U. conventions are some of the events of the week that combine to prevent any dull moments in Wichita Falls.

Since the Chicago city election this month it can no longer be said in opposition to woman's suffrage that women will not vote even if they have the ballot. In the largest vote ever cast in that city totalling 675,000 the votes cast by women foots up 243,842.

TALKS LIKE A PROHI ORATOR.

Here's a federal judge who talks like a prohibition orator. Commenting on the Terre Haute election fraud cases Judge Anderson said:

"The evidence showed that saloons are the centers of nearly all corruption in the election at Terre Haute. My notion is that the saloons have to go."

PRESIDENTS AND EX-PRESIDENTS

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Mr. Wilson says it is the prerogative of an ex-president to criticise a successor, but that no obligation exists for such successors to reply. The standards of the chief magistracy have been greatly altered in six years. One of Col. Roosevelt's main activities was making sulphurous reply to criticism from any and all sources.

What satisfaction can an ex-president get out of denouncing a president if the latter irritatingly declines an answer.

LEADERS TO THE SAME END.

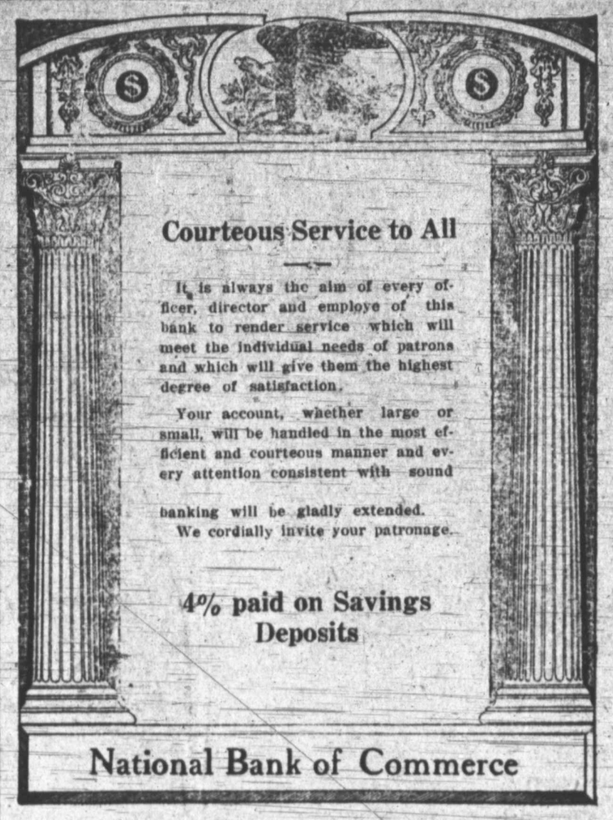
(Dallas Evening Journal)

The Rev. J. Frank Smith of the Central Presbyterian church puts greater emphasis upon religion than upon denominationalism. He is a Protestant with Catholic thought. For example:

He is pledged to his official board to carry out this idea in the building of "City Temple," the great institutional church, contract for which has been let by his organization—to devote a window in the main auditorium to commemorating the memory of each of the leaders of great denominational movements. He says:

"I think the time has come in Dallas for a church which will exalt the work of all. So, I should like to have Moses, the Jew; Francis of Assisi, the Catholic; John Calvin, the Presbyterian; John Bunyan, the Baptist; John Wesley, the Methodist, and the other leaders of great denominational movements which have marked the progress of Christianity. The great window of the church will be right in front of the congregation. It will be the key to all and will represent Jesus as saying, 'One is your father and all ye are brethren.'"

A splendid idea. Why should churches, fundamentally agreed, make war upon each other?



ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES WOMAN'S PEACE MOVE

Chicago, April 12.—The announcement that Col. Theodore Roosevelt had written a letter denouncing the Woman's International peace propoganda caused a sharp discussion among the delegates to the Woman's Peace Conference. Mrs. William Thomas, secretary of the Woman's Peace Society, who has the letter refused to allow its publication.

"There are sentences in the letter that it would be unwise to make public," said Mrs. Thomas, "although Col. Roosevelt has said that he would be delighted to have the letter published yet I think it unwise to do so."

The missive was sent to Mrs. George Broome of Washington. It is reported that the Colonel declared that "pacifists in general constituted a "menace to the future welfare of the United States."

"Of course every one knows Col. Roosevelt's views on militarism and peace and it is not anything wonderful that he may have expressed himself strongly in opposition to the Woman's Peace Conference," said Miss Adams, who is to head the Chicago delegation to the Women's Peace Conference to The Hague.

Chrysanthemum plants, choice varieties, all colors, 4 for 25 cents, 20 for $1.00. Address Mrs. W. A. Philpott, Bowie, Texas. 84 6tp

QUANAH AND MEMPHIS OIL COMPANIES SUED

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, April 12.—Suits were filed today by the attorney general's department on behalf of the state and the 26th district court against the Memphis Cotton Oil Co. and the Quanah Cotton Oil Co. for alleged violations of the anti trust laws of the state. The petition, in each case, alleges that these companies, for the purpose of preventing and lessening competition in the purchase of cotton seed at Childress and contiguous points made certain agreements whereby competitors were eliminated from the market.

CARLOAD OF CHALMERS SIXES ARRIVES HERE

M. H. Carpenter Receives Shipment —One Sold To Henrietta Man

M. H. Carpenter received a carload of "Chalmers Sixes" Saturday, direct from the Chalmers factory in Detroit. One of these popular cars will be delivered to Carl M. Worsham at Henrietta this week. Mr. Carpenter also has the first new "Sixes" to come to Texas. The new "Six" is an entirely new car that has been developed by the Chalmers Co. and will sell for $1400 f. o. b. Detroit, Mich., which includes a very complete equipment, consisting of electric starter and lights, one man top, speedometer, demountable rims, and all the things that make a good car up to date. The wheelbase is 118 inches and has 34x4 tires.

CHICAGO WOMEN LAWYERS TO DEFEND DESTITUTE GIRLS

By Associated Press.

Chicago, April 10.—Sixty women lawyers of this city have placed themselves at the disporal of Judge Arnold C. Heath of the municipal morals court who is privileged to ask any of them to defend girls brought before him. They met today and organized the Public Defenders League for Destitute Girls.



J. T. MONTGOMERY, President
J. F. REED, Vice-President T. J. TALOR, Cashier
T. W. ROBERTS, Vice President J. R. HYATT, Assistant Cashier.

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MONDAY'S TESTIMONY

(Continued From Page Three)

its first witness Monday morning. He is in the hardware business at Graham and has lived there nine years, across the street from Judge Fry's home, and northeast of the Presbyterian church, in the second block east from the court house. The witness said he was at home when the shooting occurred, heard the shots, got up and went out into the street. There, he said, he saw two men pass the Methodist church adjoining his home, coming from the Presbyterian church. He says the men entered Judge Fry's home; they were medium sized men. He heard the two coming running, he said, and stepped behind a post until they passed. A light appeared in Judge Fry's house when the two men entered; witness thought this was a few minutes after the shooting. Witness said he went back and did not see the men come out.

Didn't See Third Man.

On cross examination, the witness said he lived about 200 yards from the Tidwell home; he did not see anyone on the Tidwell porch, nor did he see the "third man," he said. Mr. Johnson said he could not tell who the men were, but they did not have on overcoats. He said the two men were puffing when they passed him. The witness said he could not say positively that the men were white men.

On redirect examination, witness said there were no negroes in Young county. The witness questioned by Judge Carrigan, said he had not seen an automobile. Again questioned by Judge Martin, witness described the location of Dr. Griffin's residence and said an automobile from Dr. Griffin's home to the telephone office could pass by the Workman garage, but that this could not be the most practical route as that street was not gravelled.

Miss Ethel Johnson, sister of the previous witness, took the stand. She was employed as a Southwestern telephone operator in February. Witness said she knew R. M. Todd and that he was a patron of the phone company. She said Todd called Lischke over long distance phone on the Tuesday before the killing.

"The Graham party said the picture show deal had been fixed up. The Fort Worth party said, 'I'll be out on the 5 o'clock train.'"

On cross examination Miss Johnson said Ed Johnson was also a patron of the phone company; she said Charley Johnson and his wife, not related to Ed, kept the office at night.

The State next called Henry Jones Jr., to the stand. He lives at the Belmont Hotel, which is managed by his father in Graham. The witness said he was at home on the Friday night before the killing and met the Rock Island train that night.

Did Lischke Write It?

Lischke was pointed out to the witness and the latter said Lischke came to the hotel that night, and that witness took him to a restaurant for supper. Witness did not see him register, but saw a name on the register lately and identified the page out of the register. He pointed out the name of "John Barnhart of Dallas" as the one Lischke put on the register. The witness said he saw Lischke downtown next day, but did not know when he left town; he thought it was Sunday morning.

The witness said Todd and his wife stayed at the Belmont, as also did Carlton. He did not know what business they were engaged in; Carlton was working on Todd's farm north of town. He said Dock Carlton, Pat's brother, worked at a livery stable. The witness said Pat Carlton ate supper at the hotel the night before the shooting. The witness said he went to Todd's room soon after dark to ask the latter to play forty-two. He did not see Pat Carlton there, but thought Todd said that he and Carlton were busy fixing up some papers. The witness did not remember seeing Todd or Pat Carlton after train time that night. Jones said he did not hear the shooting but was awakened by his mother, and saw R. M. Todd in the room, which was also occupied by the witness' father and mother.

When witness first noticed the time, it was after four o'clock. He saw Lischke that same morning. The witness said he heard Todd ask someone over the phone where the shooting was and if there was a fire; Todd asked these questions of the Independent operator.

A question as to Todd's appearance at that time met with objection which was overruled. The witness did not notice Todd's appearance, but remembered that he wore no coat. That night was the first time witness remembered seeing Todd in his room.

A complaint by Judge Martin as to opposing counsel's manner of objecting led to wrangle which ended when the court put an abrupt stop to it.

Didn't Hear Statement.

On cross examination, the witness said there was a Southwestern telephone in the bedroom for a while after his parents bought the hotel from Todd and that the latter came into the room to talk over the phone.

"How long had you been awake when you heard your mother say, 'Mr. Todd, I'm glad you were in the hotel when this happened?'"

"I didn't hear her say that."

Witness was questioned rather severely as to whom he had talked about the case previously. He said he talked to the State attorneys Sunday and that he had heard his parents discuss it.

As to the conversation in his room, Jones could not say that his father was awake. He said Todd had a farm near town but could not say how often he visited it. Jones did not know whether his mother had ordered the Todd's to leave the hotel because the little Todd girl spilt some preserves on the table. The witness said he had seen his mother and Mrs. Todd quarrelling about something, but he was unable to state whether Mrs. Todd took any [illegible] at the hotel after that. Jones did not know how much his father had been taking about the case. Witness could not remember to whom he himself had talked about the case, but recalled being questioned about it by the county authorities. Jones said he knew Sam Lane, his brother-in-law, but did not remember that he had said anything about the case.

On redirect examination witness told of giving his testimony before the county attorney and justice of the peace. He said that since the killing Mrs. Todd had been back at the hotel, had stayed all night, and that there had been no unfriendly talk that he noticed.

District Attorney Humphrey objected to Judge Taylor's manner of questioning on recross examination. The witness would not admit that Mrs. Todd came back to the hotel merely to get her things.

Jones Sr. on Stand.

H. M. Jones Sr., proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, was the next on the stand. He said he had lived in Young county 36 years, being a farmer most of the time, moving to Graham about a year ago and taking charge of the Belmont Hotel about January 1. Todd had the hotel before he took it, and Todd and Pat Carlton remained at the hotel as boarders. Jones said that he had seen Lischke, that the latter stayed at his hotel the Friday before the shooting and that he saw him register as "John Barnhardt, Dalias, Texas." The register page bearing the name, was introduced by the State. Witness said Lischke remained at the hotel until Sunday morning, paying his own board bill. Jones did not know whether Todd came in on the same train as "Barnhart;" it was witness' custom to meet the train, but he did not see Todd at the depot. He said he was in a position to see all passengers who got off the train on the depot side but that if anyone got off on the other side he would not have seen him.

Nothing Out of Ordinary.

The witness thought the last time he saw Todd that night was at supper time; that Pat and Dock Carlton were also at the hotel. Jones retired at ten o'clock, he said, turning the light out in the office. He said his son, H. M. Jr., occupied the same room as he and his wife. The last few shots fired, the witness said, awakened him, between five and ten minutes later, Todd came in and asked if they had heard the shooting. Witness noticed nothing out of the ordinary about Todd's appearance. Todd went to the Independent phone and asked what the shooting meant, Jones said. The witness said he accompanied Todd to the Independent telephone office; they did not find Tom Cherryholmes there.

On cross examination, the witness said he knew where Todd's farm was and that Todd went out there nearly every day. Witness did not believe Pat Carlton was as old a man as Todd. He said the register had been in use for some time.

November Not February.

Judge Taylor asked if the date on the register was not "11-19-14" meaning November 19, 1914, instead of February, 1915. Witness' eyesight could not distinguish. Judge Taylor again showed the register to the jury.

Jones could not say that he and his wife talked about the shots before Todd entered. He was not certain as to how long it was before Todd came in, but thought it was five or ten minutes. He did not know of Mrs. Jones saying to Todd "You were here and they can't lay it on you." He knew that his wife and Mrs. Todd had had some warm words but did not know the details. Jones said that he and his wife and boy had talked about the shooting and agreed as to many of the details, but that he and his wife did not discuss the case much with the boy. The public soon got "burnt out" on the subject, said the witness. Mr. Jones said he did not remember that his son-in-law, Henry Lane, discussed the case with them.

On redirect examination, the witness said Lischke went by the name of "Barnhart" and registered by that name.

"Barnhart is his middle name, isn't it?" asked Judge McLean.

Witness didn't know.

Mrs. H. M. Jones was the next witness. Her testimony agreed with that of her husband as to the purchase of the hotel, etc., and the staying there of Todd and Carlton's. She said the man known as "John Barnhart" came to the hotel Friday night and testified that H. E. Young came with him and registered.

Judge Martin asked Mrs. Jones to point "Barnhart" out. Judge McLean indicated Lischke and she said it looked like the same man, although "Barnhart" was tanned and sunburned.

Thought of Fire

Mrs. Jones said she got up after the shooting and went out into the office to see if there was a fire. She then went back to bed and soon heard someone come into the office from the gallery; she said Todd's room opened onto the gallery. She heard someone walk on the gallery about ten minutes after the shooting; her best judgment as to the length of time was ten minutes. Soon after Todd came into the bedroom. She did not remember what he said, but he used the phone a little later. Mrs. Jones said Todd wore no coat and his shoes were untied. She said he didn't seem "to be very well contented" about something and that he appeared rather restless. Mrs. Jones said Todd had not been in the room before since the telephone was taken out.

Todd said that Carlton would do anything in the world for a man that he liked, according to Mrs. Jones.

On redirect examination, Mrs. Jones said that her husband was present when she noticed Todd's nervousness.

"I never said it," she declared with emphasis when Judge Taylor asked her if she did not tell Mrs. Todd that "they couldn't lay it on Mr. Todd." She said Mrs. Todd said to her, "You know Rufus wasn't in that," and she answered, "I guess not." She identified a plat of the ground floor of the hotel, and described the location of the various rooms. She said she would probably have heard it if the door to Todd's room had opened at that time of night, and the footsteps seemed to her to go down the gallery to Todd's room and then return to the office. Questioned by Judge McLean she said Todd left the hotel after he used the phone and that she did not know whether anyone called him out. Mrs. Jones said that Dock Carlton and Lischke were in the former's room when the officers came next day, but she did not know whether Todd sent Lischke there or not.

On recross examination, Mrs. Jones told of her conversation with Mrs. Todd, saying she invited the latter to come into the fire, and that Mrs. Todd said, 'You know Rufus wasn't there."

"Just to pacify her, I said, 'I guess so' because she seemed nervous and worried. I never did say what they say I did." She said this conversation was two days after the row about spilling the preserves.

Dock Carlton Testifies

The next witness was "Dock" or Claude Carlton, brother of Pat Carlton. He is in the livery business at Graham, and had lived in Young county most of his life. The witness said his brother, Pat worked for Todd for about three weeks before the shooting, boarding at the Belmont house. He said he and his brother did not occupy the same rooms.

Witness was awakened by the shooting, he said, and heard about 20 shots fired. He said that about 20 minutes after the shooting Todd and Lischke came to his room and Todd asked witness to let Lischke sleep there.

"He said that if anything came up about it, this fellow had stayed there all night."

Witness asked Lischke if he was the one who was "out there" with himself and Todd.

"He asked me what time I would say he went to bed and I said nine o'clock; he said no, that the train didn't come in until after nine o'clock." Witness said he did not go back to sleep and that within an hour Sheriff Wallace came and arrested Lischke.

The smell of powder smoke was noticeable when the two men entered the room, said the witness.

Carlton said he saw his brother, Pat that day and was with him when he died. He described Pat Carlton's wound and said he saw Pete Fry who was also wounded.

"Was Pat older than you?" asked Judge Taylor.

"Yes, sir."

Cross examination was very brief. Dinner recess followed.

Phone Operator Testifies.

The first witness of the afternoon was W. H. Mayes telephone operator for the Independent company. He was asleep when the shooting began and was awakened by the shots, he said. The witness said that Tom Cherryholmes reached the telephone office five minutes after the shooting, with Riley Dollins and B. A. Gatlin.

"When Cherryholmes came in, he said, 'Bill I'm shot.' I said, 'Are you hurt bad?' He said he was. He wanted to lay down and I gave him my bed. I had already called for a doctor. Mr. Gatlin told me to."

The witness said he called Dr. Griffin who soon arrived in his car, and that he heard Cherryholmes tell Dr. Griffin that he knew who shot him, that Pat Carlton shot him and that Rufe Todd was right by him.

"I know it was them,' he says," said the witness, adding that Cherryholmes thought there were four or six in the party.

A phone call came from the Belmont hotel from someone whom the witness took to be Todd Mayes said, but he could not say how long it was after Cherryholmes came as there were many other calls. Witness believed it was about 20 minutes, he said.

"What did he say?"

"He wanted to know what the shooting was about. I told him Cherryholmes had been shot at the court house."

A second call came from someone at the Belmont whom the witness thought was Todd; asking how badly hurt Cherryholmes was. Soon after, said Mayes, Todd and Jones came to the office and Todd wanted again to now how badly hurt Cherryholmes was and also asked if the witness knew who did the shooting; witness had replied that he didn't, whereupon Todd remarked that he had been in bed when the shots were fired. Mayes said Todd seemed to be restless and that his face didn't seem to have a healthy color to it. The witness said he called Sheriff Wallace and County Judge Stinson.

On cross examination, witness said Clem Mayes was his brother and that he had not talked to his brother about any automobile. Judge Taylor asked the witness if Cherryholmes didn't tell Dr. Griffin that "he recognized Todd by his hat and general outline" and if the officer said anything about "staying as long as his ammunition lasted;" witness answered both questions negatively.

Witness denied that he told his brother that he heard an automobile go to the court house on three different nights before the shooting. Mayes was certain that he himself called Dr. Griffin and that Gatlin did not call him. He said Sheriff Wallace came soon after Cherryholmes arrived and that Dr. Griffin came soon after. He remembered Judge Stinson shaking hands with Cherryholmes but did not hear all that was said.

"Didn't Cherryholmes say that he fired the first shot?"

"No."

"Did he say Carlton shot first?"

"Yes."

"Did you hear Riley Dollins correct Cherryholmes when he said Carlton shot first."

"No."

Short Cuts Common.

Witness was questioned at some length as the size of the court house square and the location of several buildings. He said it was a common practice to take a short cut through the court house yard. He described the location of various lights in and around the court house. Witness thought it was possible to distinguish the form of a man in the court house yard. He was shown a plat of the court house square and pointed out several points on it to the jury.

TUESDAY'S TESTIMONY

E. W. Fry, on trial for his life for the killing of Tom Cherryholmes at Graham February 24, took the stand in his own defense at 3:20 this afternoon. He told of his futile efforts to get the papers in forgery case and said that Todd told him both Dollins and Cherryholmes were willing to let him get at the records if assured they would get into no trouble.

The defense went to the bat at 1:30 this afternoon after the State had rested its case at 11:20 this morning. Defense attorneys said they expected to get their testimony in this afternoon and if this expectation is realized the case should go to the jury sometime Thursday.

The plan of defense was not indicated clearly early this afternoon. The early testimony dealt with Fry's inability to get at the records and with a supposed conversation between Ed Johnson and G. T. Cherryholmes. One of the defense witnesses proved something of a disappointment to defense counsel, refusing to testify that he heard Ed Johnson say "don't get scared when we come." This would have been a strong point for the defense had it been established.

The general effect of the defense testimony early this afternoon seemed to be in an effort to impeach State witnesses.

It was not known which of the defendants, if any, would be put on the stand.

State Didn't Use Johnson.

When the State rested its case at 11:20 Tuesday morning, it had not used Ed Johnson, the deputy sheriff whose name has figured extensively in questions by defense attorneys particularly with reference to the mysterious "man in woman's clothes," nor had it offered the statement which J. B. Lischke is said to have made to State's attorney's soon after he was placed under arrest.

The other "mystery" indicated by defense attorneys' question was to some extent cleared up today when Sheriff Wallace testified that Dr. Griffin's car, in rushing to the telephone office, took the same route, passing Workman's garage as did the "mystery automobile" previously mentioned.

Sheriff Wallace and his deputy, Sam Dowdel, were the morning's principal witnesses. They testified as to finding tracks leading from the court house and also as to blood on the Presbyterian church steps. Dowdel testified to seeing a man in the doorway of a store, on the north side of the court house square, the store being in a building rented by Todd. He could not say this man was Todd.

Two sets of tracks were told of by the officers, there being apparently two couples. One couple's tracks, with marks between them, indicating that something was being dragged, led in a southeasterly direction from the court house toward the Presbyterian church; the other two tracks led in an easterly direction, toward the Belmont hotel though they were not followed that far. The State could not show that the last mentioned tracks originated inside the court house yard.

The testimony of Mrs. Cherryholmes and Miss Gladys Cherryholmes, the introduction of Cherryholmes' dying statement and the testimony of Riley Dollins, the other guard, were features of Monday's late testimony.

Most of the evidence given by Mrs. Cherryholmes and her daughter was over objection by the defense attorneys, who claimed that it was irrevelant and prejudicial. Mrs. Cherryholmes, dressed in black, was calm and composed on the stand, and only once, when she told of her husband's last moments, did she waver. Her voice broke for an instant, but that was all. The daughter, however, broke down and cried before completing her testimony. Neither was cross examined by the defense.

Riley Dollins stuck stoutly to his story in spite of rigorous cross questioning. The defense attorneys questioned him at length about his poor marksmanship; Cherryholmes, using a pistol, hit two of the attacking party, while Dollins, with a shot gun, failed to do any damage and his shots found their mark in the walls and windows of the court house. Dollins said he was able to aim only by the flashes of the guns and he thought Cherryholmes might have had better light.

DENIED HE RAN

Dollins denied stoutly that he ran, as set forth in Cherryholmes dying statement and said that Cherryholmes was mistaken about this. He also denied that Todd had made him any proposition about getting at the records, or that he had agreed to let anyone see them. The defense attorneys in their questions, set forth the exact time, place and substantially the words, of these alleged conversations with Todd, and the latter prompted his attorneys on this point. On the whole, Dollins, was a good witness.

The defense brought out that Cherryholmes talked to Ed Johnson early on the night of the shooting and that Cherryholmes said that a "big boy (meaning Dollins) is all right" and that "we're not afraid" and "we won't jump out of the window."

Dollins' Account

The first definite account of the shooting that has been given during the trial was a part of the testimony of Riley Dollins Monday afternoon.

"We came out together, through the county judge's office and out by the north door of the hall and started east. We didn't go but a short way. The moon had gone down and it was dark," Dollins said.

"Where were they?"

"It was dark and I couldn't tell for sure, but I think they were in the corner between the cistern shed and the wall."

"What first attracted your attention?"

"The speaking."

"Tell what was said."

"Somebody said, 'Stick up your hands you —— —— ——, stick 'em up.'"

"What reply did you make, if any?"

"Cherryholmes replied that he wouldn't do it and started toward them, and the shooting started."

"What arms did you have?"

"I had a six-shot pump gun."

"What did Cherryholmes have?"

"He had two pistols."

"Do you know who fired the first shot?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, Cherryholmes did."

"How many shots were fired altogether?"

"I can't say."

"Was Cherryholmes nearer to them than you were?"

"Yes, he was a little nearer."

"To the right or left?"

"To my left."

"Could you tell from the flashes whether more than one man was shooting?"

"I couldn't tell for certain; I thought there were three, at least."

"In your best judgment, how many were there?"

"Anywhere from four to six."

"Did you empty your gun?"

"I did."

"Was there anything happened to cause you to make a wild shot?"

"Yes, my gun hung."

"On the first shot?"

"On the third, as well as I can remember."

"What kind of powder was in your shells?"

"Black powder."

"It makes considerable smoke."

"Yes it did."

"What kind of charge?"

"Buck shot."

"Steel or lead?"

"Lead."

"In your judgment about how many shots were fired?"

"Tom and I fired sixteen altogether."

"Was either of you wounded?"

"Tom was."

"Were you hit?"

"No, sir."

"Where were you when the last shot was fired?"

"At the same place where we were when it started, or about three feet away."

Sheriff Wallace Testifies.

When court opened Tuesday morning Sheriff M. M. Wallace of Young county was the first witness. He had known E. W. Fry eight years and Todd ten years, he said. The sheriff said that Judge Stinson, Commissioner Reynolds and County Attorney Marshall employed Cherryholmes as additional guard, who was then made a deputy sheriff. The night watchman, Gatlin, had told him of a conversation with Todd, said the witness, just before Cherryholmes was employed. Wallace said he went home at 11 o'clock on the night before the killing. Questions as to Todd's occupation met with objection, which was overruled. He said Todd was in charge of a building on the court house square and objection was raised as to what this building had been used for, the question being withdrawn. Another question as to whether any business was being conducted in the building was objected to and objection overruled; witness said the building was empty. The sheriff said he went at once to the court house when he learned of the shooting and saw an automobile come down the street from Workman's gaarge, going west, and stop in front of the telephone office. Later he went to the telephone office and saw Dr. Griffin there. Wallace then detailed his own movements about the court house, saying he saw no one, but heard someone whistle sharply twice. This testimony was over defense objection.

At the telephone office, Wallace said he talked to Cherryholmes and heard the wounded officer make some statements.

Named Carlton and Todd.

"I asked him who shot him and he said Pat Carlton and Rufe Todd did it."

Later witness saw blood on the Presbyterian church steps and porch and he and his deputies followed the tracks and blood stain back to the court house, also finding where something had been dragged on the ground between the tracks of two men. He said the tracks led from the court house across the yard, and in a southeasterly direction toward the Presbyterian church.

Tracks of two other persons were also found on the street east of the court house, going in the general direction of the Belmont Hotel, said Wallace; he followed these tracks to a vacant lot.

Johnson Mentioned Again.

That morning, Wallace said, he arrested Rufe Todd at the Belmont Hotel at 4:30, J. B. Lischke in Dock Carlton's room at the same hotel. On the same day, about 8 o'clock, he arrested Judge Fry and Pete Fry at the former's home; witness said E. W. Fry came to the door and he found Pete Fry, wounded in a room in the house; Pat Carlton was also in the Fry house.

On cross examination, Wallace said he knew Ed Johnson and that Johnson and Cherryholmes were deputies under O. H. Brown, and that both asked the witness for positions as deputies. The purpose of the defense was to show the relations of Cherryholmes and Johnson, it was explained. Witness said he appointed Sam Dowel and Will Benson as his deputies, and that Dollins and Cherryholme swere selected as guards by the commissioners; he deputized them so as to permit them to go armed. He said Riley Dollins was still a special deputy.

Riley Dollins and Judge Fry had been intimate friends and witness knew this when he was appointed. Witness then related what Jim Reynolds had told himself, Stinson, Marshall and others about what Brown had reported regarding the conversation with Todd about getting Dollins to let them see the papers. Witness said that Reynolds told them Todd had said Riley was "all right." Witness was sure that he himself did not tell Riley Dollins about this, but thought Judge Stinson told Dollins. He did not remember hearing Reynolds get after Dollins for failing to report the conversation with Todd about the whiskey.

"Why didn't you turn Dollins off?"

"I didn't hire him."

DYING STATEMENT OF TOM CHERRYHOLMES

"I told Riley to wait out and stay away from court house. I said we would go to post oak tree. Pat Carlton said to us 'Put up your hands, you — — — —.' I told him I was not putting up anything. Pat Carlton done the shooting. I think the other man was Rufe Todd. I know he was Todd. There were three of them. The small man was the third man. I fired my pistol as fast as I could shoot. I know Pat Carlton made the talk. I know it was him. I was not scared. Pat Carlton said, 'You — — — — put them up,' and the other man said, 'Put them up.' I do not know how many times he shot. I do not know how many shots hit me. I went to get some more cartridges out of my belt when I began to get sick. If I ever get easy I can tell it better.' I think Riley shot his pump gun. He shot several times and run."

Witness did not remember that Brown was in Graham the night before the killing. He was questioned at some length about how he learned of the visit of Fry and others to Newcastle, and thought the county attorney had told him. Witnes said he had heard little of the testimony in this trial though he was not under the rule. Marshall said he did not tell either of the guards about the current reports, but understood Marshall had told them.

"Were you expecting those men to go see those records?"

"I can't say I was."

Wallace thought he reached the court house less than ten minutes after he was notified. At the telephone office, he said, nearly everyone there seemed excited somewhat; Gatlin told him where he was when the shooting took place, and volunteered this information.

Heard Someone Whistling.

As to the whistling which he heard, Wallace thought it came from the north side of the court house. Witness would not say that it was any of the defendants who whistled.

"Do you know it wasn't Ed Johnson who whistled?"

"No, sir."

Witness said he saw no hat, cap or pistol cartridge hulls around the court house. He did not find six shot gun shells near a post oak tree north of the court house. He said the shot gun charges hit the court house at heights ranging from a foot and a half to ten feet, and scattered along for a distance of perhaps 30 feet. He found several pistol bullet marks on the court house, at varying heights. As to the tracks he found witness did not know by whom they were made, and Sam Dowel, who measured them, lost the measurements, witness said. He was unable to state that the two men whose tracks led toward the Belmont Hotel had ever been in the court house yard.

Sheriff Wallace said he arrested Dock Carlton at the same time he took Lischke into custody.

The witness thought that when Cherryholmes said in the telephone office, that Pat Carlton and Todd shot him, Dr. Griffin and Dollins were close enough to hear what was said. Wallace did not hear Cherryholmes say that he shot first, nor did he hear Cherryholmes say anything about "staying as long as his ammunition lasted." He also denied that he heard Dollins say that they didn't know, when they started shooting, that they didn't know the others were armed.

Wallace said he searched Todd's room and found no weapons or masks.

He said Mrs. Todd was sick at the time but got up so he could search better. This search was made about noon. Witness did not know who picked up the shells in the court house yard.

At Todd's Building.

Sam Dowdel, Wallace's deputy, was next sworn. After being notified of the shooting, he said, he went to the court house. He saw someone at the door of the building of which Todd was in charge and thought this person was locking or unlocking the door of the building; witness next went to the telephone office, where he saw Wallace, Edgar Mathews, Will Mayes, Gatlin, Dollins and Cherryholmes; there was an automobile in front of the office. Witness said he heard Cherryholmes speak of Todd and Pat Carlton but did not know in what connection.

The witness said he went to Tidwell's house and the Presbyterian church, finding blood on the steps and porch. He then related about the tracks, his testimony agreeing with that of Wallace. He told also of finding blood on the grass and leaves in the court house yard near the fence. He said he lost the tape with which he measured the tracks.

Cross examined, Dowdel said he had heard of what Reynolds reported about Brown and Todd, but that he did not talk to the guards about it. He said he was about 150 feet from the man whom he saw at Todd's place and that it was pretty dark. On a plat of the court house surroundings he pointed out the relative positions of himself and this man; he said he could not tell who the man was, and thought it was ten or twelve minutes after he first heard of the shooting. He would not say that it looked like Ed Johnson. That witness said that many people visited the court house yard early in the morning and that some of them picked up 38-automatic shells.

Referring to the tracks which he found leading toward the Belmont he said he first noticed them several feet, he could not say how many, from the fence. He was not sure that the tracks led from inside the court house yard, and did not know who made the tracks or when. The witness said he helped search Todd's room, but found nothing. He said he asked Mrs. Fry for Pat Carlton's hat and she gave him a hat which H. M. Jones claimed was his property and that Jones gave him a hat which he said belonged to Pat Carlton.

The defense took a bill of exceptions to a remark by Judge Martin that the testimony about the hat was "immaterial."

The whereabouts of Todd's overcoat was the subject of questions and an employe of Todd's had told him, Dowdel said, that the overcoat was at Todd's farm.

John Gallaher said he picked up a cartridge hull in the court house yard after the shooting, near the cistern, and that a travelling man whose name he did not recall, picked up another; both were S. & W. 38-caliber shells.

The State rested its case, but changed its mind and put Joe Flint, aged 20 on the stand. He said he knew Pete Fry and that the latter borrowed a 38-caliber pistol from him about five or six days before the shooting. He said the weapon had never been returned. It would shoot S. & W. cartridges. On cross examination he said Pete had talked to him previously about swapping a shot gun for the pistol.

At 11:20 the state rested and court recessed to 1:30 to allow the defense attorneys to confer.

Denied Access to Papers.

Fred Arnold of Graham, an attorney, and son of Judge R. F. Arnold, was first witness for the defense. He was county attorney of Young county for four years preceding 1912. He said he remembered the filing of the civil suits and the arrest of Judge Fry on a charge of forgery and that he was retained as counsel for Judge Fry.

Witness said he tried to get to see the papers and cancelled warrants.

"Were you allowed to do so?"

"I was not."

"Have you seen them, to this good day?"

"No."

He said he notified Judge Fry of his inability to see the records. He said he got the papers out of the justice court.

"Were there any warrants in these papers?"

"There were not."

On cross examination, Judge Martin asked:

"Did you advise your client to get Carlton and Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and have them arm themselves and disguise themselves and go after the records?"

"I did not."

Witness said he asked Marshall for the papers and was referred to Judge Stinson, who told him the papers could not be turned over until after the grand jury met. He said that there was an agreement between counsel as to the bond in the forgery case, considering all six cases together and that he did not object to $15,000 bond because he knew he could keep his client out of jail on that sized bond. Mr. Arnold said a copy of the checks was attached to the papers in the justice court.

"Don't you know that Judge Miller of Fort Worth was allowed to see the papers?" Witness said he did not know anyone had been given permission to see the papers. Witness said he didn't until after the shooting that D. D. Cusenberry had been given such permission.

"Judge Fry could have had an examining trial on the forgery charge, couldn't he?"

"Yes."

"You could have demanded to see those papers then, couldn't you? Don't you know that?"

"I know I had that right, but I don't know what the judge would have done."

"You waived the examining trial, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know, as a lawyer, you could have gotten certified copies of any papers in any officer's possession?"

"I suppose I could."

Witness said the time was rather short and thought they had a right to see the originals.

On redirect examination witness said the forgery cases was at Wichita Falls at the time. He said Judge Fry was not there when the examining trial was waived and he arranged for the $15,000 bond so as not to have his client go to jail. He said he did not know that the papers would be refused him.

W. O. Clark on Stand.

W. O. Clark, cattleman and farmer of Young county was next sworn. He said that on the night of the killing he was at Henderson's wagon yard and he talked with Judge Stinson there after the killing. He said the judge told him the killing was to have come off Sunday night and that he (Stinson) knew the reason why it didn't.

On cross examination witness said that he had heard of a statement by Lischke. He said Judge Stinson said he was "on the inside," this being in reply to a question by the witness asking if the judge "had any new dope."

Clark said he was in Fort Worth the Friday before the shooting and that Todd was on the same train coming back, and that another man was with Todd. He would not say positively that this man was Lischke but thought he looked like him.

On redirect, Clark said that Stinson did not tell him he would deny such a conversation if put on the stand.

Telephone Conversation.

Charles Johnson, drayman of Graham, who at night assists his wife in the telephone exchange, was next on the stand. He said he knew the

voices of Ed Johnson and Tom Cherryholmes and that on the Monday night before the shooting he heard a conversation between these two men over the phone. He said Cherryholmes called once for Ed Johnson and once for the light plant. The witness said he did not hear the first part of the conversation but he heard Johnson ask Cherryholmes if the latter were afraid and then say something about not crawling out of the door or window; that was all.

On cross examination witness said he knew Cherryholmes and Ed Johnson were good friends but that he did not remember them talking over the phone before. He said Cherryholmes had no Southwestern phone at his home.

"Isn't it a fact he talked over the phone a good deal from the office to pass the time away?"

"I don't know that he did it as a pastime."

On redirect examination witness was asked if the conversation didn't include the statement by Johnson "don't jump out of the window when we come." Witness did not know that these words were used.

"Have you talked to State's counsel since you talked to us?"

Witness said he saw Judge Martin at the latter's office with a number of other witnesses, but, answering Judge Martin, he denied he had said that Johnson used the words "when we come."

More Telephone Talks.

Mrs. Charles Johnson, night operator at the Southwest exchange at Graham was sworn. She told of hearing part of the conversation between Cherryholmes and Ed Johnson in which Johnson said he hoped the guards would have to stay therer a year because they were well paid for it. She did not recall hearing Cherryholmes say "big boy is all right."

R. F. Fowler took the stand and stated his qualifications as a surveyor and engineer and said a good engineer should be able to read distant colors and to judge distance. A plat which he had had prepared was shown and said the court house yard was 550 by 265 feet, with streets 150 and 100 feet wide surrounding it. The witness gave some expert testimony as to how far human voices would carry and thought a man using a conversational tone could be heard 500 or 600 feet away.

The witness said a man at Jim Smith's house, on the court house square could not see the Presbyterian church. He told of an experiment he made using two men, one in shirt sleeves and one in an overcoat, near the Presbyterian church, and that he could not see them at night until he was within 100 feet of them. He said he did not make this test from Smith's house to the east gate of the court house.

On cross examination, witness said a man at Jim Smith's hou se could see the front of the Belmont house. On redirect examination as to whether one could distinguish between a man or a woman at that distance he said this depended upon whether the objects were dark or light clothes. He said the distance at which the human voice could be understood depended on the volume of sound and the articulation of the speaker.

Judge Fry Takes Stand.

E. W. Fry was sworn. He said he was 35 years old and had lived in Young county ten years, working first on a ranch. He was raised in Pike County, Missouri, leaving there for Young county at the age of 24. Witness said he worked in a land office several years, being then elected county surveyor, then county judge for six years. He told of his election as representative last year, saying he was in Austin as legislator when he was arrested by the sheriff of Travis county. He was accompanied to Fort Worth by an Austin deputy and met there by Deputy Dowdel. Witness said M. A. Wallace was sheriff during two years of his service as county judge and O. H. Brown the rest of the time; witness said he was friendly with Brown Johnson and Cherryholmes even to the time of his arrest. He said Mrs. Fry accompanied him back from Austin.

Judge Fry recounted his efforts to get the records, he first retaining Fred Arnold as attorney, whom he called from Fort Worth.

Meets Cherryholmes.

"Next day I told my attorneys to find out the nature of the charge; Fred told me he charge was forgery, and I told him I was not guilty and hadn't stole nothing and asked him to get the papers so to clear it up. He told me it would be impossible to get the papers before the grand jury met. In possibly three or four days I talked to Cherryholmes o the street. He stopped and shook hands and said he didn't believe I was guilty and said he would be glad to do anything he could. He said Riley Dollins was guarding the papers and I said if I could get hold of them I could prove I was not guilty.

"He told me if I wanted to see the papers, they couldn't have a better man guarding them than Riley Dollins because Riley was my friend. He also said if he were guarding the court house, he would do as much for me and that he was going to try to get the place as additional guard.

Sends For Todd.

"On Saturday I sent for Todd and told him how I had been treated and said if I could get hold of the papers and copy them and get the names on the warrants I could prove my innocence. I asked him to see Dollins for me.

"Why didn't you go yourself?"

"Because all the court house forrce was watching me and would suspicion something."

"Todd came back and said Dollins told him he was my friend and would let me look at the papers if he could assure him he was violating no law and would get into no trouble. He said Dollins said he didn't know the combination to the vault.

"I told Todd to go to Newcastle and see Brown. He went with brother Pete and then Brown told them he didn't know the combination but thought F. M. Burkett did. They said Brown said if he could help me in any way to let him know, that he wanted to see me and to come to Newcastle at any time at night."

Burkett could not help them because the combination had been changed, said Judge Fry.

"We decided then we must work the combination to the safe if we were to get the papers." He then told of Todd's going to Fort Worth Friday before the shooting and returning with Lischke.

"Todd said he had talked to Cherryholmes and Tom said he would willingly let me see the papers if we wouldn't destroy them; he said Tom was afraid Riley Dollins would give him away, that he was afraid of Dollins and suggested getting Al Brown to talk to Riley."

Judge Fry then told of his trip to Newcastle, with the others to see Brown on Sunday night before the fatal Wednesday. His testimony on this point agreed in almost all details with that of Ol Brown earlier in the trial.

"We returned to Graham expecting Ol Brown to come to Graham next day. I waited for him next day and he failed to come down. I then decided to talk to Tom Cherryholmes myself and saw him at eleven o'clock that night in the cistern shed. He told me he had talked with Dollins and that Dollins was all right and we could see the papers any time. I told him I wanted to get in the vault myself and examine the papers.

Friendly Hold Up.

"He suggested that we come down there and hold them up—a friendly hold-up. He said to come masked."

Pete Fry Bought Cartridges.

George Black, hardware clerk at Graham, was the first witness after Will Mayes Monday afternoon. He said he knew Pete Fry for a number of years and saw him on Monday before the killing, when Pete bought two boxes of cartridges, 38-cliber; one of the boxes was for an automatic pistol. He was not cross examined.

D. Harkey, a barber of Graham, was next on the stand. He rooms at the home of Columbus Rickman, near the Tidwell house and southeast of the Presbyterian church. He arose and went out on the porch when he was awakened by the shooting and saw at least two men going from the court house toward the Presbyterian church. He was not sure, but thought they were carrying something. He saw someone going in the same direction immediately after, dressed in a gray overcoat, and wearing a small hat, and walking on the opposite side of the street from the others. Witness thought this man was about the same size.

Marshall Third Man?

On cross examination witness said he rode here from Graham in an auto with John ("Skinny") Ragland and that he and Ragland, Smith and others talked about the case, and that he told them he knew something about the case; he denied that he had said he knew it was a "frame-up." He said it had been suggested to him that the defense would try to show the "third man" to be Fay Marshall. He said he drank one bottle of beer while musing the affair here. Harkey denied that he told his companions that he knew the third man was Marshall. The witness said that the two men whom he saw first were running, and he would not say that they were or were not dragging something. He was very certain about the gray overcoat which the third man wore.

The witness said that the men he saw were not going in the direction of the Belmont Hotel, and that he did not see whether they stopped at the Presbyterian church. He said it was quite dark and did not believe that he could have seen the men from Jim Smith's house, he said, he could not tell "whether it was a man or a cow" except by the sound.

On redirect the witness said it was Tom McKinney who told him the would try to show the "third man" was Fay Marshall.

"Tom McKinney is Fay's brother-in-law, isn't he?" asked Judge Taylor.

"Yes, sir."

The next witness was Walter Morris, hotel proprietor at Newcastle. He testified as to Pete Fry's coming to the hotel on the Sunday before the shooting at 11 p. m. Witness thought Pete asked if Oll Brown had been there but could not be sure. He was not cross examined.

J. J. McCarson of Newcastle, testified that he saw Pete Fry at the hotel about 11 o'clock Sunday night before the killing, and that Pete asked for Oll Brown. On cross examination he said Pete did not make any special effort at secrecy.

O. Harland Bunger, lumberman of Newcastle and county Democratic chairman, said he was at the hotel Sunday night February 20 with O. H. Brown and that someone came and called Brown away; he did not see who it was.

Cherryholmes' Widow.

Mrs. G. P. Cherryholmes, widow of the slain officer, was put on the stand. She testified they were married 21 years ago on March 4, and lived all their married life four miles west of Graham. Ginning and farming, she said, were the principal occupations of her husband, and he was deputy sheriff.

"Of whom does your family consist?"

The defense objected on grounds of irrelevancy; overruled.

Mrs. Cherryholmes said there were five children, the oldest girl aged nineteen, being the only one away from home.

She said she was advised of her husband's shooting by phone and she thought it was Will Mayes talking and she went at once to the city and remained with her husband most of the time until he died. She said her husband was sane and conscious until the last few seconds and was able to press her hand to the very last. The defense objected to this remark; overruled.

"I asked him if his shoulder was hurt; I thought he had been shot there. He says 'the misery is here' (indicating abdomen). He said 'Pass this off the best you can; do the best you can and raise the children the best you can.'" Mrs. Cherryholmes' voice broke as she said this, but she retained her composure. She was positive her husband was conscious. Mrs. Cherryholmes was not cross examined.

Daughter of Slain Man.

Miss Gladys Cherryholmes, daughter of the deceased deputy, next took the stand. She said she asked her father who shot him.

"He said 'How could I tell? They were in the dark and I was in the light.'" She said her father told her he recognized Pat Carlton and that by "his size, movements and way he was built," and that the other was Rufus Todd.

Miss Cherryholmes said her father was conscious almost to the very minute he died. The young woman broke down and cried as she told of her father's last moments. She was not cross examined.

The dying statement of Tom Cherryholmes was next introduced by Judge Martin and after an objection by the defense had been overruled, was read to the jury.

Riley Dollins on Stand.

Riley Dollins was next called. He said he was 34 years old Sunday and had lived in Young county 25 years. Witness said he knew E. W. Fry, Pete Fry and R. M. Todd. He had been in the service of Young county since November, 1910, running the county road gang, he said; he held this position until last November, when the gang was abolished. Early this year he resided at Graham.

The witness said on February 9 he was employed to guard the court house at night and served alone for about a week, when G. T. Cherryholmes was added. The commissioner's court employed him (the witness), Dollins said and Cherryholmes was employed by part of the court, taking the oath as deputy sheriff. Dollins described the work of the guards, they remaining in the sheriff's office and making a round every 20 minutes or so. In the sheriff's office there was a light and the blinds were kept drawn, the witness said.

Dollins said he saw Todd several times around the court house and that Todd and he would speak to each other.

"Did he ever make any proposition to you about getting some papers from the vault?"

"No, sir."

"Did he offer any inducements to you?"

"No, sir."

"Did anyone else?"

"No, sir."

He said he did not have the combination of the vault; the judge told him there were important papers in the vault, but he did not know what they were.

The witness said that County Attorney Marshall, Judge Stinson and he thought, Dillard Henson, county commissioner, were at the court house the evening before the shooting not later than 9 o'clock. Dollins said the two guards had two pistols and a shot gun.

Aimed By Flashes.

He then described the shooting and told of going to the telephone office. He did not know where the others went. Dollins said he could aim only by the flashes of the other guns, that he had since learned that five of his shots hit the court house wall and the other went through the window. All shots hit about the height of a man's head except one. He could not tell who he was shooting at except by the flashes of the guns. Dollins said Cherryholmes was only slightly nearer to the others than himself.

The witness said he and Cherryholmes were between the attacking party and the lights on the court house square. He said some of the others might have been in the cistern shed.

"What county and State did this happen in?"

"Young county, State of Texas."

"Take the witness."

Dollins said on cross examination that Cherryholmes was about 25 feet from the party and himself about 30. He believed the others fired ten or eleven shots. The witness thought Cherryholmes probably had better light to shoot by than himself.

"Did you run that night?"

"I did not."

"If Cherryholmes said you did, he was mistaken or unconscious."

"Yes, sir."

"He shot first, didn't he?"

"To the best of my knowledge, he did."

"Did you see anybody fall when he shot?"

"I did not."

Witness said he didn't know when the men said, "Throw up your hands" whether they were armed. He said Todd knew there were guards on the court house. Dollins said he did not see Cherryholmes and Todd talking in the east door of the court house, nor did he see Gatlin approach them. He said Cherryholmes never told him that Gatlin had caught him (Cherryholmes) and Todd talking.

It was no secret in Graham that the court house was guarded, said the witness. He said people frequently crossed the court house yard going about town. The witness said he was present when Cherryholmes was hired and he had heard it was done because of Oll Brown had said about being asked to see the guards. He thought Jim Reynolds had told him this.

"Did Reynolds tell you that because you had been talking to Todd, they were putting on another man?"

"He said something about hearing that I had a talk with Todd, but didn't say that was the reason."

Todd Offered a Drink.

Dollins said Todd had stopped him soon after he began work and offered him a drink of whiskkey and he had reported this to County Judge Stinson.

Cherryholmes talked to Ed Johnson over the phone early in the night of the shooting, Dollins said, but he denied that he called up half a dozen times. He said Cherryholmes told Johnson that "his boy" (Dollins) was "all right." Cherryholmes then told the witness that Johnson had asked about him.

"Did you hear Cherryholmes say over the phone, 'We're not afraid of anything' and 'We'll not jump out of the window'?" Witness had not.

Dollins said he paid little attention to the conversation and when Judge Taylor gave a supposititous conversation between Cherryholmes and Johnson, the witness would not say that it had or had not taken place.

Judge Taylor asked numerous questions about who was at the court house Monday night, February 22 and what was said about Brown's report, but the witness knew little about it.

"What excuse can you give to the jury for not sitting anybody there at the court house?"

"I couldn't see to shoot good."

Witness could not explain why it was Cherryholmes' pistol shots took so much better effect than his own.

He denied that Todd came to him at the court house when some others were at the sheriff's office or that he told Todd to "talk law." He denied after conversations with Todd, about which Judge Taylor asked him.

Cherryholmes Fired Last Shot.

Dollins said that neither himself nor Cherryholmes fired his pistol after they left the court house for the telephone office. He said the last shot he heard fired was shot by Cherryholmes within a few feet of where the shooting occurred.

The proceedings in the telephone office were gone into by Judge Taylor. The witness did not recall whether Cherryholmes told anyone about "staying as long as his ammunition lasted," but remembered some remark of the kind being made. Nothing new was brought out on this point.

Dollins said he and Judge Fry had been good friends, and that he had nothing else against Fry or Todd. He said he did not know that Fry's lawyers had not been allowed to see the records.

Asked if he told Todd that he was Fry's friend, that he believed Fry was innocent and that if Fry wanted to see the records, he could do so, Dollins declared he had no such conversation. Judge Taylor dwelt with much emphasis on this point.

Dollins Asked For Help.

On redirect examination, Dollins was asked if he suggested the employment of another guard and the defense objected vigorously and was overruled. Dollins started to give the details, but was checked; he said he asked Reynolds for help, saying he would feel better with another guard.

Dollins said that after the shooting he started back into the court house for more ammunition but Cherryholmes called him back.

Another plat of the court house and surroundings was produced and the witness indicated several points on it.

The witness again denied that he ever made any arrangement with Todd or anyone else whereby he was to surrender the records. He said he had no knowledge of the attempt to get the records that night before it came up.

Again questioned by Judge Taylor, he said that he did not run when he started after more cartridges and that he did not run at all. This concluded Dollins' testimony. Court adjourned until Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY'S TESTIMONY

(Continued From Page One)

INTENTIONS OF WITNESS.

"When you went there and said 'hold up your hands' had you any intention of destroying any of the papers."

"No."

"Why did you want to see those papers?"

"To defend myself in a criminal prosecution and to protect my friends in the civil suit."

The witness stated, when questioned, that he thought it was as much within his legal rights to see the records as it was for the county judge and officials to look them up.

"Who is the proper custodian of the documents?"

There was considerable argument and some warm words passed, as to the admissibility of this evidence. The form of the question was changed.

"From your observation and experience as county judge, whom did you believe the proper custodian of the records?"

"The county clerk."

"While you were county judge did any officer outside of the county clerk keep such documents?"

"No, sir."

ABOUT PLOT AGAINST HIM.

Further questioning on direct examination dealt with the report of the finance committee which was organized when Judge Scurry was district judge. The witness said he had seen this report, and some questions as to the ability of the auditors on that committee met with objection by Judge Martin. Defense attorneys replied that the witness, knowing the contents of this report and that it gave him a clean bill, had a right to think he was being persecuted later on. Judge Fry said that Burkett, one of the finance committeemen showed him the report, which dealt with the county's indebtedness and other matters.

The witness testified that he had told Todd that the refusal to let him see the papers was part of a put-up job by Stinson and Reynolds to run him out of the legislature, that he (Fry) had introduced a bill at Austin which would settle the county seat controversy in Young county, Graham and Newcastle having been rival claimants for the county seat.

"How did Stinson stand in the county seat fight?"

"Nobody ever knew."

That ended the direct examination and it being nearly five o'clock, court was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Cross Examination

Cross examination of Judge Fry began when court opened, Judge Martin being the interrogator. The witness said that he had read some law in Missouri, but was not a licensed attorney. He said he was tax assessor of Pike county, Missouri, when he was 21, scarving four years, then coming to Young county. He said he did not think he read much law during his first few years in Young county, but that when he was elected county judge he studied law considerably, but said he was not studying for admission to the bar.

"You were studying Texas laws, weren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You knew it was a violation of Texas law for a man to disguise himself, arm himself and go out and enter a vault?"

"Yes, sir."

He said he knew it was against the law to carry a pistol, to bribe an officer and to forge a check.

Taking up the witness' election to the legislature, Judge Martin asked if witness did not know the county was "broke" at that time. Judge Fry said he knew there was no money in the treasury. Witness said that Brown, Burkett, Cusenberry and Marshall were his friends, so far as he knew, and that he and Cherryholmes were friends.

"Was there ever any unfriendliness between you and these county officers?"

"No."

He said there had never been any unpleasantness between himself and Stinson except a "little campaign thunder" which he did not hold against him. Witness said he knew the audit of the county books was being made. The witness said he knew the finance committee went over the books and he thought they examined the warrant and checks; he said the committee was allowed only five days for its work. Judge Fry said Burkett's report showed the balances in each fund. Witness told of his arrest and of his authorizing Fred Arnold to arrange bond for him, and said the day after his arrival he sent Arnold for the papers and that Arnold brought the six complaints to him, each containing what purported to be a copy of the check in question; witness said Arnold told him he could not see the warrants themselves.

"Didn't you know as a matter of law you could demand to see these documents?"

Witness said his attorney told him he was unable to see the papers and that in view of the relations of the present district judge (Akin) nothing could be done.

He said Judge Akin was talking and advising with Stinson. Witness said he did not believe Judge Akin would issue an order for the papers, though he considered Judge Akin his friend.

"Didn't you know that the county attorney's receipt had been given for the papers and that they were kept in Judge Stinson's vault because there was no safe in Marshall's office?"

"I didn't know that."

"Did you ask Stinson to let you see those papers?"

"No."

"Did you ask County Attorney Marshall?"

"No."

Didn't Know Attorney Saw Papers

"Don't you know that on the Tuesday before the killing Judge Miller came to Graham and asked to see those papers and Stinson called me and I said it would be all right and they agreed to let Miller and Cusenberry look at the papers Wednesday when there was plenty of time?"

"No I didn't know that know that." He said someone, he thought it was Cusenberry, said that the lawyers were trying to get the papers and that they couldn't see them. He said he had sent for Judge Miller but that Miller had not yet been employed as his attorney. The next thing he heard, he said, was that the papers were in the sheriff's office, but he thought this might have been a mere supposition on his part that "we discussed it."

"Who do you mean by we?"

Witness named several Graham citizens but said he did not discuss getting the papers out. He said he asked Burkett for the combination, but Burkett did not know it; he said he did not tell Burkett why he wanted to know and that while he did not exact any pledge of secrecy from Burkett he assured the latter that no harm would come of it.

"You intended if you got this information from Burkett to work the combination yourself?"

"Yes, sir, that was the only idea I had in mind."

Combination Changed

He said Brown told his emissary, Todd, that the combinations had been changed. He said he had first told Todd of the matter the Monday before the shooting, that he had been fairly intimate with Todd for four years.

"How many times had Todd been charged with crime?"

The jury was instructed, on objection by the defense, not to consider this as testimony against Todd, but as against R. W. Fry. The defense took a bill of exception.

"I don't know," said the witness, "two or three or four times. He was in the courts several times."

He did not know that Cherryholmes and Johnson ever arrested Todd. He said Todd and he were good friends.

"Did you visit his residence and did he visit yours?"

"Did you go in the same social circles?"

Witness did not know about this; he did not know what church or lodges Todd attended or whether he attended any.

"You picked him as your emissary?"

"I did."

"You sent him to Newcastle and told him you had $1,000 to give for those records?"

"I didn't have $1,000 at that time. I didn't tell him that."

"You sent Pete back the second time to see Brown?"

"Yes, on Saturday."

"What did you tell him to do?"

"To tell Brown to come to Graham."

"In the meantime you sent Todd to Fort Worth to get a man for your work?"

"Yes."

"Did you pay Todd's expenses?"

"No."

"What did he tell you his name was—Barnhart or Lischke?"

"Lischke—he gave me one of his cards." He said he did not see Lischke on the latter's first trip.

Judge Fry said that he believed the papers were in the sheriff's office until Todd talked to Cherryholmes who told him they were in the judge's office.

"What did you want with Brown?"

"Wanted him to take Riley Dollins out of the way."

Why Lischke Left.

"Brown couldn't come Saturday night so Lischke left?"

"Yes, that was it."

Witness said Todd told him he had arranged to notify Lischke when to return, but that Todd said nothing about the code "moving picture" as a means of notification.

Judge Fry said that he had many friends in Newcastle and admitted that when he went to see Brown Sunday night he saw none of these and moved as secretly as possible. He then told of the conversation with Brown in which the latter promised to come to Graham next day.

"Do you remember stopping at Gentry Williamson's place on the way back?"

"We stopped for some matches."

"You sent Pete, didn't you?"

"Yes, Pete went."

"You kept yourself in the background?"

"In a way, yes."

"Was it for fear you would be suspicioned?"

"My idea was that some of the parties watching me might get suspicious."

"You went to see Cherryholmes?"

"Yes."

"And sent Todd to see him?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know that Cherryholmes and Todd didn't like each other?"

"I didn't know it."

"Didn't you know Cherryholmes was an honorable, upright man of high standing?"

"Yes, I considered him a good man."

"And you tell this jury Cherryholmes agreed to let you in that vault?"

"Yes, he readily agreed to it."

"Did you offer Johnson any inducements?"

"No."

"Did you offer Cherryholmes any?"

"No"

Because of Friendship.

"They just voluntarily agreed because of their friendship and admiration for you?"

"Yes."

Witness said Todd had not told him he was going to get Carlton. The use of the words "emissary" and "your first lieutenant" by Judge Martin referring to Todd, was objected to; sustained.

$300 Lischke's Pay.

He told of the meeting at his house on Tuesday night and said he sent for some lunch and put out about half a pint of whiskey which he had.

"Did you offer Lischke $300 for his services?"

Todd said that that was what he wanted and I agreed to pay it."

"Did you tell him the money was in Vick's safe?"

"No, sir."

"Did you tell the boys your friends had raised $2,000 and that it was in Vick's safe?"

"I did not."

Fry said he had about $100 and that he borrowed $200 from Dr. Terrell, but that Dr. Terrell didn't know what he wanted with it. He said that neither Mr. Black nor Mr. Vick knew.

"Whenever you had dealings with anybody on the outside, you sent Pete.

"I've told you where I sent him."

Going back to the Cherryholmes conversation Judge Martin asked if witness had seen Dollins; he answered in the negative, saying he understood Todd had seen him.

"Did Dollins tell Todd that he wanted anything?"

"No."

"It was just friendship for you?"

"Yes."

The details of the supposed conversation with Cherryholmes about the masks, etc., were then gone over.

"You were to come with unloaded pistols?"

"Yes."

Brought Shells Along.

"Then why did you take eight loads?"

"I took the shell out of the barrel and put on the safety."

"But why did you take any loads?"

"I don't know why. I had no reason."

"You had no reason to believe you would have any fight? Nevertheless, you had eight loads in your pistol?"

"Yes."

"And you fired eight shots?"

"Yes."

He said his automatic was a 38; Pete and Pat had 38 automatics. He told how the party left his home, saying Todd had gone ahead to see Gatlin.

"Todd said the night watchman was fixed?"

"Yes, sir.

"Did he report anyone else was fixed?"

"No, sir."

The arrangements with Gatlin was that the latter was to be out of the way. He said the party waited for Todd, but Johnson and Lischke insisted it was getting late and they should go ahead.

"Did you leave Johnson to guard Lischke?"

"That wasn't the idea."

"How was Lischke armed?"

"He wasn't armed."

"How was Johnson armed?"

"I don't know. He then told of going to the court house and hearing the guards inside and of giving the signal.

"They got up immediately and came out?"

"Yes, in a minute."

"They walked out in the light?"

"Yes."

"You men were in the corner in the dark?"

Witness said he was at the cistern house, the others ten or twelve feet from the court house.

Cherryholmes Shot First.

He said Cherryholmes shot after he himself had said "put up your hands, it's Fry." He said Cherryholmes shot first and he thought Carlton fired first from his side.

"Did Riley Dollins shoot at first?"

"I didn't see him shoot at all. The last I saw of him before he started running he was standing with his gun to the air." He said he did not remember hearing the shot gun. He was not sure, he added, that it was Riley he saw running.

He started shooting himself as soon as he could get his gun ready.

"Did you shoot at Cherryholmes?"

"Yes, I guess I did."

"Don't you know you did?"

"Yes."

"You say you didn't know Riley Dollins had a gun until afterwards?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you testify that you saw him hold it up in the air?"

"I didn't know he had a gun."

He said after the shooting Pete was the first to reach Carlton, that Pete got up without assistance and that Pete shot after he fell; he was not sure that Pat did.

"When did these boys load their guns?"

"They were already loaded."

24 Loaded Shells.

He said the automatics were without shells in the barrel; he did not know if the magazines were loaded.

"If you each had magazines full, there were 24 shots?"

"Yes."

He declared that he did not know what became of the pistols after the shooting; he never saw his or the others after he put his and Pete's on the dresser at home.

"Didn't you hide your gun?"

"I did not."

"You don't know where it is?"

"I do not."

He said only one of the masks was in their possession when they reached home. He was reasonably sure, but not positive that their masks were those offered in court.

Judge Fry did not know why he and Pete and Carlton took the direction they did after the shooting. He said they went over the fence because it was about as easy as to go through the gate.

"And lifted Pat Carlton over, too?"

"Yes." He said they went as fast as they could.

"Isn't it a fact that Todd and Lischke were with you until you got over the fence?"

"No."

"Didn't they leave you there and go to the Belmont Hotel?"

"No. If there was anybody else there it was somebody I knew nothing about."

Went For Shotgun.

He said he believed that the man who went down on the other side of the street was Lischke, that he saw Lischke later at his house. Judge Fry said Carlton was unable to go any farther when they reached the church and he and Pete left him there because they thought they heard footsteps. It was his idea to get his shotgun and go back after Carlton. He said Carlton was doubled up, about to fall, when they found him at the door. The doctor was sent for, said the witness, he himself remaining in his bedroom.

Judge Martin referred back to Judge Fry's intentions and asked him if he didn't know he was violating the law.

"I didn't so understand it."

Judge Martin recounted the conditions under which the visit of the court house was made and asked the witness if he did not know he was violating the law. The defense objected that it was a question of law, that it was not against the law for a man to go into a vault with the consent of the man in charge of it. The objection was overruled.

"Didn't you know that to go there in the way you went was a violation of Texas laws?"

"I didn't so understand it."

"You knew it was against the law to carry a pistol?"

"Yes."

"And the others violated the law?" Defense attorneys objected and were sustained but took a bill of exception to the question.

"You knew the grand jury was to meet within a week?"

"Yes."

"You knew you would have a right to go before the grand jury?"

"Yes."

Newcastle Grand Jury.

"And would have the right to see the papers there?"

"Yes, but I didn't have time and I wanted to see the papers and try to keep a Newcastle grand jury from indicting me. There were at least four or five Newcastle men to be on it, I thought."

Witness said he knew he would have time to prepare his defense.

"You had at least ten days to sound the witnesses whose names were shown in the complaints?"

"Yes, we believed at the time we had located three of the five or six parties."

A question as to the number of indictments was objected to and objection sustained.

"Who told you Judge Akin would be unfair to you because of his relations to Stinson?"

"I was warned by Charles Gay, Dr. Terrell and A. B. Eddleman that he was too close to the other side, to look out for him."

"Judge Akin has been your friend?"

"Always."

He said he was sure, however, Judge Akin would try the case fairly.

Judge Fry said he never paid Lischke himself and am not know what became of the money.

"Tell why, if the arrangement had been made between you and these guards why it was necessary to take so many with you."

To Look Like Raid.

"Cherryholmes said the hold-up must look as real as possible. Lischke and I were to go inside while the others held the guards."

"Who was to be the lookout?"

"Johnson."

"What was Todd's part?"

"He was to see the watchman."

"Why, was it necessary for Johnson to be disguised?"

"I don't know. I told him it was necessary."

"Did you send Pete to buy some shells?"

"No."

"Did you know he bought some?"

"No, I didn't."

"Did you know he borrowed a pistol? Did Lischke have a kit of tools?"

"He had a grip. I don't know what was in it."

"Did he carry it to the court house?"

"No."

Cross Examination Ends.

He said Lischke said he would open the vault by the feeling and sound of the combination.

The State here ended its cross examination.

Judge Taylor asked the witness if in his study of law he found any

law authorizing a county judge to look public records in a vault. He also asked if he knew of any law that permitted the withholding of records from an accused man. Objections by the State were sustained.

Judge Fry testified that he had been told in Graham that Judge Stigler said he had been advised by Martin and Kay to let no one see the records.

He said that when they went to Newcastle they went first to O. H. Brown's house. There were no other questions.

Frank Burkett Testifies.

Frank Burkett was the next witness. He was county treasurer of Young county for six years. He said he talked with Fry after the latter's return from Austin. He said the judge wanted him to forget a question he was about to ask him and he said he would not, later Fry asked him about the safe in the court house.

"He first asked you if you would forget it," asked Judge Martin.

"Yes."

"And you told him not to do anything to put you in an embarrassing position?"

"Yes."

Burkett said he was not with Judge Miller in Fry's office nor was he with Fry when the latter tried to see the records.

R. M. Todd Testifies.

R. M. Todd was sworn, and took the stand. He said he was 54 years old, born in Woods county and was raised in Stephens county near Breckenridge where he farmed. He moved from Breckenridge to Young county. He said he was married and had two children.

Todd said that he did not think Cherryholmes or Johnson ever accosted him. He said he paid a fine on a poker game charge but that he was acquitted in bootlegging cases against him.

The early part of this year he said he was looking after his farm where he was sowing oats. He and Cherryholmes had always been friendly and he also considered Ed Johnson a close friend. He said he and O. H. Brown were together a great deal, close friends, while Brown was absent. Witness said he had known Riley Dollins five or six years, being well acquainted and friendly with him, "close friends," he said. Todd said he considered Fry a close friend and had helped elect Fry to office. He said he worked to help elect Brown as sheriff in 1912. Judge Taylor then asked Todd to tell the story of his part in the Fry case.

Fry Sends For Him.

"Judge Fry sent for me Saturday the second week before the killing and I went Monday. He said they were treating him badly about the records and his attorneys had been refused right to see them. He said he wasn't in position to prepare his defense unless he could see the papers. He said Riley Dollins ought to be his friend and asked me to see him. I saw him that night and Riley said he was a friend of Fry and would gladly let him get the papers if it wouldn't hurt the safe, and if Judge Fry wouldn't let it be known who let him see the papers."

Todd said he told Dollins he believed Fry was innocent and that Fry had told him about the plot against him on account of the county seat affair. The witness reported the Dollins conversation to Judge Fry, who suggested seeing Oli Brown about the safe combination; witness went to see Brown on the next day with Pete Fry. He then told of his conversation with Brown.

"Oli said he would do anything he could for Fry. He said, 'Tell him to come to see me some night and not to drive up town. I know something that may do him some good.'"

Witness said Brown declared he thought he could handle Dollins.

Todd denied that Judge Fry had ever mentioned anything about paying any money and stated emphatically that he did not mention money to Brown.

"I told Judge Fry I would help him because I was his friend," said the witness.

Todd said Brown told him they would have to put some kind of a tale to Jim Reynolds because the latter saw them together. He said he went to see Reynolds and asked him about another matter so as to prevent suspicion. Dinner recess was ordered by the court.

After dinner, Todd said he told Fry that Brown didn't know the combination and that Brown said if Burkett didn't, nobody in the county did. Witness also told Fry that Brown said to come to see him. At that time, Todd said, he had not talked to Johnson; he saw Riley Dollins that same night at the court house.

"Riley kept cautioning me to talk low. I told him we wanted someone to work the combination and he said to come back and talk about it some other time." Todd said Fry told him of an advertisement of a safe and lock expert at Fort Worth, and asked Todd to go there. In the meantime, Todd said, Fry told him Cherryholmes had been put on as a guard and he (Todd) saw Cherryholmes at the south court house door; witness told Cherryholmes what Fry wanted and Cherryholmes seemed agreeable, but appeared to be afraid Dollins would give the thing away and that Cherryholmes suggested that Oli Brown get Dollins away. Todd said he reported this to Fry.

Visit to Lischke.

Todd then told of his visit to Lischke at Fort Worth on Friday before the killing and of meeting Lischke. He saw Lischke and arranged to meet him later at Tenth and Main where he told him the exact situation and what was wanted. Todd said Lischke agreed to go. In speaking to Lischke at the store, Todd said he wanted to go to Plainview because Judge Fry had cautioned him to be careful as if the plan became known, the records would be moved.

Lischke accompanied Todd to Graham, he said, and went to the Belmont Hotel. Witness did not remember anything being said about how Lischke was to register. Todd said he reported to Fry and it was arranged to send Pete for Brown next day. Pete went, but Brown could not leave Newcastle then. It was then decided, he said, to wait until Brown could come over, and Lischke returned, with the understanding that he was to return when wanted. It was agreed Todd would telephone him that "some kind of a deal" was ready.

Todd said he saw Cherryholmes at the court house Sunday night and that Gatlin saw them talking there. Todd said he told Cherryholmes of the progress of their plans. The witness next told of the visit to Brown at Newcastle. He said they did not go on the main street because the judge did not want to. Todd detailed the conversation between Judge Fry and Brown, in which Brown, he says, offered his help. The witness said Brown did not mention having seen Commissioner Reynolds, but that Brown promised to come next day. On Monday, after they saw that Brown was not coming, Judge Fry said he would see Cherryholmes that night. Judge Fry reported to Todd next day, witness said, that Cherryholmes had said Dollins was all right and had suggested the "hold-up." Todd then phoned Lischke, saying "the picture show deal was all right," he said.

Johnson at Fry's Office.

Later in the day, Todd continued, he saw Fry and Ed Johnson in the former's office and heard what was being said, Fry telling Johnson that the latter had been suggested for the "hold-up" by Cherryholmes and the details were then arranged. Todd said he had talked to Gatlin several times, but that he never said anything about any money being spent or about the "lawyers getting it, anyhow." Todd denied that he told Gatlin, Brown or anyone that "Fry had done some coarse work" that "Fry is a blowed-up sucker" or that "Fry was guilty as hell."

He said Gatlin asked to let him know when the thing was to be pulled off, so he could be out of the way and prove an alibi. Gatlin came ot see him Monday night, Todd said, and in the conversation he agreed to let Gatlin know just when the visit would be made.

Pat Carlton's connection with the case was explained. Carlton was sick Monday, Todd said, and on that day the witness told him of the plans. On Tuesday night, when the witness started to Fry's house, Carlton asked to accompany him and did so. Todd told of meeting Lischke and taking him to Fry's home. That same night he told Gatlin all arrangements were made and he made a date with Gatlin, he said, to meet him at two o'clock. When he returned to Fry's house, the witness said, Black was there and Ed Johnson also.

"Ed Johnson had on a mask—a red bandanna—over his face and a red cape on and a lady's skirt. He said he had seen them and the boys said everything was all right to come ahead.

Todd said he had neither mask or weapon at all that night. He left E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, Carlton and Lischke and Ed Johnson there about 2 o'clock, he said, to meet Gatlin at Tidwell's corner by appointment. Witness said Gatlin came and said the boys seemed a little nervous, that the light had gone out in the county attorney's office but no one was seen to leave. Todd said he told Gatlin he would tell the others not to go. He said he went to the skating rink and did not find the others there and went to Fry's house, learning that the others had left. He started back and stopped when he heard the shooting.

"Where were you when the shooting started?"

"I was 50 yards south of the Belmont Hotel."

He said he ran at once to his room in the hotel and stayed several minutes. Then he started out, he said, and his little boy took him by the hand and begged him not to go. Todd told of his visit to the Jones' room and declared Mrs. Jones said "they can't lay it on any of us because you were right here." Todd said he knew when he phoned that something had gone wrong but thought it best to pretend he did not.

Lischke's Predicament.

Lischke came to the hotel, said Todd and asked what had happened and the witness told him he didn't know. Lischke seemed worried and wanted to know what to do, said Todd. He finally decided to go to bed and witness said he took him to Dock Carlton's room and told Dock to say he had been there all night. Todd said he told Dock this so as to pacify the hotel proprietor if the latter raised any question about it. Todd said he did not go to his building on the square after the shooting, but thought he might have passed by Tidwell's house before the shooting.

Todd said he couldn't see where he was doing anything wrong at any time and that he believed Judge Fry had a right to see the papers. He said former County Clerk Cusenberry told him the papers had been illegally taken from the county clerk's office. He said he would not have done what he did had he thought Judge Fry in the wrong, and that he would have had nothing to do with the matter if he had not thought the guards would permit the "hold-up" as planned. He said that when arrested he had the $300 for Lischke in his pocket and that he turned it over to the attorneys. That ended his direct examination.

Judge Martin asked Todd about his farming experience, bringing out that Todd lived in town and either rented his farm or had someone work it for him.

He said he had known Fry for ten years and considered him an intimate friend.

"You would do anything for him?"

"No, not anything."

Todd denied that Judge Fry had offered $1000 to get the papers, but told of the $300 which Lischke was to receive. Witness said he was tried only once in Judge Fry's court; he could not tell off hand how many times he had been arrested for bootlegging, there being cases in both district and county courts.

"You succeeded in beating these cases?"

"Well, I was never convicted."

He said he plead guilty in several poker cases, probably three or four, and about the same number of fighting cases. He said Tom Cherryholmes had never arrested him and Ed Johnson arrested him once. Witness said he ran a cold drink stand last summer and later a restaurant. Witness said he had farmed some five years ago, having 20 acres in feed.

Mecca of Buddhist World



LONG before the clean, green shores of Rangoon become visible to the navigator on the Irrawaddy, there appears above the highest point of the horizon a shaft of gold set in a coronet of gems that throws a rainbow shimmer across the splendid blue of the Asiatic sky. As you draw near the fine old city the jeweled diadem slowly rises and takes definite outline, and presently you behold the great golden dome of the Sway Dragon pagoda, which is the "Glory of Burma" and the Mecca of the Buddhist world.

From every viewpoint the radiant temple dominates the city, imposing and glorious—one of the finest sights of the world in its barbaric splendor of color and form. It is the oldest shrine in Burma, the one most frequently visited of all places of worship east of India, and it contains actual relics of Gautama Buddha which have for centuries attracted pilgrims from every part of Asia, even from the remote corners of almost inaccessible Tibet. At first you, being an Occidental traveler, accustomed to the towering architectural triumphs of the West, wonder idly at the compelling attractiveness of the ancient edifice that incites so much speculative reflection; then you gradually become aware of a distinctively personal interest in the golden monitor that greets you so invitingly wherever you turn in your wanderings about the beautiful old town. Finally it takes possession of your fancy, more than any other thing that you have traveled so very far to see; more than the old forts, the ancient shrines, the lovely gardens and the brilliant, light-humored native life—more than anything in all picturesque Burma.

Stone Dragons Guard Approach.

The principal approach to the temple city—for it is literally a city of shrines clustered about the central pagoda—is guarded by two enormous blue stone dragons behind which rise stairs in long series, covered with elaborately carved teakwood roofs supported at regular intervals by great stone pillars. The stone steps have been worn very uneven by the countless feet that have gone up and down for more than seven hundred worshipful years. Seats are ranged along the spacious landings for the comfort of the old and decrepit worshipers who find the long climb difficult, and above these seats are numerous very old but finely preserved carvings and frescoes of fanciful design and beautiful workmanship.

As you toil upward you meet and pass men and women of all races, some of whom are so remote from you in speech and customs and habits of thought that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find the key of a common understanding between you. Only one word can unlock the deep antipodean silence and place you for an instant on a plane of comprehension with those strange primitive beings whose existence holds nothing that can bridge the vast gulf that separates civilization and medievalism, and that word, "Buddha," which brings light to every Buddhist face. You hesitate to speak experimentally because it has mysteriously become sacred to you in that vast assembly of worshipers to whom it means all they know of holiness and mercy and hope. So you pass on in awed silence, watching the human stream with an interest intensified by the strangeness of the place and by the evidences of the common spiritual need that drew the heterogeneous throng from the far ends of the universe.

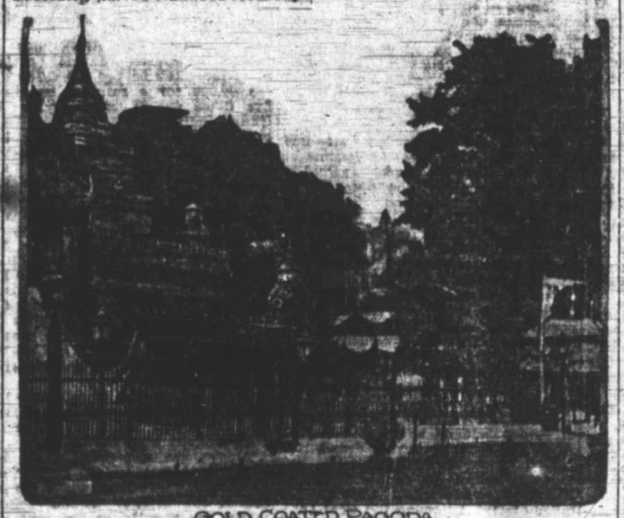
That curious horde is well worth watching. There are old, old men tottering feebly from step to step, equally old women of many races; handsome young girls with blithe morning faces; little radiant children in humming bird attire; stolid, harsh-featured Mongolians from Western China, Tibetans in coarse, ungainly and far from clean attire; squat and homely men and women from further Cambodia and Siam; pale, refined looking Hindus in snowy garments and enormous spotless turbans—all bent upon a single purpose.

Sell Flowers to Gild Great Dome.

At close intervals along the wall-high interminable steps are fragrant little booths containing all the opulent flowers of the country, incense sticks and tiny packets of gold leaf, presided over by bright looking Burmese girls who offer their wares with charming modesty. You need not buy if you feel disinclined, but the chances are that you will gladly invest a few cents in a thin packet of gold leaf which will be used, later on, to overlay some tiny weather flaw in the great golden dome of the pagoda which is never permitted to suffer impairment for lack of attention (for your little purchase is intended for a votive offering). It takes a great deal of gold to keep the dome in perfect repair, for it is 1,350 feet in circumference and 370 feet high, and it is covered from base to summit with pure gold leaf. The jeweled diadem that crowns this marvelous temple is valued at $250,000, and was a gift of the common people of Burma; and the gold leaf reserve fund in the temple treasury was contributed by pilgrim worshipers, many of whom are so wretchedly poor all their lives that they have never known the luxury of a full meal, yet their poverty pinched hands are rarely empty within the temple precincts.

At length you find yourself at the base of the central pagoda, surrounded by a multiplicity of small shrines exquisite in detail, but fantastic in conception, yet with a sort of appealing grotesqueness that causes your heart to beat faster, as if it brought you to the verge of an understanding of the strange spiritual fervor which it represents. In a vast court open to the brilliant Asiatic sunshine those confusingly numerous shrines display a great variety of Buddhas, some reclining luxuriously among jeweled lotus flowers, some bowed in profound meditation, but all of them serene and peaceful in feature in spite of th ir profusion of paint and gilding. Among the offerings piled about the shrines are many old and worthless objects such as paper umbrellas, fans, toys, faded flowers and brass trinkets, but there are also some pretty trifles of personal adornment. At the feet of a smiling seated Buddha is a coil of blue black hair covered with the dust of a long pilgrimage, perhaps, bestowed by a very poor young girl who had nothing else to give.

Within the larger shrines many devotees kneel in prayer at all hours of the day, each with a flower clasped against his bowed forehead. The very young girls pray together in a beautiful pavilion hung with banners and silk draperies and many bright things symbolical of buoyant girlhood. There is even a gay little American flag, hung there by some facetious tourist, probably, and accepted in a better spirit by the simple-minded votaries who never turn anyone away, of whatever creed or race.



GOLD COATED PAGODA

Naval Officers Well Paid.

An English writer compares the pay of American naval officers with that of similar officers abroad. An American admiral draws, he says, $15,000 a year, while about $9,000 is allotted to the same rank in Great Britain, and $4,500 in Germany; and all other grades of officers are paid equally well in proportion.

New Management.

"This hotel is under a new management."

"Why, I still see the old proprietor around."

"Yes, but he got married last week."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TERRE HAUTE MAYOR GETS SIX YEARS

JUDGE ANDERSON PRONOUNCING SENTENCES IN ELECTION FRAUD CASES

116 MEN TO BE SENTENCED

Mayor Given Heaviest Dose—Others Get From 1 to 5 Years With Fines Added

By Associated Press.

Indianapolis, April 12.—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute, one of the 27 men convicted in federal court of conspiracy in the election in Terre Haute on November 3, 1914, was sentenced by Judge Anderson today to six years in the Leavenworth prison and to pay a $2000 fine.

In all 116 men, 89 of whom have pleaded guilty are to be sentenced. Eli Redman elected judge of the circuit court of Vigo county and Sheriff Dennis Shea were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined $1000; Harry F. Montgomery, president of the board of public works, Thomas C. Smith, city judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the board of public works and Edward E. Driscoll, secretary of the Vigo Democratic central committee each were sentenced three years and fined $500; Lewis Munley, assistant city engineer, Elmer E. Talbott, former city controller, Hilton Redman, son of Eli Redman, John E. Green, proprietor of a second hand store, and William S. Crockett employed at the city cemetery, each were sentenced to two years and fined $1000; Maurice Walsh, county sealer of weights and measures and treasurer of the campaign fund, John M. Mackaell, city inspector of weights and measures and a member of the 1911 Indiana legislature, Chas. Houghton, assistant custodian of the city hall, Joseph Mara, street commissioner, Alexander Aczel, inspector of the street paving, Arthur Gillis, progressive clerk of the election board, Joseph Straus, liquor salesman and George Sovern, gambler were sentenced to one year and day and fined $100 each.

Chief of Police Holler who had pleaded guilty was given a year and day and fined $1.

WILLARD TOOK FEARFUL PUNISHMENT; SAYS MODE

Wichitan Returned From Havana Says Public Has Little Idea What Willard Underwent

From Monday's Daily.

Jess Willard won from Jack Johnson because of his great strength and because of his wonderful ability to take punishment, according to J. W. Mode, Fort Worth & Denver conductor, who saw the fight at Havana and who returned Sunday. Mode says the public gained little idea of what Willard had to undergo in the early rounds of the fight.

"His body was all over welts," said Mode, "his ear and lip were cut and he never seemed bothered. Whenever Johnson hit him, he smiled. Two or three times in the first fourteen rounds Johnson had him hanging over the ropes and he certainly looked like a beaten man."

The knockout punch, which was not clearly described in the dispatches is said by Mode to have been a right punch to the negro's jaw. A blow from Willard to Johnson's stomach doubled the negro up, then a left swing to the negro's shoulder turned his body partly around, bringing his jaw within easy reach; Willard brought his fist against it with terrific force and the black dropped to the mat.

Mode was sitting just behind Jack Johnson's white wife close to the ring. He says Johnson sent word to his wife, in the 24th round, to leave but the messenger did not reach her until the 25th round was over. She got up and started out and just as she reached the aisle the knockout came; she heard but did not see the blow.

Referee Welch was on the same boat, returning from Havana, with Mode and told Mode that in his opinion it was a fair, square contest, with a clean knockout.

YOUNG COUNTY PEOPLE GOT TIMES SUNDAY A. M.

Hundreds of Copies Distributed From An Automobile From Here

From Monday's Daily.

Hours before any other Sunday morning paper got into that territory, the Sunday Times, with its account of the Fry trial had been distributed over a large portion of Young county Sunday. The papers were distributed from an automobile which left here early Sunday morning making stops at Archer City, Olney, Orth, Newcastle, Graham and Jean. Over 300 copies of the paper were sold in Graham alone.

Those making the trip were James Calvert, J. A. Wray, B. D. Donnell and Jerome Stone.

They report a large acreage in wheat around Olney, Newcastle, Truce and in the country north of Graham. All the wheat they report as being in excellent condition. Evidences of a good rain last week were seen in the western part of Young and Archer counties through which they passed going down.

$1,000,000 EQUIPMENT STUDY ANIMAL DISEASES

Rockefeller Foundation Will Build Great Laboratory Near Princeton, N. J.

By Associated Press.

Princeton, N. J., April 10.—The Rockefeller Foundation has announced it will begin work soon for a new plant near Princeton for the study of animal diseases. The grounds, building and equipment of the new laboratory will cost about $1,000,000

FALSE RUMOR DISAPPOINTS MEN LOOKING FOR WORK

Over Hundred Waiting at City Hall For Jobs On Expecting Paving Work

From Monday's Daily.

Over one hundred men assembled at the city hall this morning as the result of a mistaken report that work was to begin on the paving provided for by the city council, only to be disappointed when informed that matters had not as yet reached the stage where work would begin. In fact, the board of aldermen have not yet asked for bids on the work and it will probably be two or three weeks before matters will be in shape for actual construction.

George Dobson, superintendent of street work, also reports that a large number were present this morning when his men were put to work, the applicants stating that they had been informed that about 100 additional men were to be given employment.

It seems that this action was due to a report circulated Saturday afternoon of which the city officials had no knowledge and are unable to account for the mistaken impression that induced so many men to apply for work.

RUSSIA CAN EXPORT THROUGH ARCHANGEL

Within Few Weeks That Port Will Be Ice Free Giving Outlet For Products

Washington, April 14.—The National Geographic Society today gave out the following statement concerning international commerce in Europe and the bearing that the Bosphorus and the winter weather has on it:

"The European war has remade the commerce of every trading nation in the world, but it has effected no greater changes anywhere than those which have taken place in Russia. When Turkey plunged into the struggle, Russia, like Germany, practically found herself without a port. But there was no neutral Holland or neutral Switzerland and Denmark across the great international trade routes of the Muscovite. Germany's ports are closed, as are Russia's but still it is still doing some selling to the outside world, because Danish, Dutch and Swiss centers find it profitable to handle its goods.

"Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire shut Russian goods completely out of Europe. Germany controls the Baltic sea and Turkey locks the Black Sea at Bosphorus. The thousands of tons of golden butter that formerly poured into Germany, France and Great Britain from Finland and from the wonderful butter provinces of Siberia, have ceased to flow. Thousands of tons of Russian beet sugar that sold into Persia and Turkey, reports announce, must be this year absorbed by the Russian markets on account of the war hazards of the Black Sea. Likewise, the Persian and Levantine markets for Russian cloth have ceased.

"Hundreds of shiploads of Russian wheat, which formerly left Odessa for all the ports of Europe, have now no outlet. Russian furs, of which enormous quantities were annually placed upon the world's greatest fur markets, London and Leipsic, reach the outside world now only in small lots through Siberia. The great petroleum stores of Baku cannot be shipped for sale to Russia's allies. And her other agricultural, mineral and forest products are war bound.

"There remains open for the foreign trade of Russia practically only Vladivostock, and the freight charges to and from this far port severely limit the amount of trans-Siberian business that can be profitably done. Some trade may flow through Roumania. However, none of Russia's great trade routes run this way, and facilities for the carrying out of a large import and export business here are lacking. With Bulgaria in the war, this will be sealed.

Nevertheless, a port toward Europe will open for the Russians some weeks hence, and its opening may bear important results for the struggling Russians. This port is Archangel, a great harbor for ore and fishing vessels through its scant summer, whence innumerable smaller boats carry their cargoes around North Cape, down the Norwegian coasts, to European markets. It is probable that with the opening of this port, much of Russia's butter, poultry, grains, sugar and other agricultural products will be released to the friendly markets of Europe, and that much-needed manufactures will flow in this way."

ROOSEVELT SAYS SERB... BADLY IN NEED O...

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 10... bridge, chairman of the ... ricultural relief committee ... lic today a letter from Col. ... who indorsed the move ... Serbia with greater need ... said had received less than ... combatants because the world ... not known fully of her condition.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM GIVES UP PRISONERS

61 BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN LIBERATED AT NEWPORT NEWS TODAY

TRANSFERRED TO ENGLISH SHIP

As Their Tug Moves Down Harbor They Receive Mighty Cheers From Fellow Countrymen

By Associated Press.

Newport News, April 12.—That the German merchant raider Kronprinz Wilhelm pursued into this port early Sunday morning through the Virginia capes was chased by British battleships until after midnight Saturday and marvelously escaped destruction was the assertion today of British officers of captured merchant vessels on the cruiser.

Shortly before noon today 61 British officers and men captured on the Kronprinz's victims were taken British steamer P. A. Mara, one the from the Wilhelm by tugs and rushed down the river to the British warship Casandra which will sail later today for Glassgow. The harbor was lined with British merchantmen and as the captured crews of the victims of the German raider were released and as their tug steamed down the harbor they were greeted with cheers by more than 1,000 British steamers who swarmed the decks of their vessels and gave vent to their patriotic fervor.

When the liberated British prisoners reached the Casandra's side they hurriedly crossed their luggage abroad and climbing onto the decks scampered and danced around like schoolboys, joyous that they had escaped destruction from their own country's ships and that they should be liberated.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm slipped into Newport News Sunday and asked for fuel and provisions. Many times reported destroyed, the former North German Lloyd liner evaded hostile warships for eight months while she sent fourteen merchantmen to the bottom and her officers said she was forced to steal her way past four French and British cruisers off the Virginia capes in order to reach this refuge.

"We got in without being seen by the enemy, and we can get out the same way," declared her commander, Lieut. Captain Paul Thiefelder, formerly navigating officer of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, in a statement last night.

When she dropped anchor the Kronprinz Wilhelm had less than twenty-five tons of coal and scanty provisions for the crew of 500 men and 61 prisoners from British merchant ships sunk in the South Atlantic. Of the fourteen ships that the drab-painted 15,000 ton cruiser sank, nine were British, four French and one Norwegian. The value of these ships and their cargoes officers of the

TO SERVE CURRENT TO SMALLER TOWNS

WICHITA FALLS ELETRIC CO. SECURES RIGHT TO USE PUBLIC ROADS

SEVERAL TOWNS CONSIDERED

Negotiations Already In Progress With Burkburnett and Iowa Park

From Monday's Daily.

The commissioner's court, in session today, passed an order granting a permit to the Wichita Falls Electric Company for the erection and maintainance of towers, poles and electric wires along and over the public roads of the county. The securing of the permit is in connection with the plans of this company to supply electric current to the smaller towns in this section of the State, a movement heretofore inaugurated. It is planned to supply Iowa Park, Burkburnett and other points not equipped with electric light plants and it is likely that construction work will begin soon after all the necessary permits and franchises shall have been secured.

The commissioners met in regular session this morning, but the greater part of the day has been consumed in outlining the work of the term and in considering matters of minor importance. Other than the granting of the permit referred to above, no business had been transacted prior to the middle of the afternoon.

T. N. G. WILL BE RECRUITED TO ITS FULL STRENGTH

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, April 12.—Recruiting of the Texas National Guard to its full strength and efficiency is planned by the state authorities. This is to be done, it is said, not only that the state may participate in federal appropriations for the militia, but also that the organization may be prepared for any emergency.

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS DAMAGES AWARDED IN TEXAS

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 12.—The U. S. Supreme Court today affirmed the finding of the Texas courts against the Texas and Pacific railway in favor of Clara Hill for $21,500 as compensation for injuries she suffered in a rail... collision at Atlanta, Texas, and Miss May Marcus for $6000 for injuries sustained in falling from a train vestibule at Marshall.

Personal Mention

From Thursday's Daily.

Alex Allbright of Dundee, is a visitor here.

W. L. McFall of San Antonio, is visiting his brothers in this city.

Charles Murray of Sulphur Springs, is in the city on business for a few days.

A. W. Farris is here from Chillicothe, Texas.

A. C. Barber from Cleburne, was in the city today.

George Keith was a passenger north on the Denver today.

W. C. Young was here from Archer City today on business.

Lon Deatherage left for an extended business trip to Dalhart.

P. P. and F. F. Cady from Bowie, were business visitors to Wichita today.

Fred Kelleher, the oil man, left today for a business trip up the Denver.

W. R. White and E. J. Brady of Denison, were in Wichita Falls on business today.

W. L. Howery of Graham and D. Howery of Paducah, are here attending the Young county trials.

Jeff Pertle of Dallas, a brother of J. A. Pertle of the Jones-Kennedy Co., was in the city today on business.

J. G. Grundy of the Byers Herald was in the city today and reports a good rain over that section yesterday.

Mrs. G. W. Eagle and two grandchildren returned last night from a months' visit with relatives in Denison. She was accompnied home by her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Truman arrived from Fort Worth yesterday for a two weeks' visit with their daughters, Mrs. L. C. Wood and Mrs. L. A. Burress with a view of locating in this city.

C. F. Lehmann of San Antonio, representing the American Type Foundry, and one of the best known newspaper men in the State, having served as treasurer of the Texas Press Association for over 20 years, was in the city today for a short time.

Among the Young county citizens here as witnesses or spectators at the Fry trial are: F. A. Kessler, editor of the West Texas Reporter; J. J. H. Thomas, Riley Dollins, H. M. Johnson and wife, O. H. Brown, Dee Harkey, W. H. Mayes, Doc Carlton, Geo. Black, Joe Mabry, J. E. Workman, Cleve Barnes, W. L. Howery, W. P. Stinson, C. Woods, Dr. W. M. Terrell, John Bower, J. C. Owen, G. D. Hinson, Jim Reynolds, W. E. McClarren, C. E. Turner, Gene Laister, J. W. Saye, Robert Renders, Gentry Williams, John Ragland, Joe Timmons. More witnesses came in today and others will arrive tonight and tomorrow.

From Friday's Daily.

J. H. Minor of Olney, is a visitor to the city.

W. N. Lindsey of St. Jo, was in the city today.

George Lee left today for a business trip to Fort Worth.

H. L. McGregor of Petrolia, spent last night in the city.

Joe B. Wilson of Frederick, was in the city on business today.

W. L. Blackburn of Elk City, was among the visitors here today.

Hugh Reilly returned to his home in Archer county this afternoon.

Attorney M. S. Wood of Itasca, was in the city on legal business today.

Robt. Goodfellow and wife of Austin, were visitors in the city last night.

J. W. Campoell returned today on the Denver from a business trip south of the city.

W. H. Clift of Lawton, was in the city today en route to Archer county to look after business interests.

T. M. Burney, R. L. Kincaid, G. M. Eubanks, H. H. Massey and D. W. Miller of Crowell, spent last night in the city.

J. H. Watson of Newcastle is among the Young county people here attending the trial in progress at the court house.

Dr. H. Overby of Ryan, Okla., was in the city a short time today, returning from a visit to his brother at Iowa Park.

C. D. Shamburger and wife left this afternoon for Decatur for a few days visit, after which they will attend the lumbermen's convention in Houston next week.

J. H. Crumpner, manager of the Shamburger Lumber Co., at this place and H. Colley, manager of the yard of the same company at Vernon, will be among those to attend the lumbermen's convention at Houston.

W. Lee Moore of Moore & Richolt, O. R. Cotton, manager for the Herring Lumber Co., and V. H. Shepherd, manager of the Wichita Falls Sash & Door Co., expect to leave Monday to attend the lubmermen's convention at Houston.

From Sunday's Daily.

Judge Jo A. P. Dickson of Seymour, was a spectator at the Fry trial yesterday.

J. L. Bond has returned from Muskogee, Okla., where he underwent an operation some weeks ago. He is getting along nicely, having almost entirely recovered from the operation.

E. V. Lesley and H. C. Jennings of Gainesville, were visitors to the city Saturday.

F. S. Berner was here from Electra yesterday on business.

E. W. Hunt of Olney, was here yesterday in attendance on the trial in progress at the court house.

T. C. Isby Jr., and Isaac O. Newton of Seymour, were visitors to the city Saturday.

W. A. Easley and wife of Ardmore, Okla., were the guests of friends in the city yesterday.

P. K. Deats and W. McClatchey of Graham, were among those here yesterday to attend the trial.

Miss Louise Fox left yesterday afternoon for Electra where she will visit.

From Monday's Daily.

J. H. Minor was over from Olney today.

A. Kunstler of Stamford was here today.

J. R. Craig was here from Truscott today.

Orion Proctor of Bridgeport was here today.

B. Crawford of Amarillo was here on business today.

J. Friedlander of Abilene was her on business today.

J. Ben Parrish of Henrietta was a visitor to the city today.

M. Dodson of Burkburnett, came over today to attend court.

D. M. Norton of Waxahachie was in Wichita Falls on legal business today.

W. C. Young and Sanford Wilson of Archer City, were in the city today.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn of Miami, Texas, are the guests of Mrs. Phy Taylor.

Elmer Coleman and Bert King of Seymour were among the business visitors to the city today.

Judge Tom Spencer, of Waxahachie, former county judge of Ellis county, was here on legal business today, returning home on the afternoon train.

Mrs. Alfred Fox, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wray, for several weeks, returned to Dallas this morning.

County Commissioner E. A. McCleskey, who has been at Mineral Wells for the past month is here today attending the regular session of the commissioners court. His health is greatly improved and he looks better than for the past several months.

From Tuesday's Daily.

G. H. Russell of Haskell, is the guest of his brother, Charlie Russell.

R. C. Reeves of the Jones-Kennedy Co., is in Bridgeport for a few days visit.

Rev. Horstman of Clara, was here today on his return after a trip to Fort Worth.

E. F. Bilharz of Audobon, Iowa, is stopping over here with C. W. Snider while en route to California.

Frank Byers, at one time connected with the Westland hotel here but now located at Electra, was in the city today.

Charlie Bailey, a garage man and E. M. Rawls of the First National Bank of Comanche, Okla., are in the city on business today.

Harry Katz of Harry's Sample Shoe Store and Mrs. Katz are away on a trip to Fort Worth and Dallas, going overland in their new Dodge car.

T. B. Cox is here on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Ed Perry. Mr. Cox expects to remain in the city for several weeks. He has visited the city before and has many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Derden and grand daughter, Eva, will leave in the morning for Marlin, Texas. They intend to make the trip in their automobile.

Chas. H. Smith, who has been connected with the Simpson Drug Store of this city for the past four or five years, left today for Post City, Texas where he goes to accept a better position with the Collier Drug Company. Wichita Falls has been Charlie's home for thirty years or more, and he leaves a host of friends here whose best wishes go with him to his new home.

From Wednesday's Daily.

O. F. Marchman is in the city from Dallas today.

John Strine is among those from Olney here this week.

W. P. McLarty was here from Seymour on business today.

G. E. Whiteside of Seymour was in the city on business today.

C. D. Teutsch of Waxahachie is a business visitor here today.

Mrs. J. C. DeLong and daughter of Electra were visitors to the city today.

Judge J. H. Barwise, Jr., of Fort Worth, was here on legal business today.

Tom J. Cole, a prominent banker of Waxahachie, is in the city today on business.

J. A. Maddox, representing the Dallast News, is a business visitor to the city today.

P. L. McCoy, L. L. Logan and E. Colgan of Megargal, were among the visitors to the city last evening.

Dr. R. A. Duncan, who was here at the doctors' district meeting, returned to his home at Graham this afternoon.

Dr. J. S. Michie of Childress, is here attending the meetings of the Northwest Texas Medical Association.

Dr. C. F. Young of Bowie is among the visiting physicians at the meeting of the Northwest Texas Medical Association.

Dr. J. M. Ballew of Memphis, Texas, is in attendance at the meeting of the Northwest Texas Medical Association.

Miss Emma Heyser of Putnam, Tex., who has been spending the winter in Florida, is here for a short visit with her brother, Attorney F. Heyser.

L. P. Webb who went to Rochester, Minn., several weeks ago for an operation on his throat, is reported getting along nicely and will likely be home next week.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Which is Better—Try an Experiment or Profit by a Wichita Falls Citizen's Experience

Something new is an experiment.

Must be proved to be as represented.

The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit.

But the endorsement of friends is.

Now supposing you had a bad back.

A lame, weak or aching one.

Would you experiment on it?

You will read of many so-called cures.

Endorsed by strangers from far-away places.

It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Easy to prove local testimony.

Read this Wichita Falls case:

Mrs. G. A. Swope, 612 Burnett St., Wichita Falls, Texas says: "I had pains across the small of my back and in my sides and trouble with the kidney secretions. My ankles became swollen. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I seldom have occasion to use a kidney medicine now, but when I do, Doan's Kidney Pills always give fine results."

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

STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or Any Constable of Wichita County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon B. F. Clark if to be found in your county, to be and appear before me, a justice of the peace in and for precinct No. 1, Wichita County, Texas, at my office at the next regular term of my court, to be held in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, in said county and State on the 26th day of April, 1915 at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to answer the suit of First State Bank & Trust Co., a corporation filed on the 5th day of January, 1915. File No. 5020 against the said B. F. Clark the nature of which is as follows, to-wit: Suit upon a promissory note for $30.00 together with interest thereon from July 13, 1914 at the rate of ten per cent per annum from July 13th, 1914, together with $3.00 as attorneys fees.

And you will deliver to the said defendants each in person, a true copy of this citation. Herein fail not, but have you then and there this writ showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand at office, this 30th day of March, A. D., 1915.

J. P. JONES, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Wichita County, Texas.

w 40 41 42 43

DEFENDANT GIVEN THE DEATH PENALTY

By Associated Press

Houston, April 10.—Frank E. Mikeska charged by indictment with the murder of his wife near Crosbow some months ago was given the death penalty by a jury in the criminal district court today. Among the witnesses for the state was the eleven year old son. Mikeska did not testify and his defense was insanity.

CANADA TO SEND MORE TROOPS TO EUROPE SOON

By Associated Press.

Ottawa, Ontario, April 10.—Lord Kitchener has called on Canada for a second expeditionary force. This news was given to Parliament today by Premier Rober Borden who said the call had been expected for some time. The troops are now ready.

ABOUT PROPOSED ALASKAN RAILWAY

GOVERNMENT TO SPEND IN THE BUILING LINE 5 TIMES COST OF TERRITORY

TO OPEN WAY FOR PIONEERS

Line Will Also Open Way For Rich Resources To Reach the Seaboard

By Associated Press

Washington, April 12.—President Wilson's decision on the route of the proposed government railway through Alaska puts in motion the most extensive government railway project since the linking of the East and the Pacific Coast by the trans-continental railway system. Like the latter, the new project has the two-fold aim of opening the way for pioneers and settlers in this new and almost unknown region of vast virgin resources, and at the same time providing an outlet for these resources to reach the seaboard and the trade routes to the Pacific states and the Orient.

The new project has the added problem of climatic conditions in this far-northern region, its short seasons, and a country of mountains and glaciers quite different from the plains across which most of the trans-continental route stretched. Already, however, the development of Alaska has dispelled much of the popular idea of a region of snow and ice, and has disclosed rich and fertile agricultural sections in addition to the boundless resources of coal, copper and other minerals, and fur-bearing animals. Thus far, private enterprise has devised the only means for penetrating this little-known region, but now for the first time the government takes in hand the building and operation of a railway 1,000 miles long, running through the heart of the country.

Much Data Before President

President Wilson had before him an enormous amount of data on Alaska to aid in his decision as to which of the two proposed routes from Prince William sound to Fairbanks should be followed. He had no recommendation fror the Alaska Engineering Commission which made the investigation, however, the commissioners confining their report to a full statement of the facts regarding each route.

Since the bill appropriating $35,000,000 for the construction of the line was enacted last year, the commission has had hundreds of men at work locating and surveying along both routes. Additional information has been placed before the President as it became available and in anticipation of the beginning of work early in Spring the commission has been making inquiries as to equipment available on the Panama Canal and on other government tasks and otherwise making ready to fling a well equipped construction army into the northern territory as soon as the President's decision was made known.

Each of the proposed routes—one known as the Cordova-Fairbanks route, the other the Seward-Fairbanks route—contemplated the purchase of an existing railway line. The question lay in selecting either Seward on the west shore of Prince William sound, or Cordova on the east shore as the tidewater terminal of the government system.

The two routes were of approximately the same length and estimates of construction cost did not vary widely. The issue before the President probably lay in the price at which the existing lines could be obtained. Neither route presented serious engineering difficulties.

From Cordova, on the eastern shore of Prince William sound, the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, controlled by the J. P. Morgan Co., provides an outlet for copper mines at Kennicott and reaches Chitna, 132 miles distant, following the west bank of the Copper river. ot far out of Cordova the road runs for miles parallel to the coast line and crosses the Sheridan glacier flats. Making its way across a net work of smaller streams which give the river an outlet to the sea, the line finally turns northward and passing between Miles and Childs glaciers follow the course of the Copper River all the way to Chitna where it turns east again to reach the copper mines.

310 Miles New Railroad

It is from Chitna that the proposed route to Fairbanks via Cordova contemplates the building of 310 miles of new railroad. The line would continue up the Copper until the river swings to the west, then strike directly toward Ewan lake without serious grades to encounter. Beyond the lake the route lies close to the shores of the Tangle Lakes, that well deserve their name, until it emerges on the broad delta where rise the sources of the Tanana river up which the final stretch to Fairbanks would be laid.

This would form the trunk line; but as feeder branches are contemplated to the Bering river, Matanuska and Susitna valley regions to open the vast coal supplies and other mineral deposits, the total mileage of the proposed branches would be 420.

To routes to the Bering river fields were suggested, one via Katalla and the other via Lake Charlotte. It has been urged that the Katalla route would open the coal road to attack from open sea in case of war while the Lake Charlotte line, 12 miles inland, would be protected from ships' guns by intervening hills.

From Seward, on the west shore of Prince William sound, the Alaska Northern Railroad winds through the hills to Kern Creek, on the shore of Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet. The distance is 71 miles and the company now is operating only light gasoline cars most of the time, heavier equipment passing over the line only when mining machinery is to be moved inland. It was proposed to continue the line along Turnagain Arm for thirty miles, then swing northward up the East shore of Knik Arm crossing that inlet at its head and follow the Susitna valley to Chulitna Pass, emerging on the banks of the Chulitna river. Following the Chulitna to Broad Pass, the line would make a right angle to find its way via the canons of the Nenana river to the banks of the Tanana along which the final stretch to Fairbanks would lie.

It was suggested that during the summer months Knik Harbor on the east shore of Knik Arm would be an available terminal saving 115 miles of rail haul to and from Seward. The harbor is ice closed in winter while Seward and Cordova are both ice free roadsteads.

Cordova Desirable Harbor

Cordova harbor, it had been reported, is more desirable for a terminal of the line because the great depth of water at Seward makes anchorage difficult. The Seward Route, however, was closer to the coal fields and to the known mineral belts than the Cordova line and it was argued that the route of the Copper river railroad made it subject to the moods of the glaciers among which it threads its way into the river mouth.

All reports looked to the eventual extension of the system to Yukon from Fairbanks and also discussed additional branch lines to tap other prodctive localities.

Probably the greatest tonnage for the system eventually will come from the coal mines of the Matanuska or Bering River regions. Whether the Bering field would supply suitable coal for navy use or not has been a matter of controversy for years. A report on navy tests made in 1912 was submitted to Congress last year which said the Bering coal was not suitable for the navy unless a higher grade of product was discovered when the deposits were explored for development.

The coal consumption of the Pacific Coast has been estimated at 1,500,000 tons annually, exclusive of the 150,000 tons or more that the navy will need each year.

Five Times Sum Alaska Cost

What the government thinks of Alaska is indicated by the expenditure of $35,000,000 for a railway, or almost five times the $7,200,000 which the United States paid Russia for Alaska. From Alaskan territory gold bullion worth more than $200,000,000 already has been produced—nearly thirty times the purchase price of Alaska—and the total of Alaskan resources in furs and fisheries as well as minerals probably now exceed $500,000,000.

All government experts agree that the surface of the mineral deposits has hardly been scratched yet. Lode mining has been confined to the coastal regions, easy of access. Transportation of machinery and supplies has been heretofore too difficult a problem in the interior to permit the working of any but fantastically rich placer deposits.

Only one of the many copper deposits has been more than prospected and yet copper worth $15,000,000 has been shipped from the territory.

Alaska has a population of about 65,000, half of whom are white. Twenty thousand of these white pioneers are in the Central region through which the new trunk line will operate and there are indications that their number will be quadrupled before the whole line is in operation.

BLAMES DANIELS FOR RECENT SUBMARINE LOSS

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 10.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts gave a dinner here tonight to the reserve army of the United States. Eight of the sixteen reservists attended. The dinner was to express the views of the divers on the state of national defense. Mr. Gardner made the principal speech and characterized the recent loss of the submarine F-4 as a "grewsome comment on Secretary Daniels' policy of peaceful persuasion and pretense of preparedness. The loss of life of the F-4" he said, "is due to Secretary Daniels' neglect of our submarines."

FOUR CONDITIONS OF HUMAN HAPPINESS

FIRST OF SERIES OF SERMONS ON THIS SUBJECT HEARD SUNDAY NIGHT

CONSCIOUSNESS OF ALMIGHTY

"Something To Reverence" Discussed By Rev. C. C. Smith In First of Sermons on Subject

From Monday's Daily.

The first of a series of four sermons on "The Conditions of Human Happiness" was delivered Sunday evening at the First M. E. Church by the pastor, Rev. C. C. Smith. "Something to Reverence" was named as the first condition of happiness and was the subject of the first sermon of the series. The pastor explained that mankind demands something to reverence in order to be happy and consequently that without a consciousness of God, and reverence for God, happiness was sought in vain. The text was:

"The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom." (Psalm 111,10). The pastor said in part:

"As the general subject indicates I have in mind a discussion of happiness in the form of a series to last over four Sabbaths. There are some advantages in treating a subject in this way. A subject so large as human happiness gives ample room for discussion for many evenings, and those who are inclined to work may find something of sustained interest from week to week. At least we hope that this series of discussion will be of some benefit enough at least to justify their presentment.

Working Standard of Happiness

"First of all we will need to fix upon a working conception of happiness. Happiness is a relative term. One person may be happy in a condition in which another may be perfectly miserable. But we are not in this discussion trying to get at all the elements in human nature that are out of joint and must be harmonized before there can be something like universal happiness, but rather we are seeking after some fundamental propositions for bringing happiness to the individual. We want to know about the fundamental conditions that must obtain before there can be an abiding, thorough going happiness in the human heart. The common street loafer has a certain sort of happiness. If he can borrow heat in the winter and a cool place in the summer and has some one who is kind enough to feed him he is happy up to the limit of his standard. His capacity is not very great. The drunkard is happy when his artificial tastes are satisfied. But this sort of happiness is so near to the plane of animal contentment that it can scarcely be called happiness.

An animal, when all his wants are met is content but not happy. He has not sufficient capacity to be happy. Many men are not from this same plane. When all their animal wants are met they are content because they have not sufficient brains to be unhappy. We are seeking to define happiness on a higher plane than this and would if possible know something about conditions which will surely bring happiness to those who have gotten farther away from the animal. Happiness is not in the abstract. It is a state of some individual soul. It is a very concrete reality. It is to be found under varied external conditions and with varied inner life.

Happiness an Attitude of Soul

"Contrary to general thhught happiness is not determined by external conditions. It is effected by external conditions as body influences soul, but since the soul is the real self it is evident that physical conditions need not be allowed to dominate. The palatial home, with every physical comfort, may be more like hell than heaven. Whether or not there is happiness in the home depends not so much on the material equipment as upon the people who live there. A very humble cottage with only the barest necessities may be the scene of much happiness depending upon those who make the home atmosphere. The truly happy are those who compel the material to serve the spiritual and recognize that soul is the big thing and accordingly bring the soul into mastery. In proportion as we get away from the animal to that degree can we enjoy true happiness. With these suggestions as to what we mean by happiness in mind let us consider what we have chosen to place as the first condition of human happiness.

Something to Reverence

"There is that in our soul structure which demands something to reverence. It is a deep-seated something found in all men and may be considered as the foundation of the universal religious nature in man. It is not what some would call superstition. Many people are superstitious but this is as the world indicates a surface condition and is due to ignorance. When intelligence begins to grip us our superstition begins to leave, but reverence only deepens. The more intelligent we become the more reverent we will be. The ancient Greeks had a good word which expressed what we mean to convey by the best use of our word reverence. They spoke of that soul hold on God as Eu-Lambano. This means a firm taking hold of. In Greek though reverence was a firm grasping of God as this word would indicate. That is what we mean by this first condition of human happiness, that the soul must have a firm hold on God. We maintain that apart from this basal religious nature intelligently fixed in God there can be no real and abiding happiness. The psychologist tells us that the soul is Intellect, Sensibility and Will. Of these soul faculties reverence employs intellect and sensibility. Our best thought and deepest feelings are all involved in reverent contemplation of God. We need to cultivate these exercises of a soul in order to draw us nearer to God and to enlarge our soul capacities

Source of True Reverence

"True reverence springs from God. There are perhaps many forms of this outreaching after God and good but they all center in Him. We are inclined toward a spirit of reverence in the presence of the beautiful. There is something wrong with the soul that looks upon nature's wonders. The savage stands in awe of them and his attitude is more becoming than the ignorant failure of appreciation sometimes shown by supposedly intelligent people. The intelligence of the savage hardly permitted him to be reverent but his awe is much more near to reverence than much of our cheap familiarity and near vulgarity in the presence of God's wondrous manifestations of power. There is a wide contrast between the natural lover and the sentimentalist. The nature lover sees God in His works, but to the sentimentalist a magnificent sunset is simply pretty. He gazes upon it with about the same sentiment as he views a lady's hat or new dress. God is revealed in His works and the devout soul, possessed of intelligence, will stand before His works in reverence, not worshiping the thing but seeing God through His handiwork.

"The ability to do this is proof that one has gotten far enough away from the animal to be happy rather than content. The home relation is well calculated to point us from the earthly parent to the Heavenly. If the home is what it should be and the relation of the parents to the children what God desires and designs the children will come to reverence God through the parents. There is no more vivid revealer of God to young life than the parent. Blessed indeed is that son or daughter who reverences the parents when they are old. Such reverence will point to God if the child follow the leading of that spirit it will bring him to God. Reverence for the beautiful in God's world; reverence for parents; reverence for the church; reverence for truth; reverence for God; unless these qualities are in the soul we can scarcely be happy. We may minister to the animal part of us and call that happiness. When the physical begins to pale then our animal contentment is gone and we are of all men most miserable.

God Consciousness Necessary

"We have said little more than that we must have the God consciousness t obe happy. God intended that we should be happy—not merely content, but happy in this life. If we have not deadened the consciousness of His keeping power in our lives we may be happy when physical conditions do not favor. We are all looking for happiness. What is our ideal of happiness? To the thoughtful it is evident that if we are happy it must be a soul condition rather than a bodily condition. We can not bind ourselves up to those things which are only to fall away. We must fix the soul in deep seated reverence upon God."

CHERRYHOLMES BROTHER AND CARLTON'S FATHER MEET

W. H. Cherryholmes of Lefors, Gray county, Texas, is here attending the trial of E. W. Fry and others charged with murder for the death of his brother, Tom Cherryholmes, one of the guards at the Young county court house. Mr. Cherryholmes formerly resided seven miles north of this city, leaving here about six years ago for Gray county. He called at The Times office this morning and while in the office met for the first time G. W. Carlton, father of Pat Carlton, who was killed at the Young county court house on the night of February 24 by one of the guards, either Tom Cherryholmes or Riley Dollins. As Carlton met his death from a bullet wound it is presumed that Cherryholmes fired the shot that killed him, as Dollins was using a shot gun, while Cherryholmes was using two revolvers. After being introduced the brother of one of the men killed and the father of the other left the office together. Both are citizens of excellent repute and there seemed no animosity between them.

Mr. Carlton came in from Newcastle yesterday with his wife. Cherryholmes has been here since the beginning of the trial.

NICARAGUA REVOLUTION ENDS IN REBEL'S DEFEAT

Former Minister To United States Said To Have Been at Head of Rebellion

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 10.—Nicaraguan revolutionists, said to be headed by Salvador Castrillo, formerly minister to the United States, have met crushing defeat, according to advices today to the Nicaraguan minister here. Mr. Chamorro. The rebels were routed yesterday in a battle twelve miles south of Managua, the capital. The disturbance was viewed as not serious by the American minister at Managua.

Mr. Chamorro's message said Castrillo, Gen. Hurtado and Governor Barbarena, recently removed from office in Chinandege province were seeking to enforce personal claims against the government. Castrillo claimed, it was said, that $30,000 was owing to him for expenses incurred during his diplomatic service. Because of the financial stringency in Nicaragua, the failure of the treaty with the United States which would have given the government $3,000,000, Nicaragua has recalled all her diplomats except Mr. Chamorro leaving her affairs at other capitals in the hands of consular representatives.

WOULD REPEAL ANTI PRIZE FIGHT PICTURE LAW

Austin, Texas, April 12.—An effort is to be made, it is understood, by Governor Ferguson at the coming special session of the legislature, to have repealed a law prohibiting exhibition of prize fights in motion pictures in Texas. Fight fans throughout the State are said to be very anxious to see pictures of the recent Willard-Johnson fight at Havana. The exhibition of such a picture is prohibited, under a law passed following the fight between Johnson and Jeffries at Reno several years ago. The governor is understood to feel disposed to submit a recommendation that this law be repealed.

DR. J. W. DuVAL
SPECIALIST
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GLASSES FITTED.

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Wichita Daily Times

WEATHER FORECAST
Tonight and Saturday fair.

Volume VIII | WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915 | Number 290

ZEPPELINS ATTACKING ENGLAND

ARGUMENTS BEGUN IN FRY TRIAL

JUDGES CHARGE GIVEN TO JURY AT 1:30 P. M. TODAY

NO CHARGE GIVEN ON SELF DEFENSE

UNLAWFUL PURPOSE OF MISSION OF DEFENDANTS ABROGATES SELF DEFENSE

NINE ATTORNEYS TO SPEAK

Not Likely That Case Will Be Given Over to Jury Before Saturday Evening

If an acquittal results in the Fry case, in which argument began this afternoon, it will not be on the ground of self-defense, under the judge's charge. The charge to the jury by Judge Nicholson, which went to the jury early this afternoon, did not submit the issue of self defense raised by the defendants and upon which practically the entire structure of their case rested.

Arguments presenting objections to the charge were heard during the morning, Judge Nicholson making several changes in the original draft of the document, but as submitted to the jury it is far from being satisfactory to the defense. It knocks out the self defense theory and holds also that Todd and Lischke must be considered as principals, not as accessories. There is no charge on manslaughter.

The fact that the party went to the court house, masked and armed, for an unlawful purpose, is held by Judge Nicholson to abrogate their right of self defense.

HUMPHREY OPENS.

The arguments to the jury began this afternoon with District Attorney Leslie Humphrey leading off for the State. He was followed by Judge A. A. Carrigan, who opened for the defense. Jordan Cummings of Fort Worth was to be the next speaker for the defense with County Attorney Marshall of Young county next, then W. P. McLean of Fort Worth for the defense, A. H. Britain for the defense, Orville Bullington for the State, R. E. Taylor closing for the defense and P. A. Martin closing for the State, in the order named.

There were prospects this afternoon that with nine attorneys to be heard, argument in the case would not be completed by tomorrow night, as had been hoped and it may be Monday before the fate of the four men is in the hands of the jury.

The case is admitted by all attorneys to be one of the most peculiar and one of the most perplexing as to the legal questions involved, ever encountered in their experience and representatives of both sides said this morning that the court had a most difficult task in preparing a charge that would cover the facts.

"AND TO" MISSING.

The little phrase "and to" missing from the statement made by J. B. Lischke to the district attorney prevented that document going to the jury. The caption to the statement says "thereupon made the following voluntary statement in the presence of Leslie Humphrey;" had it said "in the presence of, and to, Leslie Humphrey" the objections raised to its admission would probably not have been valid. The omission is said to have been the mistake of a stenographer.

When court was called, Judge Carrigan for the defense offered objections to the court's charge with reference to express and implied malice, claiming charges on both were unnecessary under the new law. That section of the charge which declared County Judge Stinson the legal custodian of the records, Judge Carrigan saying this was a controverted issue in the case. He said Judge Stinson may have been in legal possession of the records, but that he was not their custodian.

Judge Nicholson said that as a matter of law the county judge was not the custodian but that records, if entrusted to the judge, were in his legal custody. Judge Carrigan said he thought this was erroneous though he did not insist it was prejudical; he said he had never come into contact with a case in which the charge presented a more difficult problem.

The judge's charge on burglary was objected to by Judge Carrigan as being prejudical, taking particular exception to the expression "entering forcibly or otherwise."

"I don't understand I can go into a man's house without consent of a man who had the right to give the consent," said Judge Nicholson.

Alibi Not Considered.

Judge Carrigan continued that the use of the word "abstract" referring to the records, was not warranted, and the court said this objection seemed valid. The charge with reference to Todd or Lischke "keeping watch" for the others met with decided objection by Judge Carrigan who said it was not in keeping with the evidence. He said this could not make these defendants principals. The failure of the charge to refer to alibi was next considered and Judge Nicholson said that where conspiracy was involved the question of an alibi did not enter.

Objection was offered to the charge on the ground that it did not offer the theory of the defense in the case. Judge Carrigan said that if the defendants went to the scene without any intent to commit a crime, it could not be murder, but at the most, manslaughter. He said it might have been censurable, but that it would not have been criminal, and insisted that this fact did not abridge the right of self defense. Several cases were cited on this point.

Riot Act Read.

Judge Martin, for the State, said that in spite of the novel features in the case, counsel was not entirely without light on the subject. He cited the common law provision on "unlawful assembly" governing cases where three or more persons met to commit an offense. He declared the meeting at Judge Fry's house was such an unlawful assembly, and said there were many decisions that a death resulting from unlawful assembly was second degree murder. He cited an Illinois case as a precedent, saying the rule was laid down by Judge Gary then that "the law is common sense." Judge Martin then read the riot act of this State, showing that presence and participation of a man was not necessary to his guilt.

The question of disguise was taken up by Judge Martin, showing that being armed and masked on property not one's own abridged the right of self defense. He reviewed the testimony in this case on this point, and said that the use of weapons, the wearing of masks and the command "hands up" gave Cherryholmes the right to kill. He said, assuming that Cherryholmes and Dollins were in the plot and had agreed to the holdup, their right to change their minds and resolve to do their duty was unquestioned.

He characterized any other idea as a "parody on law." There could be nothing else but murder and nothing less than murder, Judge Martin declared. He attacked the "abandonment" idea as relating to Todd and Lischke, saying the former was there ready to do his part and that Todd had the money in his pocket to pay Lischke.

Judge Nicholson said Todd and Lischke were entitled to separate charges, but not on the question of abandonment. He said he would expect argument to begin at 1:30.

JUDGE NICHOLSON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY

After reading the usual provisions of the law with reference to the different degrees of murdr and the penalties therein provided, Judge Nicholson charged the jury as follows, regarding the points at issue in this particular case:

"You are instructed that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1915, the county judge of Young county, Texas, to-wit: W. P. Stinson was the legal custodian of the auditor's report and the checks and warrants accompanying same.

"You are further instructed, that if the defendants, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd, J. B. Lischke and Pat Carlton, deceased, entered into an agreement with each other to go to the county court house at Graham, in Young county, Texas, in the night time, and then and there forcibly or otherwise, open the vault in the county judge's office in said court house, and then and there abstract and take from said vault certain county records of Young county, Texas for the purpose of altering or destroying the same without the consent of the lawful custodian of such records, then you are instructed that such agreement on the part of said defendants would be a conspiracy to commit a felony, to-wit: Burglary in the night time, and if all of said defendants did go to said court house in order to carry out said conspiracy, and if all of said defendants were present and each of them knew of the unlawful intent of the other, and if in the execution or in the attempt at the execution of such offense, one of said defendants shot and thereby killed G. T. Cherryholmes, then you are instructed that all of said defendants so present and acting together, would be guilty of murder; and if either of said defendants, though not actually present, was keeping watch so as to prevent the interruption of those actually engaged in the commission or in the attempt at the commission of said offense, or to render further assistance in the commission of the offense, then he would be guilty of murder.

"You are further instructed that the meeting of three or more persons with intent to aid each other by violence, or in any other manner to commit an offense, or to illegally deprive any person of any right or, to disturb him in the employment thereof, is an unlawful assembly, and if the persons unlawfully assembled together do, or attempt to do any illegal act, all those engaged in such illegal act are guilty of riot.

"You are further instructed as part of the law in this case that if the defendants, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke, and Pat Carlton, deceased, entered into an agreement with each other, or with any other person or persons, to go into the county court house of Young county, Texas, in the night time, and in disguise, or for one of them to go in disguise, and the purpose of said agreement and understand was to forcibly or otherwise open the vault in the county judge's office in said court house in order that ff. W. Fry might go into said vault, without the consent of W. P. Stinson, the county judge, and to take into his corporal possession any papers or documents therein contained, either for the purpose of removing, destroying or copying the same, then, such an agreement or understanding among them would be unlawful; and if in pursuance of such an agreement or understanding, the said defendants or any of them did so arm themselves and did so disguise themselves and did go to said court house for said purpose, and if, in the consummation of such purpose or the attempted consummation of such purpose, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, and Pat Carlton went to said court house armed with pistols and in disguise and made an assault upon G. T. Cherryholmes and Riley Dollins with such weapons, then the said Cherryholmes and Dollins had the right to repel such assault by shooting them or either of them, and if the defendants or either of them, under such circumstances, then shot and killed the said G. T. Cherryholmes, then each of the defendants actually engaged in such conflict would be guilty of murder. And if any of said defendants were not actually present at the time of the killing, but were keeping watch so as to prevent the interruption of those actually engaged in such undertaking or to do any other act in the furtherance of such design, then such other parties so keeping watch and not actually present would also be guilty of murder.

"The use of any dangerous weapon or semblance thereof, in an angry and threatening manner, with intent to alarm another, and under circumstances calculated to affect that object, is an assault, and if, from the evidence before you, the jurors are led to believe that the deceased, G. T.

(Continued on Page 3)

RUSSIANS REPULSED GERMAN PICKET FORCE

By Associated Press.

Geneva, Switzerland, April 16.—The Tribune publishes a dispatch rfom Unzgvar in northeastern Hungary saying a great battle had been fought between Stry and the valley of the Ondava. A German army composed of picketed troops attacked the Russians marching on Barag. After thirty hours of severe fighting the Russians repulsed the Germans and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

PROGRESS ON CONSOLIDATION OF TWO WOODMEN CAMPS

At a meeting of Camp No. 3001 of the Woodmen of the World, which was attended by members of Camp No. 456, further negotiations were had with reference to the consolidation of the two camps and further time was granted the two committees in which to perfect the plans for the merger.

At the meeting plans for the consolidation were outlined, but some objection was raised thereto and it was tentatively agreed that the consolidation should involve the selection of a new number for the combined organization.

Prospects are reported very bright for the completion of the arrangements for the merger and it is expected that an agreement will be reached within the next few days.

SENATOR ALDRICH DIES IN NEW YORK

ORIGINATOR OF PANIC PROOF MONETARY SYSTEM SUCCUMBS TODAY

THIRTY YEARS IN THE SENATE

For Quarter of Century He Was One of Leading Political Figures

By Associated Press.

New York, April 16.—Nelson W. Aldrich, former United States snator from Rhode Island and for more than a quarter of a century prominent in Republican political circles, died at his home here today of heart disease.

30 Years in Senate.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich held a seat in the United States Senate continuously from 1881 to 1911. The influence exerted by him on governmental affairs was best illustrated by the fact that when he was satirically introduced to an audience as "the general manager of the United States," that appellation lived through the administration of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Probably the greatest parliamentarian that ever served in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich had no difficulty in maintaining leadership of his party. Although known among the veterans as a "committee" senator he was quite as much at home on the floor and naturally was more in evidence in the larger arena. While he gave special attention to the tariff and financial legislation in committee, on the Senate floor his ear was open for all that was said on any subject of general importance. He seldom failed to participate in the discussion of any measure affecting governmental policies.

Naturally Mr. Aldrich's long continued supremacy in the counsels of his party and in directing legislation caused him to become the subject of much adverse criticism. He was charged with bossism and with being the tool of the "interests." Whether or not this was true in the main, it can be said in fairness that some of these assertions gained and held currency because it was his policy never to defend himself against published attacks. He rarely permitted himself to be quoted by the press.

Having begun his career as a business man, Senator Aldrich continued throughout his public service to display business like methods and extraordinary capacity for organizaton. Upon his election to the Senate he was immediately made chairman of the committee on rules, and a member of the committee on finance and interstate Commerce. Later as chairman of the finance committee he was called upon to assume a large share of the responsibility for all tariff and financial legislation before the Senate. He participated in the preparation of no fewer than six revisions of the tariff and bore the burden of labor incident to them. The Payne-Aldrich tariff act was engineered through the Senate by him after many weeks of skillful maneuvering and hard fighting.

For Monetary Reforms.

Mr. Aldrich was always ready to seize upon any trend of public business to advance legislative causes in which he was interested. The "banker's panic" of 1907 enabled him to give impetus to his plan to bring about monetary reforms. The first fruit of his labors in this direction was the Vreeland-Aldrich emergency currency law of 1908, put through the Senate by Aldrich after an historic filibuster directed by Mr. La Follette, the Progressive Republican from Wisconsin, who was aided by Mr. Stone of Missouri, a Democrat. Sharp parliamentary tactics enabled Mr. Aldrich to bring the bill to a final vote, but in taking Mr. La Follette off his feet Mr. Aldrich made an enemy who was relentless in his opposition during many subsequent legislative contests.

The emergency currency law was regarded by Mr. Aldrich as the best remedy possible, of speedy enactment but he did not stop there. He began work immediately upon a more permanent plan of currency reform, giving most of his time to the work of the national monetary commission. He was able to devote his time unreservedly to his work because in 1911 he declined to be a candidate for re-election, giving ill health as a reason.

Mr. Aldrich's friends contended that his effort to revise the currency system of the country was approached in an absolute non-partisan way. He was exceedingly anxious that his work should stand up as a monument to his public service. His disappointment was keen when in 1911 his party lost control of the House and took from the Republicans the credit of putting through this far reaching legislation. Before the political complexion of Congress changed Mr. Aldrich was compelled to admit

(Continued on Page Four)

DROPPING BOMBS NEAR LONDON

NORTHWEST TEXAS TEACHERS IN CITY

NEARLY HUNDRED GATHERED HERE FOR ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

DR. BROOKS SPEAKS TONIGHT

This Afternoon Visiting Teachers Will Be Guests of City Teachers at Luncheon

With about sixty registrations up to noon today and more teachers to arrive on the noon trains, the second day's meeting of the Northwest Texas Teachers' Association opened this morning at 9 o'clock, the regular program being taken up on schedule time. The prominent speakers on the three days' program are here, including Dr. Brooks of Baylor University at Waco, F. M. Bralley of Denton, and Dr. H. T. Musselman, one of the editors of the Texas School Journal. Dr. Musselman will conclude this afternoon's program, speaking on the recent campaign for better school laws in Texas and on a continuation of a campaign for needed school legislation.

Morning Program

The morning's program was opened with music from Miss Agnew's department of the public schools and an invocation by Dr. R. C. Miller. B. A. Sisk of Childress gave an address on "The Influence of the Colleges and Universities on the Work of the High Schools," and the theme was discussed by L. Z. Timmons of Jacksboro. G. H. Carpenter, superintendent of the city schools had an instructive talk "Can Our Course be Made Shorter?" His talk being discussed by Edgar McLendon of Graham. The subject of business training in the high school was discussed by C. L. Nickell of Iowa Park and J. B. Jones, high school principal of this city. The program was concluded by an address by F. M. Bralley on "Industrial Education." Prof. Bralley is from the College of Industrial Art at Denton and has a statewide reputation as an educator. His address was of unusual interest and his position is such as that his words on this subject carried additional weight.

Following Prof. Bralley's address the association adjourned until 2 p. m. when the program was opened with an expository theme, "The Teaching of History in the Elementary and Upper Grammar Grades; How Much and How Best Taught," by Miss Lora Hudson of Vernon, followed by a discussion.

A Model Class

One of the interesting features of the program was a model class in seventh grade history, taught by Miss Frances Hunter of the Austin School, the class bringing out many new and helpful ideas in conducting grammar school history classes. "The New School Legislation" was discussed by George Mason of Vernon and R. M. Johnson, superintendent of Wichita county, and Miss May Dort of this city had a paper, "Granting School Credits for the Performance of Home Duties." Dr. Musselman's address on "Campaigning for Better School Laws" will conclude the program, after which the teachers will be taken on an outing to Lake Wichita and will be guests of the city teachers at a picnic supper, returning for the evening session, opening at eight o'clock.

Tonight's program includes interesting discussions on the University Interscholastic League by I. B. Williams of Montague and H. D. Woods of the city schools. Dr. S. P. Brooks of Baylor University will be the speaker of the evening. A reception will be tendered the visiting teachers at the conclusion of the program, the city teachers entertaining.

Dr. Ellis Speaks.

At the opening session last night Dr. A. Caswell Ellis of the University of Texas delivered an address. His subject was "The Financial Value of an Education," and he sought to show that schooling is a good investment both for the commonwealth that educates its children and for those who receive the education at the State's hands.

One interesting concrete example of the value of education was given in the record of the male members of one graduating class of the University of Texas, the members of which, ten years after graduation, were earning on an average of $2500 annually. Dr. Ellis did not remember which class this was, but it was one of the early classes of the first decade of this century.

The nations of Europe were cited by Dr. Ellis as showing the cash value of education. He showed that in France and Spain, side by side, the average Frenchman, who has the advantages of good schools, earns $155 annually, while the average Spaniard, with little schooling, earns only $80; that Germany, with excellent schools, averages $125 in annual earnings while in illiterate Russia, by her side, the average is only $50.

Massachusetts citizens, with seven years schooling, earn on an average of $466 annually, while in Tennessee, where three years is the length of the period for the average youth, the annual earning is only $174; the average for the United States is $332. He showed that in the city of Brooklyn, boys who have gone as far as the eighth grade average $1253 yearly, while those who quit school earlier average only $500. In Massachusetts out of 800 boys, those who quit school at fourteen, at the age of 25 were earning an average of $51 per month, while those who stayed in school until they were eighteen were averaging $124 per month at the age of 25.

Taking up the value of education to the State, Dr. Ellis showed how Wisconsin had saved millions of dollars by using scientific methods in her dairying industries and how Iowa had increased her corn production by scientific means. He said that scientific methods were ridding Texas and other States of the cattle tick which had cost cattlemen an immense amount. Germany's industrial education had increased her iron output 750 per cent while England's was increasing only 100 per cent, he showed. Illustrating the value of "knowing how" Dr. Ellis gave figures showing that five dollars worth of iron, made into needles, was worth $55; made into knives, it was worth $3250; made into buttons, it was worth $30,500; and made into watch springs it was worth $255,000. There was that difference in cash value, he said, between the work of a man who knew how to make watch springs and one who had learned only how to make needles.

Dr. Ellis has a nation wide reputation as an educator and is considered an eminent authority on pedagogy and the psychology of education.

TOWNS BOMBARDED.

Herne Bay is a town on an estuary of the Thames with a population of about 7,000; it is fifty miles in an air line from London. Sitting-Bourne is in the county of Kent, ten miles from Rochester. It has a population of 9,000. Faversham also is in Kent and is ten miles from Canterbury. It has a population of 12,000.

GERMAN

By Associated Press.

Berlin, April 16, by wireless to Sayville—The following statement from the war office was issued today:

"Near Ostend and Nieuport some enemy destroyers took part yesterday in artillery fighting but were quickly silenced. On the southern border of St. Eloi we occupied the houses. South of Lorrette Heights. Fighting began again last night. Between the Meuse and the Moselle only artillery duels took place. The use of bombs developing asphyxiating gases and of explosive infantry cartridges by the French is daily becoming more frequent. Aviators were unusually active yesterday as the weather was favorable. Also aviators threw bombs on places beyond the German front. Friburg also was visited. At this place several civilians including children were killed or wounded. On the eastern front the situation is unchanged. At Kalwarya, Russian Poland in the last few days 1040 Russians were taken prisoners and seven machine guns were captured.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM FATAL INJURY

M. E. Winters, an employe at the broom factory, had an almost miraculous escape from death or serious injury when he was caught in a belt on a shaft at the factory this afternoon about 1:30. After being whirled around the shaft about three times he was finally extricated from his position, very much battered all over, but conscious and sustaining no serious injury. He was removed to the Wichita Sanitarium for treatment.

THREE ZEPPELINS FLYING OVER EASTERN ENGLAND

EXTRA POLICEMEN CALLED IN LONDON

THIRD GERMAN AIR FLEET ATTACKS GREAT BRITAIN WITHIN 36 HOURS

AIR ATTACKS BY THE FRENCH

Bitter Feeling Aroused in Holland Over Sinking of Steamer Carrying Government Goods

By Associated Press.

London, April 16.—German aeroplanes this afternoon were dropping bombs in County of Kent within thirty miles of London. The machines first made their appearance over Herne Bay to the east of Canterbury and about fifty miles from London. Within a few minutes they were reported over Canterbury, closer to the capital, and very shortly afterwards they appeared over Faversham, then over Sitting-Bourne not more than thirty miles away, dropping bombs on three towns.

The results thus far have been only minor damages. This was the third German aerial attack on the eastern counties of England in the last 36 hours. The previous attacks were made at midnight by Zeppelin airships. This raid was carried out by aeroplanes.

Aerial onslaughts, nowever, have not been limited to the Germans. French official reports claim a successful bombardment on the site of the imperial German air station at Friberg in retaliation for a Zeppelin assault on Nancy. A German wireless report credits to a Swiss newspaper a statement that French airmen have dropped bombs on several German towns unprotected by anti-aircraft guns.

London no longer considers itself immune from air raids of the Zeppelin type. It is realized also that even aeroplanes have traveled further from their Cuxhaven base than the distance from Cuxhaven to London and aeroplanes thirty miles from the capital have brought a new conception of the effective range of this type of machine. Nevertheless the public is skeptical of the power for harm of Zeppelins, the trifling damage done during the night raids of Wednesday and Thursday being cited in justification of this feeling.

It would appear that the latest air raiders have used bombs of an incendiary rather than explosive character.

In the land operations the French claim a brilliant success north of Arras. The German positions, according to the reports given out officially in Paris were taken at the point of the bayonet. On the Heights of the Meuse the Germans evidently are beginning a movement to retake Les Eparges. Berlin claims to have repulsed the French attacks along the western front, thus putting an end to the French offensive which was planned to make St. Mihiel untenable.

On the eastern front neither side claims to be making any headway. The lack of definite news from this arena of war is filled by a crop of rumors which agree only on one point, namely that great events are impending in the east.

Holland Deeply Stirred

Holland is stirred deeply by the sinking of the Dutch steamer, Khawuk bearing a cargo consigned to the government of the Netherlands. The marine minister after an investigation has come to the conclusion that the vessel was sunk by German submarine.

The suggestion has been made to the French ministry of marines that the ships of the allies sunk by German submarines be replaced by a vessel of corresponding size from among the 27 German vessels detained in French ports. The French government has the suggestion under consideration. It is explained tha tthe consent and cooperation of Great Britain would be necessary.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT GERMAN AIRSHIP BASES

By Associated Press.

London, April 16.—Pronounced activity at the German airship bases at Emden and Cuxhaven today is reported in telegrams from Holland. An urgent call was issued in London this afternoon for special police to

(Continued on Page Four)

SPECIAL

Just received a shipment of Whiting's Initial Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, also Box Stationery with beautiful Gold Initials. The niftiest stationery on the market. (Only 49c per box.)

This Week Only

Harrington's

Corner 9th and Indiana Free Delivery

Special Showing

of Muslin Underwear tomorrow at the Fashion Store



Millinery of the hour. A new display of midsummer hats tomorrow at popular prices, $3.95, $5, $7.50 and $10.00. New shipment tomorrow.

A showing of new spring wash skirts tomorrow, $1.50, $2.00 to $3.50.

Special on waists tomorrow at $2.50. Worth more.

DOVE Under-muslins

Gildhouse Fashion Store

818 Indiana Ave.

WANTED

"Come in brother the water is fine." There were 710 in the First Baptist Sunday school last Sunday. We want 750 Sunday. Come help, you will feel better and so will we. We are going, jump in and go with us.

Tomorrow

At the $10,000.00 Shoe sale $1.25 and $1.50 sample caps for 69c

$4.00 and $5.00 silk shirts for $2 19

25c Paris garters for only 14c

50c silk sox for ... 24c

"Shoes for a song."

Saul Lebenson

614 8th Street

Local News Brevities

The annual convention of Christian churches will be held in Dallas, May 3-6 inclusive. Rev. F. F. Walters will be one of the convention speakers. Many of the national men and most able speakers will address this convention. The Dallas churches have challenged all churches in the State, agreeing to furnish 500 from Dallas on Wednesday and for the men's banquet, if the churches outside of Dallas will send 500 men to the convention. Rev. Walters wants at least ten from this city.

Try our home made Peanut Butter. J. E. Bond, grocer. Phones 15 or 62. 90 1tc

Notice.

Our optical department is now complete. We are prepared to furnish you anything you may need in the optical line. Your old glasses repaired for small cost. Competent optican in charge. Eyes tested free. Art Loan & Jewelry Co. 705 Ohio avenue. 71 tfc

Five passenger Ford card in fine shape. See Schnell & Weaver, phone 740. 14 Ohio. 90 2tc

Something new: Home made Peanut Butter. Made while you wait. J. E. Bond. Phone 15. 90 1tc

Home made Peanut Butter is cheaper and better than the canned goods for the reason that it is made fresh every day. J. E. Bond, grocer. Phone 15. 90 1tc

J. E. Bond, the grocer has just installed a new Hobart Peanut Butter making machine and will hereafter be in a position to supply his customers with fresh peanut butter every day. The machine looks like a grocer's coffee grinder and turns out the butter ready for the table while the customer waits.

Seven passenger service cars at all hours. Schnell & Weaver, 614 Ohio, phone 740. 88 tfc

Automobiles for Sale

Five passenger Reo, practically good as new; five passenger Hupmobile in fine shape; two passenger R. C. H., excellent condition; seven passenger Speedwell, cost $5,000 new, can be bought at a bargain. Schnell & Weaver Automobile Co., 614 Ohio, phon e740. 88 tfc

Removal Notice

Photo studio moved to new location where I have fine skylight and better facilities. Thanking you for past patronage and inviting you to visit my new place over Kahn's store. Havis, the Portrait man. 89 26tc

Special

For sale, our complete stock of trunks, leather suit cases and traveling bags at 25 per cent off. Art Loan & Jewelry Co. 705 Ohio Avenue.

Men's Shoes.

We have just received a line of men's sample shoes, in both high and low cuts, that we shall offer at $2.50. These are extra ordinary values. Come in and see them and you will be convinced. Famous Sample Shoe Store. 709 Indiana. 90 tfc

Notice to "Jitney" Patrons

"Jitney" owners ask that when driver sounds horn, please hold up hand if you wish to ride. All Jitney cars will run to Lake Wichita any hour in the day. See drivers for engagements. 89 6tp

Five passenger Ford card in fine shape. See Schnell & Weaver, phone 740. 14 Ohio. 90 2tc

A gravel pit is being opened on the old Waller farm on the Burkburnett road just north of town by Commissioner Jackson who will start teams to hauling gravel Monday morning. The gravel will be spread over a mile of the Burkburnett road and over sandy places on the Iowa Park road. If it proves as satisfactory as expected the property owners of the district may be asked to vote a tax to extend the work.

Notice to Contractors

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the architects, Field & Clarkson, 517 Kemp & Kell building, until noon, May 5th, for erection and for heating, plumbing and wiring of joint City-County Hospital building, three stories reinforced concrete, Wichita Falls; Waggoner National Bank building, Vernon, two stories plain construction; and certain remodeling in Kemp & Kell building, Wichita Falls. Plans may be obtained at either the Wichita Falls or Fort Worth office of the architects, on deposit of $10 to guarantee their return. 90 3tc

The following marriage licenses have been issued: John Osenbaugh and Miss Mary Strange, Chas. E. Rudolph and Miss M. E. Kelter; A. J. Witt and Mrs. Lillie Belle Laird of Claypool, Okla.

Old safety razor blades made new. Suredge razor man, 810 Ohio. 90 6tc

Pure sweet milk handled in the most sanitary way. Evening delivery. Phone 1596. 89 6tp

Service Cars 6 Cylinders.

If you want a nice car call Cagle Auto Co. Phone 248. 83 tfc

At the Gem tomorrow, "Third Hand Bryant Washburn, Richard Travers, High," features Ruth Stonehouse, E. H. Calvert. 90 1tc

Doctors Hartsook & Stripling

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

301 Kemp & Kell Bldg.

The Great Piano Sale Passes Into History Sat., April 17

$1,000 Piano Players Will Be Sold for $475.00

On Suitable terms. Other Pianos in proportion. Don't delay. Monday morning will be too late!

Only 1 Day More

TO THE PUBLIC

On account of delay in shipment of 20 pianos from the factory from whom we purchased these pianos we are forced to offer brand new $325 pianos f. o. b. factory all this week for $87 each. This piano is full size and fully guaranteed for ten years. This is the most astounding offer ever made in the State of Texas. There are no strings tied to this offer. All that is necessary is $85 and you can have your choice of either oak or mahogany cases. Remember this piano is fully guaranteed for ten years and is sold all over the U. S. for $325. $85 is the price.

Harrison-Everton Music Co.,

Wichita Falls, Texas.

Gentlemen. I enclose my check for $87 in full payment of your Morbloro (name wood desired)——you are to fully guarantee this piano for a term of ten years and if for any reason I don't like the piano after I have used it for ten days you are to refund the full purchase price ($87) or allow me the privilege of trading it toward another if for any reason I don't wish to keep it.

$1,000.00 REWARD

We offer a thousand dollar reward to any charitable institution if this sale is continued one day beyond next Saturday night, April 17th. Now that you know we are sincere and have positive assurance that after that date your one great opportunity will have been lost. It is up to you to act.

READ-REFLECT-CONSIDER-COMPARE-ACT

Harrison-Everton Music Co.

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock Corner Indiana and Ninth



WALK Down Stairs --and-- Save

Not On Old Styles or Shop Worn Goods But on all of the New

Baby Dolls, $1.45 to $2.85, worth $3.50.



Florence Pumps, straps and lace oxfords with sand, putty and white quarters. The newest thing out, worth $4.00 a pair, our price $2.50



Men's $5.00 low shoes, all new goods, all sizes, all styles, our price $2 50



500 pairs of odd and ends and broken sizes, values up to $5, no old styles, just broken sizes. Come early and get a pair at 95c

Style Spring Slippers, all sizes, values up to $5.00 a pair at $1.45, $1.95, $2.50 and $2.85

a $ Dollar



SEE US FIRST OR LAST

Harry's Sample Shoe Store

Basement Kemp & Kell Building

Lester Jones, assistant cashier of the Wichita State Bank, has leased from the Wichita Traction Co. all row boats and launch concession at Lake Wichita. Mr. Jones has employed a man of considerable experience along this line, to take charge of them and put them in first class condition, and to keep them that way. All the boats are to have a careful inspection each day, and this way accidents will be avoided. Mr. Jones says he can make this the best attraction at the Lake this summer for the public in general.

Woman's Exchange moved to Wichita Hardware, 804-6 Ohio, carry good line of threads; also "Hygiea" toilet goods and pure food products. Nice home cooking. 84 8tp

E. G. Hill, undertaker, office and parlors 900 Scott Ave. Phone 225. Prompt ambulance service. 92 tfc

The meeting of the city council, to have been held last night, was postponed until Monday night on account of the inability of Mayor Britain to attend. Monday night the recently elected aldermen will qualify and the mayor will likely announce the committees for the ensuing year.

Service Cars.

Hupmobile service cars at all hours. Schnell & Weaver Automobile Co. 614 Ohio. Phone 740. 82 tfc

Wichita Falls Undertaking Co., 812 Scott avenue. Phone 202. Prompt ambulance service. Command us. 92 tfc

E. R. Huey has accepted a position with Davis & Schnell at the Model Clothing Co.

Dr. H. A. Waller, dentist, room 201 K. & K. Bldg. Phone 836. 88 tfc

Dr. H. M. Kearby, dentist. Phone 354. 710½ Indiana. 52 tfc

The Episcopal ladies will hold a market Saturday at Miller's Drug Store. 89 2tc

Five passenger Ford car in fine shape. See Schnell & Weaver, phone 740. 14 Ohio. 90 2tc

J. S. Somerville, living on Route 4, was in the city yesterday afternoon on business. Mr. Somerville, who has 100 acres in wheat, reports crop prospects very encouraging in that section.

At the Gem tomorrow, "Third Hand High," features Ruth Stonehouse, Bryant Washburn, Richard Travers, E. H. Calvert. 90 1tc

The body of Lee Jenks, negress, aged 24, who died Thursday afternoon will be shipped tomorrow to Franklin, Texas, for burial by the Wichita Falls Undertaking Company.

Dr. Prothro, dentist. Ward Bldg. Eighth Street. 60 tfc

At the Gem tomorrow, "Third Hand High," features Ruth Stonehouse, Bryant Washburn, Richard Travers, E. H. Calvert. 90 1tc

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives Ease and Rest. 50c

1:30 P. M. City Ball Park

District Track Meet Saturday

1:30 P. M. City Ball Park

Towns Represented: Gainesville, Bowie, Nocona, Burkburnett, Jacksboro, Graham, Archer City, Vernon, Paducah, Wichita Falls *and* Other Points

Greatest Array of Athletics Ever Seen in Wichita Falls

Admission to All 25c

Good Breakfast Cheer

When Better Meats and Groceries are Possible Hardeman Will Sell Them

The whole family will overeat themselves

MINCED HAM (From our Market)
SCRAMBLED EGGS (From our Grocery)

Whether it's Meat or Groceries you want, we can serve you the best of both.

C. H. Hardeman

232 Two Phones 432

City National Bank

J. A. KEMP, President.
C. W. SNIDER, Cashier
P. P. LANGFORD, Vice Pres. W. L. ROBERTSON, Assistant Cashier
WILEY BLAIR, Vice President T. T. T. REESE, Assistant Cashier.

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

In taking your vacation this summer be sure and call on us and get some

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION SELF- IDENTIFYING TRAVELERS CHECKS

Guaranteed by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York.

We pay 4% quarterly on savings deposits.

Triump Porch Swing

We hang them securely on your porch with good chains and hooks



$3.50

This swing is strong, well made, all oak, bolted construction. The best value we ever offered.

A cheap one also at $2 75

North Texas Furniture Co.

Come in and compare them.

The Wichita Falls Foundry & Machine Co

Is now prepared to do all kinds of automobile repairing. Office phone 537, residence phone 565.

Wichita Falls College of Music and Art

Affiliated with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Piano, Voice, Violin, Expression, Art, Etc.

For further information address— 1404 Eleventh Street Phone 1270

JUDGE NICHOLSON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY

(Continued from Page One)

Cherryholmes and Riley Dollins, were assaulted by the defendants or either of them or by Pat Carlton, deceased, and that such assaulting party or parties were in disguise, and that they or either of them made use of pistols in an angry or threatening manner, with intent to alarm the said Cherryholmes and Dollins, and under circumstances reasonably calculated to affect that object, then the said Cherryholmes and Dollins had the right to shoot said party or parties so assaulting them, and the fact that they or either of them fired the first shot, would not be any defense for the killing of G. T. Cherryholmes.

"Now bearing in mind the foregoing instructions if you find and believe from the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendants, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke were all present and acting together, or if either of said defendants, though not actually present, was keeping watch so as to prevent the interruption of those actually engaged in the commission of the offense, or to render further assistance in the commission of the offense and that they, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke and Pat Carlton, deceased, or either of them, in Young county, Texas, on or about the 24th day of February, A. D. 1915 with malice aforethought, with a gun, the same being a deadly weapon or instrument well calculated and likely to produce death by the manner in which it was used, with a sedate and deliberate mind and formed design to kill, did unlawfully shoot and thereby kill G. T. Cherryholmes, then you will find the defendants and each of them guilty of murder, and assess the punishment of each of them at death or by confinement in the penitentiary for life, or for any term of years not less than five years, or, if you find and believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry, R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke entered into an agreement with each other and with Pat Carlton, or with any other person or persons, to go to the county court house of Young county, Texas in the night time and in disguise, or for some of them to go in disguise, and if the purpose of said agreement and understanding was to forcibly or otherwise open the vault in the county judge's office in said court house in order that E. W. Fry might go into said vault without the consent of W. P. Stinson, county judge, and take into his corporal possession any documents and papers therein contained, either for the purpose of removing, altering, destroying or copying the same, and if you further find that in pursuance of such agreement or understanding, if any, the said defendants, or any of them, did so arm themselves and did so disguise themselves and did go to said court house for such purpose, and if you further find that in the consummation or in the attempted consummation of such purpose, if any, E. W. Fry, Pete Fry and Pat Carlton went to said court house armed with pistols and in disguise and made an assault upon G. T. Cherryholmes and Riley Dollins with such weapons, and if you further find that said defendants engaged in a conflict with said Cherryholmes in which they or any one of them shot and killed the said Cherryholmes, then you will find each of the defendants actually engaged in such conflict, guilty of murder and assess the penalty as above stated; and if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that R. M. Todd and J. B. Lischke were at the time of such killing, keeping watch so as to prevent the interruption of those actually engaged in such undertaking, or to do any other act in furtherance of the design of the defendants, if any, then you will find each of them also guilty of murder and assess their punishment as above directed.

"You are further instructed that unless you find and believe from the evidence that the defendant, J. B. Lischke was present at the time of the shooting of C. T. Cherryholmes, or was keeping watch so as to prevent the interruption of those actually engaged in the commission of said offense, or unless you find and believe that he was keeping watch or was doing something in furtherance of the common design (if any) of said defendants, then you will find the defendant J. B. Lischke not guilty and so say by your verdict.

"You are further instructed that unless you find and believe from the evidence that the defendant R. M. Todd was present at the time of the shooting of G. T. Cherryholmes, or unless you find and believe that he was keeping watch so as to prevent the interruption of those actually engaged in the commission of said offense, and was doing something in furtherance of the common design, if any, of said defendants, then you will find the defendant, R. M. Todd not guilty and so say by your verdict."

Concluding the judge called attention to the fact that the jury must consider only evidence submitted; must not arrive at verdict as the result of lot, accident or mistake.

TOMORROW

At the $10,000.00

Shoe Sale

$3.00, $4.00, and $5.00 Sample Straw Hats for $1.50

$1.25 and $1.50 dress Shirts

for 77c

High grade shoes, Howard & Foster, at less than wholesale cost. Meet me at the $10,000 shoe sale tomorrow. See windows.

614 8th Street



For *extra good* cooking always use Cottolene

For biscuits, pie-crust, cakes and doughnuts, and for frying, Cottolene is supreme, because it is the purest cooking fat and possesses important food values.

Cottolene

It is an exact combination of specially refined cottonseed oil, of a grade so high it is not listed on the market, with pure beef-stearine from selected leaf beef suet.

It is this precise combination which gives Cottolene its unexcelled cooking qualities. There are imitators, but there is *no substitute* for Cottolene.

For economy, as well as for good cooking, use Cottolene. You will require a third less of it than of any other shortening or cooking fat. Any one who can cook or bake at all can cook and bake better with Cottolene. Arrange with your grocer for a regular supply.

Write our General Offices, Chicago, for a free copy of our *real* cook book—"HOME HELPS."

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

"Cottolene makes good cooking better"

Men's $2.50 Shoes

Herewith we show one of the many styles of Sterling Quality Shoes we are offering at

$2.50



These come in several styles, in black and tan, and in either lace or button. Look them over before you buy.

THE HUB

Clothing and Shoes
705 Indiana Avenue

New York Cotton Futures

By Associated Press.

New York, April 16.—Relatively firm cables encouraged a renewal of yesterday's late buying movement and new high records were made on the near months. May contracts sold above ten cents. Buying by large spot traders and a renewal of Wall street buying caused a quick recovery after a moderate setback. The market showed continued strength during the early afternoon on reports of continued firmness in southern spot markets. The close was firm: May 10.00; July 10.82; October 10.69; Dec. 10.87.

Chicago Grain Futures

By Associated Press.

Chicago, April 16.—Unprecedented demand for export wheat at Bueynos Ayres gave the market an upward swing which was maintained on advices of a good foreign demand. May wheat closed at 1.61 1-2.

Fort Worth Live Stock

By Associated Press.

Fort Worth, April 16.—Cattle receipts 3990, steady, beeves $6.50 to $7.25. Hog receipts, 1200, steady, bulk $7.10 to $7.35.

Kansas City Cash Grain

Kansas City, April 16.—Wheat No. 2 hard 1.54 1-2 to 1.55; No. 2 red 1.54. Corn No. 2 hixed, 75 1-2 to 76. Oats No. 2 white 56 1-2 to 57.

Just A Few Of The Many Reasons You Shop Here Saturday

SPLENDID SAVINGS--THESE

STANDARD HOPE DOMESTIC PER YARD 7½c
GENUINE AMOSKEAG "A. C. A." TICKING, PER YARD .. 15c

Children's Rompers

A good assortment of pretty styles and colors, ages 2, 4, 6, Saturday 25c

Children's Perfection Waists

Made of best grade cambric selftaped, reinforced button holes, genuine horn buttons, fastened on with heavy tape and supporters attached, ages 4 to 14 years, each 25c

Wash Goods Special

We have placed on one table in main aisle a general assortment of flowered mulls, stripe and check tissues, figured poplins and plain ratine, values in this assortment, range up to 35c, your choice per yard 19c

Children's Dresses

Made of good grade ginghams and madrass, ages 6 to 14 years at only 98c

Ladies' Dresses

A special purchase of the very newest style in crepe, voiles, tissues and linens in a splendid range of the season's best colors, trimmed in laces, plaits and buttons at $5 95

Cotton Suitings

A fine line of pretty style in mercerized ratine, crepe poplin, tissues and other novelty weaves, values are 50c to $1.00 regular, offered very special, per yard 39c

SATURDAT MILLINERY SPECIAL

We have assembled for Saturday's fast selling just 36 ladies' hats, representing all the season's newest and best colors in nobby tailored styles in values up to $7.50, your choice for only..... $3.50

36-inch fancy scrim in all the best spring colors, per yard for only 12½c

Middy Blouses

We just received a shipment of these blouses in regular $1.25 and $1.50 values, special at 98c

72x90-inch bleach sheets, made of good grade sheeting, special for Saturday only 47c

Ladies' Linen Dresses

A splendid value in a pretty tailored style in natural color, our special price $3 48

LADIES' SKIRTS

We offer for quick clearance one lot of ladies' skirts in all wool serges, novelty cheviots and taffeta silks for mer prices up to $17.50, choice for $3.85

Ladies' Waists

A special assortment of the newest styles in voiles and organdi, splendid values at $1 38

Corsets

We offer a genuine clearance of one lot of lace front corsets, values up to $8.50, your choice for $2 98

DOLLAR SHIRTS

Remember our offer: We guarantee to show you the best line of men's dress shirts you ever saw, all styles and sizes at ..... ONE DOLLAR

Compare These Values

P. B. M. Co.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

812-814 Indiana Avenue Phone 359

Watch our Windows

ELECTRIC FANS

We have just received a new shipment of Wall and Ceiling Fans in all sizes. We will install them in your home or office on easy terms.

Stokes Electric Co.

816 Indiana Avenue Phone 837

Rentfrows Big Stock Co.

THE JOLLY PATHFINDERS

Under palace pavilion canvas theatre.

—Tonight—

The Feature Play "THE CLAY BAKER."

With the entire strength of the company.

PRICES

1500 Seats 15c
Reserved seats 20c
Parquet 35c
Choice Box Seats 50c

Tent on corner of 13th and Indiana. Matinee Saturday at 2:30—"New East Lynne." Doors open 7:15; curtain at 8:15.

WICHITA DAILY TIMES

Published Every Week Day Afternoon (Except Saturday) and on Sunday Morning

—By—
TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
(Printers and Publishers)

Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Avenue

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

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Subscription Rates:
By the year (mail or carrier).....$5.00
By the month (mail or carrier).....50c

Phones—
Business Office 167
Editorial Room 187

Wichita Falls, Texas, April 16, 1915

For several months past it has looked as if the large and privileged financial interests of the country finding they could not dominate President Wilson and his administration, have finally hit upon a plan they hope will succeed in discrediting the administration in the eyes of the people. We refer to the suit instituted by the Riggs National Bank of Washington, against the Secretary of the Treasury, who the above mentioned financial institution charges with trying to wreck it. The trouble, it seems started when Mr. AcAdoo discharged a clerk in the department who was being employed by the Riggs bank, and whose principal duty was to give out information to the bank that the bank was not entitled to, and that other banks, not having the same connection as Riggs bank could not possibly get. The Riggs bank, it also appears, has very close connection with the National City Bank of New York City, a concern financed and dominated by Standard Oil. Ex-Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey has been retained by the Riggs bank to prosecute its suit against Mr. McAdoo. The final result of the suit will be watched with a great deal of interest.

THE MILITANTS.

I wonder why the suffragettes, who lately made great Britain tremble and at whose name pale London sweats, don't go where armored hosts assemble. In times



of peace they deal in bombs and spoiled silk hats and blew up the churches, but now, when sound the fifes and the drums they sit in safety on their perches. Oh, how would Wilhelm's soldiers feel, if they should face long lines of sisters, all burning with their old time zeal, and yet till their tongues had blisters a thinks they'd up and run like squirrels, before those votes-for-women spielers, for who could face that gang of girls who buffaloed the London speelers? King George should sic them on the Turks, to blow them up and chase and gal them, for they, of sinful ways and works, deserve the worst that may befall them. But there'd be protest, I'm afraid, and talk of methods harsh, inhuman: "You're killing us with dum dum maid, you're using an explosive woman." But then the girls don't volunteer, so what they'd do is merely guessing; they've playing idle games this year, and still rolls on the war distressing.

The report emanating from an unnamed source, but said to have the authority of the governor's sanction behind it, that redistricting of the State would be submitted to the forthcoming special session of the legislature, is most gratifying news, if indeed it is true, and if, again, the legislature shall actually pass a redistricting bill. West and Northwest Texas have been denied their rightful participation in the State and National governments since 1910 when the federal census was taken, and that such a thing has been allowed to continue by two legislatures is a reproach to the men who composed those bodies. Governor Ferguson could hardly find a better way of ingratiating himself with the people of this part of Texas than by submitting redistricting to the special session and keeping the solons in session until they shall have accomplished that end. Most any old sort of arrangement would be vast improvement over what we now have out this way.—Vernon Record.

If there were a sufficient number of new congressional districts to cut out—one to fit each and every member of the legislature, so that each could offer his services to the dear 'peepul" in the capacity of congressman, supported by the claim each and every one would make: That they were entitled to the honor from the fact that it was through their efforts that the new districts were made, there would not be the slightest delay. The trouble is, however, that the 1910 census only allows two additional districts to the State, and that is entirely too few to be divided out among all the members of the legislature who have congressional aspirations. If Governor Ferguson should decide to hold the legislature in session until a congressional redistricting bill was passed the chances are that there will be a continuous session of that body during his entire administration. The quickest way to get a congressional redistricting bill through would be to make a law disqualifying any member of the present legislature eligible to serve in Congress for at least four years after the State has been redistricted.

Motor Car Drivers It is Particularly Desirable

that Sonneborns' Pure Pennsylvania
AMALIE
1-2-3 Non Carbon Cylinder Oil
be used during hot months, so motors will run cool and bearings be perfectly lubricated.
Ask general agent or branch house who markets the car you use if this is not so.

For Sale by
Motor Supply Co.
Wichita Overland Co.
Wichita Falls
SONNEBORN BROS.
Dallas

ZEPPELINS ATTACKING TOWNS IN ENGLAND

(Continued from page 1.

go on duty at 5 p. m. According to reports from Holland three Zeppelins were seen today flying west over Dutch islands in the North Sea. Count Zeppelin is said to be directing the movements at Cuxhaven.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE IN THE RAID LAST NIGHT

London, April 16.—Two Zeppelin airships visited the east coast of England shortly after midnight, dropping bombs on several towns, doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained, only one person, a woman, was injured. It is said she was only slightly hurt.

The airships dropped four bombs on Malden, in Essex county, thirty miles northeast of London, but no damage resulted. Bombs also were dropped in the Heybridge basin, two miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings. The airships came up the black water river and over the marshes and circled.

At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, in Suffolk county, three bombs were dropped, considerable damage resulting to house property. A lumber yard also was set our fire. Three horses were killed.

Previously the aircraft had visited Southwold, twelve miles south of Lowestoft, and, having missed striking that town with its missiles, went on to Halesworth eight miles inland. It then returned again to Southwold and dropped six bombs.

By Associated Press.

Basel, Switzerland, April 16.—French aviators dropped bombs near Krottingen and on Jillinjan and Jonauesthingen, in Baden on April 13, according to the National Zeitung. These places are said to be without anti aircraft guns.

The French official statement issued last night stated that aviators had bombarded the station at Fribburg-Breiseau about thirty miles west of the places mention by the National Zeitung.

Additional Brevities

Harry G. Dowdy, aged 3 years, whose parents reside at Charlie, died at a local sanitarium this morning. Body will be shipped to Charlie where burial will take place.

See King Baggot tonight in the £5 note. Lydia Margaret Theatre. 90 1tc

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Downs, residing at 1010 Eighth street, died yesterday and was buried this afternoon in Riverside cemetery.

Tonight is the big night at the Lydia Margaret. Amateur night. $10.00 given in cash prizes. Come. 90 1tc

Mrs. F. T. Forrest, aged 40, died yesterday at her home on the 66 Ranch four miles out of Archer City. Body was brought to this city and will be shipped to Franklin, Texas, for burial.

Read our ad in this issue and don't miss this feature program. Lydia Margaret tonight. 90 1tc

BANK INJUNCTION HEARING POSTPONED

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The injunction case of the Riggs National Bank against Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams was postponed until May 12.

REVIVAL MEETING AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Starts Next Sunday, Rev. C. B. Miller of Kansas City Will Assist

Dr. C. B. Miller, pastor of the Centennial Baptist church of Kansas City, will assist Rev. R. C. Miller at the First Baptist church beginning next Sunday morning.

WANTED

"Come in brother the water is fine." There were 710 in the First Baptist Sunday school last Sunday. We want 750 Sunday. Come help, you will feel better and so will we. We are going, jump in and go with us.

Ye Farmers and Town Folks

We Want Your Business

Because We Need It

Your Buisness is

Appreciated

Phone your orders

Model Grocery

Phones 1551-1531 811 Ohio Avenue

SUIT 65c and 75c SUIT DON'T PAY MORE

WE WANT TO DO YOUR
Cleaning and Pressing

Let us send and get that suit you need cleaned and pressed. We will give you the very best of work that can be done which no doubt you have not been getting.

Suits cleaned and pressed
75c
Palm Beach Suits cleaned and pressed
65c
Ladies' Suits cleaned and pressed
75c

Work called for and delivered promptly. Satisfaction must be yours.

Union Cleaning And Dye Works
Phone 1884 722 Ohio Union Shop

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

SUIT 65c and 75c SUIT DON'T PAY MORE

At The Churches

First Methodist Episcopal Church
(Corner Seventh and Lamar)

All the regular services at the usual hours. Sunday School at 9:45. We will be glad to see you in the Sunday School. The average attendance is building up with the improvement in the weather. We need more of the adult members in the Sunday School. The lessons are very interesting and worth while. Epworth League at 7, and we extend a cordial invitation to young people of the town to attend this service. Preaching at 11 and 8 respectively. Evening subject will be the second in the series on Four Conditions of Human Happiness. Obedience will be the special subject. We had a fine hearing last Sunday evening and invite you all back with any others who may desire to attend. All services at Paul's Memorial Chapel at the usual hours. We had a fine attendance last Thursday evening. Remember we have preaching Thursday evening and if you live near this church we will be glad to have you worship with us.

Fourth Street Baptist Church

There will be the usual services at Fourth Street Baptist church, preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45, R. K. McGregor, superintendent. We have a graded and progressive school with all the classes supplied with efficient teachers. All not attending elsewhere are invited to join our school. Sunbeams and Girls' Auxiliary at 3 p. m. B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. Woman's Alliance Monday 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday 8 p. m. A full attendance is urged upon our various services. You are needed. Any who want to really work are invited to enlist with us. We need you. Strangers are especially invited to attend our services. T. E. CANNEDY, Pastor.

Christian Science

Services are held in the church edifice, corner Ninth and Lamar as follows: Lesson sermon Sunday at 11 a. m. Subject "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. The reading room at same address is open daily except Sunday and legal holidays from 2 to 5 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

Christian Church.

Bibel school at 9:30, W. J. Bullock, superintendent; good teachers, graded lessons and classes for all ages. 416 were present last Sunday. We should have 450 this week. Endeavor and Juniors meeting at 7. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Last Sunday night the pastor because of a deep cold, with difficulty spoke of the Old Covenant. He will review that topic and also discuss the New Covenant at 8. One week later "The Ark" as a type of of the church will be presented. These topics are worthy of much study. At 10:40 morning hour the topic will be "The Art of Taking Second Place." We want every member and friend present. The State convention of churches will be held in Dallas the first week in May; we are asked for a large delegation from this city. Our pastor will be one of the convention speakers. Arrange to go.
F. F. WALTERS, Pastor.

First Baptist Church.

There were 710 at Sunday school last Sunday; we are looking for 750 Sunday morning. The people are here and they will come if you ask them—try it and see. The school meets at 9:30. Dr. C. B. Miller of Kansas City, will preach at 11. This will be the opening of the revival meeting. Dr. Miller is a splendid preacher and forceful speaker. Mr. Carson Taylor of Fort Worth, will lead the singing. Be sure and be in the first service. B. Y. P. U. at 7. Preaching at 8 by Dr. Miller again. Women's Alliance Monday at 3 at the church, business meeting and prayer for the meeting now in progress. Preaching each evening at 8. The day services will be announced from the church Sunday. Everyone has a special invitation to attend these meetings. The men coming to help us in the meeting are plain, practical Christian men. You will like them better as you know them
ROSCOE C. MILLER, Pastor.

First Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Meeting for girls at 3 p. m. Meeting for boys at 4 p. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Monday at 3 p. m., Woman's Missionary Society and Westminster Guild. Wednesday at 8 p. m. mid-week service. Thursday at 7:30 p. m., meeting at the Floral Heights Mission, Fourteenth and Tyler streets.

J. L. McKEE, Pastor.

SENATOR ALDRICH DIES IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page one)

that his efforts were being frustrated by antagonistic sentiment in the central west. Then he realized that the attacks he had scorned to answer had taken root. He could not understand that the course he followed through his public career of judging what was best for the state itself was not approved by the people themselves.

Mr. Aldrich then undertook a speech making trip in the Middle West with avowed intention of eradicating hostility to himself and his project. He desired especially to convert the people to believe his declaration that he had no purpose save to devise a system of national finance sound in principal, safeguarding all legitimate interests and embodying the best wisdom of the entire country. Although he had large audiences of bankers and business men his mission was far from successful.

RELIEF FROM STOMACH ILLS.

Why suffer from constipation and stomach trouble when Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, a simple prescription of French oils, will give relief and free the body of all poisonous matter? If you have fainting spells, sick headache, distress after eating, pressure of gas around the heart or constipation, get a bottle today. Do not delay longer. It has brought health and happiness to thousands. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by

Foshee & Lynch and druggists everywhere.

812 814 Ohio Ave. — Pennington's Wichita Falls — 812 814 Ohio Ave.

Shoes SATURDAY Shoes

To make things interesting in the Shoe Department Saturday we are going to offer another one of those unusual shoe bargains.

49c per pair | **Seventy-five Pairs in the Assortment** | **49c per pair**

Ladies', misses' and boys' pumps, and lace and button oxfords in all leathers and several colors. This footwear sold at much higher prices but we are going to sell them

See Our Show Windows | **For 49c Pr.** | **See Our Show Windows**

Attractive Values in New Pumps

Five or six strap cut out effects, white inlay effects, one, two and three cross strap patterns, Gaby Colonials, Castle tie pumps and Mary Jane pumps, absolutely new in every respect.

See our Windows

$2.50 ...and... $3.00

812 814 Ohio Ave. — Pennington's Wichita Falls — 812 814 Ohio Ave.

Tomorrow

Big Doings at the

$10,000 Shoe Sale

Just 10 days left in which to turn every pair of shoes in the house into Dollars.

HOSIERY AT LESS THAN COST

Any ladies' high top shoe in the store, formerly sold up to $5.00, choice tomorrow $1 69
Children's shoes, values up to $2.00, tomorrow 69c
1 lot women's shoes, values up to $4.00, choice 99c
All white shoes and slippers at less than half price.
"3 Pair of Shoes for the Price of One"

SAUL LEBENSON

At Strange-White Shoe Co. Stand 8th Street

Four Per Cent. Interest per annum, compounded quarterly, paid on deposits in our Savings Department. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WICHITA FALLS

CLASSIFIED ADS

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as stenographer or bookkeeper; have just completed course in the W. C. S. Willing to start on small salary with chance of advancement; good references. Address 109, Care Times. 89 3tp

WANTED—Work on farm by man with experience. Call at Fisher Hotel. 89 12tp

Miscellaneous Wants

WANTED—To pack, crate and repair your furniture. We buy and sell everything. Wichita Furniture and Second Hand Co. Phone 522. 50 tfc

WANTED TO RENT or lease a house close in for a boarding house; no less than ten rooms wanted. W. J. Kincannon, city. 84 tfc

WANTED—At once, invalid rolling chair. Phone 378. 89 3tc

WANTED TO BUY—From owner, five or six-room modern cottage, must be in good condtion and in good neighborhood, and a bargain. Phone 325 or call at room 212 K. & K. building. 89 2tp

WANTED—To buy a good office desk. It must be a bargain. Apply to P. O. Box 444. State lowest price and location. 89 2tc

WANTED—To rent for the summer, my home, furnished, to responsible parties. Prefer no children. Lester Jones. Phone 131. 90 1tc

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Five passenger Maxwell car at a bargain. In good condition. Call Dixon at Wichita Garage. 83 tfc

MUST CONVERT to cash my $300 stock in big Oklahoma oil company. Will take 60c on $1 on any amount over $50. The 40 per cent discount equals 10 per cent on investment for nearly seven years. Looks good for 100 to 1. Only grim necessity could induce me to part with this stock. Full information on request. "M" 1303 Southwestern Bldg., Dallas, Texas. 85 7tp

FOR SALE—Baby Grand Piano; slightly used but fine condition; will sell for balance due which is about half price. Address P. O. Box 823. 89 3tp

FOR SALE—Splendid automobile in good condition. Phone 391. 89 3tc

FOR SALE—Majestic range and refrigerator. 1404 Broad. Phone 244. 90 tf

FOR SALE—Good restaurant located at Archer City. Doing very good business. Address J. J. Thomas & Son, Archer City, Texas. 90 10tp

Board and Rooms

FOR RENT—Well furnished rooms, board close by; block of car line. 1907 Eighth. 85 tfc

For Rent—Offices and Stores

FOR RENT—Store room, 12x25 feet. Splendid downtown location. Phone 1334. 85 6tp

FOR RENT—Small business room, good location, cheap rent. 717 Seventh street. Apply Collier Tailoring Company. 89 3tc

For Sale—City Property

FOR SALE—Drug store in thriving country town, surrounded by good farming country. Lakeview Drug Store, Lakview, Texas. Hall county. 79 19tp

FOR SALE—New four room house, east front, rents for $10; price $750, will take small cash payment, Ford car or stock, balance easy. J. S. Bridwell. Phone 661. 79 tfc

FOR SALE—Beautiful close in Floral Heights lots. Any kind of terms. Dr. DuVal. 83 tfc

FOR SALE—New eight room brick home, large sleeping porches, every convenience, located on best part of Tenth street; lot 75x160, about half cash, balance three years. See owner, 1815 Tenth. 85 6tp

Lost

LOST—Bunch of keys on pocket hanger and ring with my name on plate. Phone 1909 or leave at Times. Liberal reward. W. A. McCarty. 86 tfc

Livestock

FOR SALE—Good young horse, delivery wagon and harness; price cheap. Inquire 625 Ohio. 87 6tc

FOR SALE—Several head of good Jersey cows giving milk. On installment plan. Address Box 744. 89 12tp

For Rent—Houses

FOR RENT—Several houses. See H. B. Coraline. Phone 728. 13 tfc

FOR SALE OR RENT—The rooming house over the Texas Billard Hall, 612 Seventh street. Inquire at Billard Hall. 74 tfc

FOR RENT—Five room house, modern conveniences, 1205 Twelfth street. Apply 1200 Burnett or phone 752. 75 tfc

FOR RENT—Five room house, Floral Heights. 2405 Eighth street. Phone 490. 73 tfc

HOME WANTED—Have desirable, permanent tenant for good home of six or seven rooms; must be thoroughly modern and well located. J. L. Jackson, National Bank of Commerce Bldg. 81 tfc

FOR RENT—Six-room house, Floral Heights. 1403 Eighth street. Phone 490. 8 8tfc

FOR RENT—Three-room house on Fifth street. Phone 1585. 85 tfc

FOR RENT—Two modern five room houses, close in on Scott avenue. Call in person 508 Kemp and Kell building. 84 tfc

FOR RENT—Vacant first, large new modern six room house, good location, near car line, walking distance of town. Apply 1408 Eleventh street. Phone 284. 85 stc

FOR RENT—A modern five room house with sleeping porch and garage, at 2305 Ninth street, Floral Heights. M. D. Walker. Phone 694. 86 tfc

FOR RENT—Modern five-room house. 1103 Bluff. Phone 1182. 86 tfc

FOR RENT—Four room house, gas, electric lights and bath, on 12th between Scott and Lamar. Phone 949. 85 tfc

FOR RENT—Five room house, two blocks car line. Phone 1264. 87 6tp

FOR RENT—Modern five room house and garage. P. S. Tullis. 87 tfc

Modern five-room house for rent, corner 17th and Burnett streets. Phone 986 or 267. 90 tfc

FOR RENT—Six room house. Floral Heights. 1403 Eighth street. Phone 490. 73 tfc

FOR RENT—1404 Thirteenth street, six rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights and gas, and garage. H. T. Canfield, phone 243. 90 3tp

Miscellaneous

Mutual Employment Department will furnish all kinds of labor or house work on demand. Room 9, First State Bank Building. Phone 1071. 86 6tp

Chickens, Eggs and Pet Stock

EGGS—White Plymouth Rock eggs, $1 for 15; reduction for incubator lots. Albert Lucas, north end Polk street or P. O. Box 597. 70 tfc

For Sale—Farms and Ranches

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Four-room house in Floral Heights. W. D. Marchbanks. 88 3tp

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Good wagon yard, house also connected with yard. W. D. Marchbanks. 88 3tp

For Rent—Bedrooms

FOR RENT—Nice big bed room, adjoining bath, southeast exposure. Phone 1094. 600 Scott. 78 tfc

FOR RENT—Furnished upstairs bed rooms; modern, near good boarding house. 1208 Austin. Phone 1054. 83 tfc

FOR RENT—Large cool modern front bed room. Phone 1292. 85 tfc

FOR RENT—Two bed rooms at 907 Ninth. 86 6tc

FOR RENT—Nice cool bed rooms for rent. 1801 Ninth. Phone 1956. 89 3tp

FOR RENT—Nice bed room, for gentlemen, adjoining bath. 906 Austin. Phone 134. 89 tfc

FOR RENT—One nice furnished room, close in. 907 Lamar. 89 6tp

FOR RENT—Two suites of furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 504 Travis. 89 3tp

Financial

MONEY TO LOAN—Cravens, Maer & Walker. 44 tfc

$500,000.00—To loan on farms and improved Wichita Falls property. Very easy terms and low rates of interest. F. W. Tibbetts. 69 tfc

Fot Rent—Housekeeping Rooms

FOR RENT—Two furnished light housekeeping rooms at 1010 Indiana. 65 tfc

FOR RENT—Two well furnished down stairs rooms for light housekeeping; modern. Phone 940. 512 Travis. 67 tfc

FOR RENT—Modern light housekeeping rooms. 704 Burnett. Phone 1176. 78 tfc

FOR RENT—Three rooms for light housekeeping, furnished. Also one front bed room. Phone 1456. 80 tfc

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, modern. 1624 Eleventh St. Phone 181. 81 tfc

FOR RENT—Three large modern rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping. Apply at McConnell Bros. Phone 723 or 659. 83 tfc

FOR RENT—Furnished light housekeeping rooms, modern. 1305 Eleventh St. Phone 1702. 85 12tc

FOR RENT—Two light housekeeping rooms furnished, modern. Price reasonable. 512 Burnett street. 86 6tp

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; modern. Phone 1437. 302 Sixth St. 87 tfc

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; modern; very reasonable. Apply 408 Scott. 88 5tp

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished southeast rooms for light housekeeping, strictly modern, close in, rent cheap. 1102 8th street. 88 tfc

FOR RENT—Two southern housekeeping rooms, phone 1613. 1510 10th street. 88 3tc

FOR RENT—Two nice unfurnished rooms for housekeeping to parties without children. 1203 Scott. Phone 1864. 89 tfc

FOR RENT—Two light housekeeping rooms. Apply to O. H. Foster, 1307 Burnett. Phone 1628. 89 tfc

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $2.00 per week for the two. 500 Virginia or Kentucky street. 89 3tp

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping. Phone 2028. 907 Scott. 89 3tc

FOR RENT—Two large south rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 1300 Austin. Phone 2003. 90 tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, 803 Broad. Phone 1515. 90 tf

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 403 Scott. Phone 1658. 90 2tc

For Sale or Trade

FOR SALE OR TRADE—New five room house, modern in every way, hot and cold water, cement walks, lot 52½x165 feet; located at 1413 Sixteenth street. This is a beautiful home. Four room house with nice large hall, bath and sewer; corner lot 52½x165 feet, cement walks, newly painted and papered; looks real nice; located at 1518 Fifteenth street. Five room house, east front, lot 55x100 feet; newly painted and papered; looks good, located at 1406 Bluff street. New five room house, modern in every way at 703 Holliday, hot and cold water, a very high point; will have a high terrace with cement wall, walks and steps. Something nice. Will sell on easy payments or trade for anything in Wichita Falls. Mack Thomas. Phone 99. Office 606 8th St. 51 tfc

FOR TRADE—Five passenger auto newly painted, looks good; will trade for vacant lot or any kind of real estate in Wichita Falls. Mack Thomas. Phone 99. 71 tfc

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Soda fount and ice box. 500 Virginia or Kentucky streets. 89 2tp

WANTED

"Come in brother the water is fine." There were 710 in the First Baptist Sunday school last Sunday. We want 750 Sunday. Come help, you will feel better and so will we. We are going, jump in and go with us.



THE LOVE FOR A GARDEN is a trait that is born to all who love a home, therefore a home in Floral Heights is probably what you are seeking where you can indulge in the pleasure of a nice garden. If you will consult our list of lots you are sure to find just what you desire. We will build you a home on small payments at 8 per cent interest. See

Cravens, Maer & Walker

Phone 695

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Texas, County of Wichita. By virtue of a certain order of sale issued out of the honorable district court of Wichita county, on the 8th day of April, 1915 by A. F. Kerr, clerk of said court against J. J. Deering and L. F. Deering for the sum of seven hundred thirteen and 43-100 ($713.43) dollars and costs of suit in cause No. 14 in said court, styled J. A. Watkins and B. F. Taylor versus J. J. Deering and L. F. Deering and placed in my hands for service; I, G. A. Hawkins as sheriff of Wichita County, Texas, did on the 8th day of April, 1915 levy on certain real estate situated in Wichita county, described as follows to-wit: The following described tract of land situated in Wichita County, Texas, and being the northwest quarter of section No. 3 of the Tarrant county school land in said county, and being the land that was conveyed to J. J. Deering and L. F. Deering by J. J. Hall and wife on June 20th, 1911, in which conveyance a vendor's lien was retained to secure the payment of said note, and levied upon as the property of said J. J. Deering and L. F. Deering. And on Tuesday the 4th day of May, 1915 at the court house door of Wichita county in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m., I will sell said real estate at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder as the property of said J. J. Deering and L. F. Deering by virtue of said levy and said order of sale.

And in compliance with law I give this notice by publication in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale in the Wichita Times a newspaper published in Wichita county.

Witness my hand this the 8th day of April, 1915.

G. A. HAWKINS, Sheriff Wichita County, Texas.

D 84 90 96c

WALTER M. PARKER'S WIVES SHARE IN ESTATE

New Orleans, La., April 16.—Two estates of Walter M. Parker, who died in Texas in 1908 were divided between his second and third wives and their heirs by a decision of the United States court of appeals here. The second wife gets half of Parker's holdings near Los Angeles, and her heirs the balance. She and her heirs also get one-fourth of his Texas estate, which is estimated to be worth $400,000. Mrs. Mattie Parker, his third wife, and her heirs get the balance of the Texas estate. Parker was legally separated from his first wife before he went to California from his home in Missouri.

According to testimony brought out at the trial in the federal court for the northern district of Texas, Parker left his second wife in California, and for thirty years she did not know his whereabouts. She charged he obtained a divorce in Missouri without her knowledge and married again.

"Peggy of Fifth Avenue," a Vitagraph, features Lillian Walker, Lillian Burns, Anders Randolf tomorrow. 90 1tc

MEET ME AT THE $10,000 SHOE SALE TOMORROW

614 8th Street

"Home-Made" Peanut Butter

There is nothing more "tasty" than good fresh peanut butter. And there are so many tempting ways to serve it, that it never grows tiresome.

Feeling the increasing demand for this now famous spread and desiring to give our customers absolutely the best in this line as we have always endeavored to do in everything we have just installed a HOBART PEANUT BUTTER MAKER and are now prepared to furnish you with the "mouth watery" kind of peanut butter, fresh every day.

We buy the best grade of peanuts obtainable, blanched and browned to perfection, and then we send them through our new HOBART, salting to taste, and presto—the finished product is ready for you.

A trial order of our peanut butter will make you a regular customer. We hope that we may serve you. 25c pound.

J. E. BOND

Phones 15-82 Grocer

Cheese

Per lb. 20c Per lb.

Plums

Gal. Can 50c Gal. Can

Have sold more than 100 cans. They are guaranteed to you.

Rice

Per Pkg. 25c Per Pkg.

If you have not tried this rice you have no idea how good it is. Include one package in your order.

Eggs

Per Doz. 17½c Per Doz.

We control the entire output of four poultry farms and do not offer storage or bought-up stock. They are guaranteed to you.

Vegetables

Lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, tomatoes, new potatoes, asparagus, etc. Phone us your orders.

PHONES 64 AND 67

Trevathan's

TODAY

WILLIAM S. HART

The man that is recognized as being the greatest western character acter that ever graced the screen in two part western drama.

SHE NEVER KNEW

With Vivian Rich, Harry Von Meter, Jack Richardson and Louise Lester with other strong support from the American studio.

BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE

The 16th episode of the Twenty Million Dollar Mystery. This picture has a general connection but each one is complete within itself and has more thrills than you usually see in two reels of films.

5c.....EMPRESS.....10c

Baby Orr will sing again for YOU at 8:15 and 9:30.

IF IT IS TIRES

We have them, the tire you will eventually buy. The Ajax Tires are guaranteed in writing to give 5000 miles of actual service and we guarantee you 43% more mileage than any other tire on the market. At an additional cost of 4%. Call us up and we will come out and change your tire.

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Phone 1925 709 Eighth Street

ENGLAND KEEPS SIZE OF HER ARMY SECRET

Even Members of Parliament Unable To Secure Information

By Associated Press.

London, April 16.—It is impossible even for members of Parliament, to find out how many soldiers Great Britain has in training. They have put the question in the house of commons and the war office has refused to answer it saying that the information would be so valuable to the enemy it must remain secret.

A prominent official with knowledge of the situation is authority for the statement that the British troops so far put into the field including New Zealand, Australian, Canadian, and Indian units, regulars, territorials, volunteers and all, probably amounts to 2,500,000 men. It is significant that the advocates of conscription seem utterly unable to move the authorities toward any form of compulsory service.

The Rohaton Mineral Water.

Acts directly on the digestive organs or the stomach, strengthening the kidneys and keeps the blood in fine condition. Good circulation is the only cure for constipation, rheumatism and the only way the system has to throw off germs that cause typhoid, smallpox and other loathsome diseases. Four years in the water business in Wichita Falls has taught us precaution during epidemics of loathsome diseases. We are not strangers in Wichita Falls. We have been here fifteen years and are here to stay We have always met our obligations. We are equipped to furnish our trade with a clean, wholesome vessel and the best water in the state. Fall in line and share good health with us. Special attention given to fire gallon phone orders. Our wagon leaves the well at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. Phone 9001-ring 14. G. J. Rohatch, Proprietor.

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Gives special attention to orthodontia, pyorrhea, prosthetics and crown and bridge work. 504 K. & K. Bldg.

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517 Kemp & Kell Bldg. Fort Worth and Wichita Falls.

Personal Mention

S. M. J. Benson was here from Olney today.

J. H. Mann of Clarendon was here today on business.

S. D. Handley is a visitor in the city from Archer City.

George T. Slater of Graham spent last night in the city.

Paul Conner of Archer City is a visitor to the city today.

Mrs. G. W. Byers of Byers was a visitor in the city today.

B. C. Hall of Burkburnett was in the city on business today.

R. G. Alexander of Bonham was in the city on business today.

J. H. McLean of Fort Worth was in the city on business today.

Elmer Graham of Seymour was a business visitor here today.

W. H. Duke, the local insurance man is in Olney on a business trip.

J. H. Glasgow of Seymour transacted business in Wichita Falls today.

County Attorney Bert King of Seymour was among the visitors here today.

Miss Zebia Conner of Archer City is among those attending the teachers' association.

E. M. Harper of Archer City, accompanied by his brother is a visitor to the city today.

Dr. S. P. Brooks of Baylor University at Waco, arrived last night and will deliver an address before the teachers' association tonight.

F. W. Snyder arrived today from Quanah accompanied by Miss Tommy Meeks who will be the guest of Miss Della Mae Snyder for several days.

Robt. Elliott representing the immigration department of Panama-Pacific exposition, is stopping at the Hearn for several days in an effort to interest prospective visitors to the exposition in party trips that he is organizing.

J. V. C. T. Christensen and Ben Garner of the Wichita Falls Foundry and Machine Co. drove down in automobile to Archer City this morning to look over some rolling stock of the Henrietta and Southwestern railway which is in need of repairs.

Harry Katz and wife returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to Fort Worth and Dallas in their new Dodge car. Returning the trip of 140 miles was made in four and a half hours without a mishap and Mr. Katz reports a very pleasant visit.

A report from Chief Gunhermate who Dr. R. M. Harkey of the Agricultural & Mechanical College, spent last night in the city and went to Burkburnett today where he was to deliver an address at 10:45 a. m. He will return to the city to make an address at the Chambers of Commerce rooms Saturday morning at 10:45.

LYDIA MARGARET

Doronto
Chinese Musical Act
Playing in reality all the most important and popular instruments known.

Hayden & Goodwin
Comedy singing, talking and dancing entertainers.

Photoplays
King Baggot in "The £5 Note," a London Costa drama in two parts.
Ben Wilson in "6 or 9" a mystery drama.

Big Night—Amateur night.

AT NOON

At night and all the time we serve light lunch at our soda fountain.

Morris' Chili 10c

MORRIS DRUG STORE
Drugs & Jewelry
Our service is better
Phone 9 and 748
Free Delivery

DR. J. W. DuVAL
SPECIALIST
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.
GLASSES FITTED.

WANTED
"Come in brother the water is fine." There were 710 in the First Baptist Sunday school last Sunday. We want 750 Sunday. Come help, you will feel better and so will we. We are going, jump in and go with us.

WE SELL Reich's CHOCOLATES
The Miller Drug Store

Dr. Monte R. Garrison
DENTIST
Office First National Bank Building
Phone 49.

A Guarantee of our Ability to Please is Attested to by the Amount of Business We Do.

If we were not master workers in the craft of tailoring we could not hope to retain the host of satisfied customers who patronize us every week in the year. There is a difference as sure as you live. There is a satisfaction in knowing that when you send your work to a shop that it is in the hands of responsible workmen who know exactly what to do with it. There is no wondering whether or not they will injure or ruin a costly garment. Phone us your wants and forget it. The work will be done right, the garments returned promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

I am Gipton the Tailor
I'LL SEE THAT YOURE SATISFIED

Suits Cleaned and Pressed One Dollar
Phone 1067 Union Shop
Our Automobile will pass your home today.

SHADOWS

The shadows of yesterday have been kissed away by the sunshine of today, likewise the smile of today may turn to tears on the morrow. This is life, yet the stronger characters, shrink not from the shadows, neither do they grope in the darkness of the gathering gloom, but look afar and beyond.

There may be consolation in silent grief, so much so as there is sweetness in laughter of litt le children, but, to sit idly and contemplate either tends to neglect.

Duty prompts one to the accomplishment of something that brings its reward, and the greatest reward is in the knowledge of having done our full duty. When the shadow of death kiss the eyelids of a loved one into that last sleep let consolation bring its reward to you by doing your full duty towards them.

We will help you.

WICHITA MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS
A. G. DEATHERAGE, Prop.
Phone 440 The Home Dealer

DIKES
Laxative tablets, a tonic treatment for constipation, biliousness and headaches. We guarantee every package.
Palace Drug Store
Only the Best

PHONE 630
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for handling passengers, baggage, freight, Furniture and Pianos
Quick service and best of care.

Dikes Quinine Sage Hair Tonic

A compound for the hair. Refreshing and invigorating to the hair and scalp. It's antiseptic action keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. Removing dandruff and prevents failing of the hair.

Price - - - - - - - - - 50c

"Connect your Home with a Reliable Drug Store"

PALACE DRUG STORE

Phones 341-340 Only the Best" Motorcycle Delivery

Just Received

Large shipment of Preserved Minnows, Frogs, Salmon Eggs and Crawfish Fish Bait. Live Minnows at all times.

Wilfong & Woods.
EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE
Phone No. 10

GEM THEATRE

Breaking In—

CAST:

Jones ..... Ned Finley
Mrs. Jones ..... Rose Tapley
Melba Jones ..... Lillian Walker
Frank ..... Darwin Karr
Mr. Van Ardsley ..... Harry Northrup
Mrs. Van Ardsley ..... Phyllis Grey
Reggie ..... Arthur Cozine
Broker ..... Paul Scardon
Others of "The Big Six" ... Richard Leslie, Charles Eldridge, Phil Sanford

Patsy's Elopment—Lubin.
Snakeville's Beauty Parlor—Essanay.
She Would be a Cowboy; Tomboys—Kalem.
Saturday—Ruth Stonehouse, Bryant Washburn.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
THE MOTION PICTURE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Louise Vale
Alan Hale
in two reel Biograph special
"Three Hats"

'Ain't it the Truth'
Essanay Comedy

A Box of Choco-
Biograph Drama

Nearly Here
"The Black Box"
Better than the Master Key



May Cosmopolitan in today

Mack Taylor Drug Store

ALTA VISTA
Pure Ice Cream
In keeping with our motto "Only the best" every day at our fountain.
Palace Drug Store
"Only the Best"

THE LATEST

Whiting's Organdie Glace Marginal Initial Stationery. New Shipment Just In

This is very beautiful pannelled effect, having large purple gold bordered initial. Comes in letter card correspondence. Will make an ideal graduation present. This with our various other brands of stationery gives us nice assortment.

We Do Engraving

Being able to furnish material from stock we can make you very attractive price on this work. See us before placing order elsewhere. Prompt service guaranteed. See our windows.

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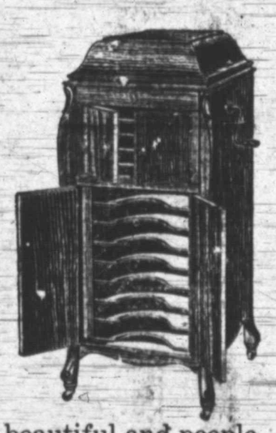
If you are hard to fit let us take your measure. We guarantee to fit you.

Collier Tailoring Co.
Cleaning and Repairing
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Getting a line on his curves



Music Is A Means of Culture



It is one of the greatest and, perhaps, the greatest factor in human civilization. Not until men shall use the art with a spirit of reverence, will it exercise those powers for which it is designed. The present generation of philosophers and teachers are only beginning to search for the real meaning and explanation of the art, and they have not advanced sufficiently to answer even these simple questions: "What is music?" "Wherein Consists its Greatest Power?"

The adoption of Victrolas and Victor records in the schools of over two thousand cities of this country, has come about largely from a desire to awaken greater interest and to create a more correct musical taste in the minds of American boys and girls. Nowadays, it is highly important that the lesson taught in the schoolroom should be brought as closely as possible to the events and people of the outside world. This means giving the student a broader outlook upon life. Victor affords numerous chances for broadening the horizon of one's view.

Music has power, because it is beautiful and people learn to appreciate it by hearing it which appreciation can be much aided by a sympathetic pointing out of the vital fact that it is good because it sounds good and was written to be enjoyed. Nothing affords a greater opportunity for this important development than the Victrola, which provides a greater variety of music, both classical and popular, than any instrument on the market. Call and let us demonstrate the merits of this popular instrument.

You can buy a Victrola for only $1 down and $1.00 a week.

Mack Taylor's Drug Store
Phones 184-882 820 Ohio

A full line of the popular Victor records are carried in stock.

Guessing vs. Knowing

If I were selling nails or glass, or pills or shoes or garden sass, or honey from the bee—whatever line of goods were mine, I'd study up that special line and know its history.

If I a stock of rags should keep, I'd read up sundry books on sheep and wool and how it grows. Beneath my old bald, freckled roof, I'd store some facts on warp and woof and other things like those. I'd try to know a spinning jack from patent churn, or wagon rack, a loom from hog tight fence, and if a man came in to buy, and asked some leading question, I could answer with some sense.

If I were selling books, I'd know a Shakespeare from an Eadgar Poe, a Carlyle from a Pope, and I would know Fitzgerald's rhymes from Laura Libbey's brand of crimes, or Lillian Russell's dope.

If I were selling shoes I'd sense the fact that, on gooseberry trees good leather doesn't grow, that shoe pegs do not grow like oats, that cowhide doesn't come from goats—such things I'd surely know.

And if I were a grocer man, I'd open now and then a can to see what stuff is held, 'twere better than to writhe in woe and make reply, "I didn't know," when some mad patron yelled.

I hate to hear a merchant say: "I think that this is splendid hay, I guess it's first class tea." He ought to KNOW how good things are, if he would sell his silk or tar or other things to me. Oh knowledge is the stuff that wins, the man without it soon begins to get his trade in kinks. No matter where a fellow goes, he's valued for the things he knows, not for the things he thinks.—Walter Mason.

WE ROAST COFFEE EVERY DAY

824 Indiana Bert Bean Coffee House Telephone 35

BANK AT GOODLET ROBBED TUESDAY NIGHT

The bank at Goodlett was burglarized Tuesday night, and the thieves seem to have made their safe getaway. Their booty was small, and thought to be only about seven hundred dollars, which with the damage to the safe and fixtures was fully protected by burglar insurance. The yeggs, of whom there must have been two or more, appear to have been familiar with the surroundings. They took a ladder out of the gin yard and carried it for a quarter of a mile to a telephone pole, where they cut all the wires save three which they could not reach. They left a pair of wire nippers there. They next visited the depot, and took off the telegraph instruments. Next they gained admission to the Carroll hardware store, carried off two hotguns and ammunition, and a few other things, after which they carefully locked the door with a skeleton key. Tools were secured at the Denver tool house, where they helped themselves to a pinch bar and a few other things. The Goodlett bank is on a corner and the yeggs rolled a metal barrel to the door, probably meant for a breastwork in case of attack. Then they started to work. The doors of the building offered no obstacle to such expert cracksmen. For the square door Mosler safe they carried nitro glycerine, known as "soup" in the underworld, and after lining the crack of the safe door with putty, a charge was poured in, and the door flew off its hinges. The second door was opened the same way. To open the metal compartment in which the currency was kept the yeggs now getting nervous, used an immense charge, which blew parts of the safe outside of the railing, and damaged the floor and ceiling. Checks and deposit slips in this compartment were burned almost to a crisp, and the currency may have fared the same way, only the thieves did not leave any remains of it. The noise of these three explosions was heard distinctly by Lee Buchanan, Ed Goodlett and several others who were three or four blocks away, but strange to say, a family who slept in a little restaurant not fifty feet away, did not hear the explosions at all. The telegraph instruments and a money bag from the bank were found afterwards near the railroad.—Quanah Tribune Chief.

MUCH NEW BUILDING WORK BEING PLANNED

Indications are very encouraging for a noticeable increase in building activities, according to reports furnished by local architects and contractors.

Inquiry made of quite a number interested in construction work develops the fact that more work is in contemplation now than at any time within several months, and while most of the jobs planned are small, in the aggregate they will represent quite a large expenditure and will provide work for many of those who have not been so fortunate of late.

Most of the buildings contemplated are dwellings, ranging in price from $1,000 to $3,000, although a few larger contracts expected. While this noted activity is encouraging and will be gratifying news to local workmen, it will not be of sufficient volume to justify additional labor, and may not fully relieve the depressed conditions that have prevailed in building circles for sometime past.

BRITISH CASUALTIES UP TO APRIL 10, 139,347

Under Secretary of War Makes Announcement In House of Commons

London, April 15.—The total of British casualties in the war from the beginnin gof hostilities up to April 10, was 1397,347 men according to an announcement made in the house of commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, uder ecretary of war.

Messrs. H. C. Davis, C. H. Hemme and Irvin Maha, farmers residing in the Bacon community, were in town today and request The Times to announct there will be another rabbit drive in that community on next Saturday, the 17th, and all farmers and all others interested in the welfare of the county are requestel to meet at Bacon Switch at 2 p. m., on Saturday. A drive was made yesterday, covering one section of land, and about forty rabbits were killed. They hope to have a much larger crowd on next Saturday and more success. For every rabbit killed at this season of the year it means about a dozen less to be killed next fall. At least, that is the way the farmers whose crops the rabbits damage greatly, have it figured out. They also wish to thank all who participated in the last two drives.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil—Remove Them With the Othine Prescription

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money back guarantee.

(Advt.)

Wichita Clothing Co.

Money Raising Sale

Owing to the backward season, and in order to raise ready cash at once, we are obliged to put our entire stock of Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and shoes at a big sacrifice. Brand new stock, all this season's newest goods are included in this sale. ¶This unprecedented event coming so early in the season will no doubt attract thousands of earger buyers. YOU SHOULD NOT DELAY. Attend this sale as SOON as POSSIBLE, so you will get the choicest selection.

Make Your Dollar Do Double Duty For the War May Yet Last Some Time

Hats

$1.50 Felt Hats at 95c
$2.00 Felt Hats at $1 25
$2.50 Felt Hats at $1 65
$3.00 Felt Hats at $1 85
$5.00 Stetson Hats $3 39
$6.00 Stetson Hats $4 39
Straw Hats in the same proportion.

Caps

50c kind at 33c
75c grade at 57c
$1.00 quality at 69c

CLOTHING

All wool blue serge suits are included in this sale
$15.00 Suits of Clothes for $9 85
$10.00 Suits of Clothes for $6 75
$7.50 Suits of Clothes for $3 69

Shoes

$2.50 grades at $1 85
$3.00 quality at $2 15
$3.50 kind at $2 65
$4.00 values at $2 85
$4.50 special at $3 45
All the latest styles and leathers, vici kid, box calf, Russia calf and patents.

Hosiery

10c black and tan at, pair 5c
15c all colors at, pair 9c
25c lisle hose at, pair 17c
25c silk hose at, pair 17c
50c silk hose at, pair 28c

Sale Starts *Saturday, April 17th*

Sale Closes *Saturday, May 1st*

FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY

$1.00 and $1.25 Crusher hats for **79c**

10c Canvas Gloves Pair **5c**

50c Silk and Cloth Hats for **37c**

25c Canvas Gloves Pair **18c**

$1.25 Khaki Pants **79c**

50c Work Shirts **29c**

$2.00 Silk Shirts **$1.39**

$1.00 Engineer Shirts with 2 Collars **59c**

20c Suspenders or Garters, pair **13c**

$1.00 Nainsook Union Suits **59c**

Balbriggan underwear garment **19c**

75c Union Suits **37c**

75c Night Shirts **39c**

50c Elastic Seam Drawers, pair **38c**

$1.00 Union Made Overalls, Pair **75c** Coats to Match 75c Each

50c dress shirts .. 33c
75c dress shirts .. 48c
$1.00 dress shirts 63c
$1.25 dress shirts 89c
$1.50 dress shirts at only $1 15

50c Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, per Garment **27c**

Wichita Clothing Co.

703 Ohio Ave

Remember the Date and Place **Saturday, April 17th**

Does Education Pay?

Yes, all education pays. Cultural education gives you polish and culture, but it will not pay your grocery bill. The world does not care about how many degrees are tacked to your name but wants to know what you can do.

The old idea that you have to study Latin to receive culture is exploded. The brain receives as much exercise from studying bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting as it does from studying algebra.

Be Trained for a Purpose

Study something that you can use after you have been through the mental gymnasium We teach----

Bookkeeping, Shorthand Typewriting, Penmanship and General Business Methods

WICHITA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Phone 656 708 1-2 Seventh St.



Expert Sewing Machine Repairing

North Texas Furniture Co.

We Sell the Free Sewing Machine on Easy Terms.

G. D. Anderson H. B. Patterson

ANDERSON & PATTERSON

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance and Rental Agents

616 Eighth Street Phone 87

At The Theaters

The Majestic

Ain't It the Truth," an Essanay comedy, "The Box of Chocolates" a Biograph drama and "Three Hats," a Biograph comedy, featuring Alan Hale and Louise Vale make up today's program. Synopsis of "Three Hats" follows:

The first hat. Sam Selwyn's, of course—you couldn't mistake that ultramodish block. Sam lived in great style—Butler and all that sort of thing. Mrs. Sam ruled the roost; he got his first chance to be gay when she took daughter to see mother. Fred Bellamy had just come to spend a few days with Sam. "We'll make a night of it," Sam declared. "Nothing of the sort," said Fred. "I'm going to see Lottie Blithers."

The second hat. Bosco Blithers, like his hat, was a trifle seedy. Lottie couldn't keep pap from the cabarets. But she wasn't lonely that night when Fred called. Bosco came tiptoeing home and was caught. He had to promise to let her marry Fred whom he had never seen. One thing troubled him—in a collision with several other exhilerated gentlemen he had lost his hat. It would never do for Lottie to find him out.

The third hat. Thompson was the name of the band—and there are a lot of Thompsons in the directory. Sam Selwyn got this hat by mistake and, in distress, he sent Fred out to look up all the Thompsons. He had given a cute little lady Fred's name as a safeguard, and when Lottie sent Fred a note Sam was in a panic lest Mrs. Sam find him out. Then Lottie herself came, and Sam locked her in his room. She kicked the door down.

"The Denouement" Captain Katskill loved Sam's daughter. Mrs. Sam encouraged him. He went to see papa—and saw Bosco Blithers, who had called in search of his hat. "Take her my boy," said Bosco, thinking this was Fred asking for Lottie. Later Fred asked him the same question. Consternation, explanations, joy.

The Empress.

William S. Harkin is featured in a two part Western drama and "Battle of the Bridge" the sixteenth episode of "The Million Dollar Mystery" on today's program. Following is a synopsis of "She Never Knew" the first named drama.

Tom Conway robs his employer Jack Martin, the ship chandler, and leaves town with Olga, a dance hall girl. Mrtin goes to Mrs. Conway and demands restitution. Tom's mother pays him with the savings of a lifetime. She tells Alice, her daughter that some day Tom will be coming back. And every night just before going to bed, she places the prodigal's pipe and slippers near the fire whispering, "Mother will wait for you always, Tom." George Park, in love with Alice, warns her and her mother against an escaped convict, who is lurking in the vicinity. Park insists upon loaning them a revolver for their protection. Meanwhile Tom has discovered that Olga is untrue to him. In a fit of rage, increased by drink, he kills her. Then he makes blindly for his home. At the moment that Tom stumbles in at the rear door of his mother's house, the convict enters from the front. Meeting Mrs. Conway, the convict retreats at sight of her revolver into the kitchen. There he meets Tom. They struggle and the convict escapes. Mrs. Conway seeing the form of a man in the dark kitchen, fires the revolver and faints. Alice and Park return just in time to carry away Tom's body for secret burial.

The Gem.

Two comedy reels and a two part Vitagraph drama, "Breaking In" make up today's program. Lillian Walker, Rose Tapley, Darwin Kerr Ned Finley and Harry Northup are featured in the latter picture, a synopsis of which follows:

Feeling that his wife and daughter Melba, should see more of life than that afforded by the Western plains where they live, "Silent" Jones, a self-made millionaire, takes his family to New York. Melba is in love with Frank Johnson, a young plainsman and the young people are saddened at the separation. They are given a typical Western "send off." In New York, Jones enters the Wall street game, where the "Big Six" a clique of financiers including Van Ardsley, lure him on with the intention of "fleecing" him. Jones determines to help his wife and daughter "break in" to society. They plan a party in their new mansion on Fifth Avenue, to which the Van Ardsleys and other members of the "Big Six" are invited. Mrs. Van Ardsley scornfully rejects hers and saying she has no desire to help the Jonses "break in." The others have different excuses and they are so palpable Jones realizes their intention of snubbing him and his family. Jones swears to get even with the "Big Six." He at once orders his broker to buy up all available shares of a certain stock and when he has quietly gained control of it, he orders his broker to begin to buy the stock on the exchange. The "Big Six" thinking to ruin Jones, agree to go short to the limit, but after some exciting battles Jones emerges from the fray with the "Big Six" absolutely in his power. They learn this to their horror and Van Ardsley humbly goes in person to Jones' home and begs for mercy. He is told, "You were too good for my wife and baby girl, it's my turn now."

Sickened with their experiences in the city, the Jonses go back to the plains and there Melba finds happiness with Frank Johnson as her affianced lover.

Big Tent Theatre.

Last night a crowded house and enthusiastic audience greeted "The Man From Texas" one of the company's latest productions. The playing and scenic effects were wonderfully well arranged and performances such as this place the Renfrow company at the head of the list. A repertoire company usually puts its best foot foremost, the opening night. But each play so far given has been as good if not better than the preceding one. Tonight the feature attraction of the week, "Clay Baker" or "The Man God Forgot." No prettier conception has ever occupied the stage. The story deals with the great labor question showing how the wheel of fortune turns sorrow and despair to joy and happiness. The characters appeal to all and laughter and tears follow the plot to the end. Saturday afternoon at 2:30 "The New East Lynne" is announced as the matinee offering and the most peculiar play of the period is that of "The Hypocrites or "The Scandal Managers" for Saturday night. A souvenior of ten dollars will be given away after the performance.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTESTS WILL BE HELD SATURDAY

The Wichita Falls District of the University Interscholastic League will hold its third annual meeting today and tomorrow at the high school in this city. The growth of the work in this district has been remarkable. This year the following counties are represented: Hardeman, Cottle, Wilbarger, Wichita, Clay, Montague, Knox, Baylor, Archer, Throckmorton, Young, Jack and Wise. The officers for this year are: E. L. Vance, general director; H. K. Woods, director of athletics; C. L. Nichols, director of debating and declamation. The different events in which contests will be held are debating, declamations and athletics. In the declamation contest there will be the junior and senior divisions for the boys and the junior and senior divisions for the girls. A new feature of the contests this year is the declamation contests for the girls.

The declamation contests for both the boys and the girls will be held at the high school Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. This contest is free and the public is cordially invited to attend. Mr. Kruger, the jeweler of this city is offering a diamond lavalliere for the best declaimer in the girls' senior contest.

Debate Saturday Evening.

The debate will be held at the high school Saturday evening at 8 p. m. The subject for the debate is, "Resolved, That all Immigrants to the United States who are sixteen years of age should be able to read in some language, dependents upon qualified immigrants, such as children and aged parents, being excepted." This will be the final of a series of debates between twelve teams from different counties. All but two teams will be eliminated in the preliminaries held Saturday morning. A small fee of fifteen cents for adults and ten cents for children, will be charged for the debate Saturday evening, to help defray incidental expenses. Mr. Art of this city is offering a gold filled watch to the best debater. This promises to be a rather interesting discussion of the subject mentioned above and we feel that all will feel well repaid for their attendance. The two debaters for Wichita Falls are Charles Butts and Bryan Hanks; both of these are qualified to present the arguments of the question on both sides in an able manner.

The final track meet will be held at the City Park at 1:30 on Saturday. The admission fee is 25 cents. This will be the best meeting of the track men ever held in this part of the State. At 4:30 a baseball game will be played between the local team and Jolnesville high school.

All visiting pupils who expect to participate in either the debate or the declamation contest are expected to report at the high school at 8:30 Saturday morning.

SAVES DAUGHTER

Advice of Mother no Doubt Prevents Daughter's Untimely End.

Ready, Ky.—"I was not able to do anything for nearly six months," writes Mrs. Laura Bratcher, of this place, "and was down in bed for three months.

I cannot tell you how I suffered with my head, and with nervousness and womanly troubles.

Our family doctor told my husband he could not do me any good, and he had to give it up. We tried another doctor but he did not help me.

At last, my mother advised me to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. I thought it was no use for I was nearly dead and nothing seemed to do me any good. But I took eleven bottles, and now I am able to do all of my work and my own washing.

I think Cardui is the best medicine in the world. My weight has increased and I look the picture of health."

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, get a bottle of Cardui *today*. Delay is dangerous. We know it will help you, for it has helped so many thousands of other weak women in the past 50 years.

At all druggists.

Write to: "Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept.; Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. E.C. 138

Coming Into It's Own—Wichita Gasoline

is enjoying the biggest business any gasoline has ever had in Wichita Falls. Wichita people are loyal to a home product when the quality is right.

Our 68 to 70 gravity gasoline is the highest quality gasoline, will give more miles to the gallon, less engine trouble and more satisfaction, than any gasoline ever sold in Wichita Falls. If you haven't tried it, ask your neighbor who has, he will tell you its the best gasoline he has ever used. Our own filling station, 707 Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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We handle G. H. Hemme butter, fresh from the country every day. Order one pound, then no one else can sell you butter. We are out to get your business by giving you the best at the lowest possible prices.

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Complete CASE Threshing outfit—engine, separator, cook shack, water tank, etc., now located in one of the best wheat belts of Kansas where prospects are excellent. Will sell cheap—$900.00—half of this can be carried and paid for out of threshing receipts.

Steel separator used only two seasons and in perfect condition. Cost $1350.00. Settlement of estate reason for selling.

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That appetizing odor means waffles for breakfast, piping hot and done to a golden turn. Pull your chair up to the table and start. Pour a generous topping of Velva over those fine brown morsels. Now, *that's* a breakfast for a president's son, with a cup of steaming coffee to top it off. Nourishing, too, it is, besides having the fine flavor that never had an equal and never will.

Velva

will save on the cost of the table. With waffles and Velva for breakfast, or biscuits, or batter cakes, the whole family will enjoy that morning meal. Children and grown-ups like the fine flavor of Velva and it's good for the little people. Let them have it aplenty. There's a whole lot of nourishment in that right fine syrup. It has the true quality that keeps on bringing an army of users back for more. Ten cents up. Your grocer has Velva. Cut the coupons from the labels and send for premium catalog.

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There's no need, now, for any woman to do her own baking. For here at last is a bread which the utmost skill of the housewife cannot improve on.

Made of the very purest ingredients, scientifically mixed by an exclusive process, and baked to just the right turn in modern ovens.

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stands as the crowning achievement of the baker's art.

Thousands of women know this. You will know it if you'll try just one loaf.

For your own sake, make the trial today.

All good grocers sell Butter-Nut—5 and 10 cents the loaf. The Butter-Nut label is on the genuine. 13

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IN THE SPHERE OF WOMANKIND

Contributions to the society columns are invited, phone 1671 or send to this office. Contributions must be in by 12 o'clock to appear in that day's issue. All contributions for the Sunday society page and the Social Calendar must be in by 12 o'clock Saturday morning.

Apparitions.

At noon of night and at the night's pale end,
Such things have chanced to me
As one, by day, would scarcely tell a friend
For fear of mockery.

Shadows, you say, mirages of the brain!
I know not, faith, not I.
Is it more strange the dead should walk again
Than that the quick should die!

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich in the Kansas City Star.

LAST MEETING OF THE WICHITA TRAVEL CLUB

At the meeting of the Wichita Travel Club Thursday morning the club adjourned until next fall, holding a short program and a business meeting. "Cathedrals" was the subject of the lesson with Mrs. F. T. Datson leader and talks on a number of world famous cathedrals were made by Mrs. Wiley Blair, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. J. L. McKee and Mrs. Datson. A number of business matters incidental to the close of the club year were gone into.

MRS. W. M. GREGG HOSTESS TO THE MAYFLOWER 42

The Mayflower 42 Club met Thursday afternoon in regular session with Mrs. W. M. Gregg, 805 Austin. The close of the series of games found Mrs. W. M. Langford winner of high score. A two course luncheon was served, consisting of chicken salad, nut bread sandwiches, olives, punch, heavenly hash with whipped cream and cake. The guests were: Mesdames Yates, Stewart, Kendig, Corkhill, Bennett, Montgomery, Simon. As it was the birthday of Mrs. Perdue, one of the members, the club remembered her with dainty little gifts. Club members present included Mesdames Perdue, Hagin, Bradshaw, Hurst, Dobson, Wilson and the hostess. Mrs. Gregg was assisted in her refreshment service by Misses Mae Sloan and Hazel Hunt.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR PRESBYTERIAN PEOPLE

A delightfully informal affair in the nature of an indoor picnic was enjoyed by the young people of the First Presbyterian Church and their friends Thursday evening, the Westminister Guild being hostess. "Drop the Handkerchief" and other games harking back to childhood days were played and a potato race was instituted which proved very exciting. Each guest was tagged and told to find partner by matching the inscriptions on the tags, repairing to the various booths for refreshments when this was accomplished. Pop corn red lemonade and ice cream cones were dispensed at the various booths and were enjoyed in true picnic fashion. The fifty or more guests voted the Westminister Guild a most successful entertainer.

THURSDAY SEWING CIRCLE MEETING THURSDAY

The members of the Thursday Sewing Circle met Thursday afternoon at the Gardner home, Mrs. Jason Walker entertaining in the absence of her mother, Mrs. M. J. Gardner, who was the regular club hostess. The afternoon was devoted to sewing as usual and Mrs. Robb and Mrs. Jenns were guests. Club members present were Mesdames Huggins, Pressley, Montgomery, Murph, Bell, Hartsook, Misses Beryl Murph and Rhea Gardner.

FINAL SESSION OF HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

The Home Economics club closed the club year Wednesday, holding the last meeting until next October at the high school. Business of importance was transacted and a short program was carried out. Two papers of excellence were read, "The Evolution of Dress," by Mrs. E. W. Nicholson and "The Interrelation of the Home and School and Other Social Institutions and Their Effect on the Child" by Mrs. Ed Howard. The club members present were Misses Alider and Jodie Haynes, Mesdames Piner Avis, Bert Bean, Fisher, Hodges, Howard, eLichem, Nicholson and Taylor.

MRS. GEORGE THORBURN HOSTESS TO M. S. C.

Mrs. George Thorburn was hostess to the Monroe Sewing Circle Wednesday afternoon, entertaining several guests in addition to the club members. Needlework was in order and Victrola music was enjoyed throughout the afternoon and the hostess served a refreshing ice course. The guests were Mesdames Nolen, Geraghty, Connelley, Whitney and Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Andrews, the club members present being Mesdames Williams, McConnell, Bradshaw, Taylor, Faulks, Frazier, Chauncey, Lowery, Morgan, DuPre, Brody, Schman and the hostess.

NEW IDEA CLUB MEETS WEDNESDAY

A pleasant session of the New Idea Club was held Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. M. E. Carey hostess. The club hospitality was extended to several guests, these being Mesdames Fergunson, Kendig and Frank Thornberry and baby son. A paring taken, a souvenir spoon was presented Mrs. Kendig by the club, on the occasion of her return to her home in Chickasha after a visit of several months here. Late in the afternoon the hostess served a tempting luncheon course of ham sandwiches, olives, fruit salad, coffee, with a dessert course of fresh strawberries, whipped cream and cake. The club members present were Mesdames Bachman, Simon, Wilson, Newton, Goodale, G. E. Friberg, Dobson, E. V. Friberg and Carey.

MRS. R. C. SMITH NEW CENTURY CLUB HOSTESS

Mrs. R. C. Smith was hostess to the New Century Club in regular session Wednesday afternoon. Roll call was answered with recent topics of the day and a few minutes were devoted to a business discussion of interest. The subject for the afternoon was a very comprehensive one treated in a summary manner, being "Women Through the Ages." Mrs. C. B. Montgomery was leader and the introductory paper was "Women at the Dawn of History," treated by Mrs. G. H. Carpenter. The women of the different countries and races and their position from the early ages to the present day were discussed briefly by the entire club, the program closing with a paper, "American Women of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Centuries: a Contrast," by Mrs. Barron. The usual social time was enjoyed by the following members: Mesdames Tully, Carpenter, Smyre, Grisham, Gardner, Snider, Silk, Whitney, Barnard, Adams Montgomery, Barron and Smith.

MISS McGREGOR OLD MAIDS HOSTESS WEDNESDAY

Five tables of club members and guests enjoyed the regular session of the Old Maids Wednesday afternoon, Miss Lillian McGregor being hostess. Two souvenirs had been prepared by the hostess, the high score trophy, a cut glass puff box, going to Miss Agnes Reid, while the other favor, a box of correspondence cards, was cut by Miss Genevieve Carver. An attractive luncheon plate was served, the menu consisting of deviled crabs, chip potatoes, olives, crackers, charlotte russe and ice tea. The members and guests present were Misses Genevieve Carver, Florence Sammoas, Helen Eldred, Grace Nolen, Louise Fox, Mary Orth, Agnes Reid, Eddie Carver, Ann Precar, Lillian Avis, Ann Carrigan, Jewell Kemp, Mabel Simpson, Mesdames Garrison, Britain, Wade Walker, Priddy, Daugherty of Oklahoma City, and Woodruff.

DELPHIAN SOCIETY MEETS WEDNESDAY

The Delphian Society met Wednesday morning with Mrs. T. R. Boone, the lesson being a study of masterpieces of Greek prose. Illustrations of the choicest in Greek literature were read by Mrs. Newton Maer, Mrs. Silk and Miss Ritchie, the two latter reading "The Defense and Apology of Socrates" and "The Farewell of Socrates." The club members present were Misses Nolen, Carver Avis and Ritchie, Mesdames Carver, Boone, Lyon, Will Gardner, Silk, Maer, Newton Maer, Moore, Robertson and Smith. Mrs. W. M. Priddy was a guest. The final session of the society until next fall will be held next week with Mrs. A. J. Lyon hostess.

Mrs. Peyton Gwynn will have as her house guests next week, Mrs. John Sparks and Mrs. Olin Davis of Fort Worth. Mrs. Gwynn and Mrs. E. L. Smith have issued invitations for a bridge matinee Wednesday to be given in honor of these visitors.

BUILDING NEW BRIDGE OVER PEASE RIVER

(Vernon Record)

Work on the new county bridge to span Pease River on what is known as the North Main crossing, just north of the Denver station, will be commenced in a very short time. Two cars of material, one of piles and one of stringers, arrived in Vernon this week and are being unloaded preparatory to the commencement of actual construction. Three other cars are due to arrive this week, and following these, just as rapidly as possible, fifteen full carloads of material will be sent here. The bridge is to be built under contract with the Austin Bros. firm of bridge and road builders at Dallas, and will cost $16,000. Labor, just as far as possible, will be given to Wilbarger people, only the more skilled workmen being brought here from Dallas and much of the lighter material will be purchased from local dealers, which means that thousands of dollars will be expended locally within the next three months.



The Giver Is Known by His Gift

The candy you give is an infallible indication of your taste. Quality is the first consideration where you value the regard of the recipient. If you would insure approval of your selection ask for Reich's Epicure Assortment.

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An Excellent Variety of Beautiful Lingerie and Gingham Dresses

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Perhaps that as a nutriment and energy producer one pound of flour costing three to four cents will go as far as two pounds of meat costing from fifteen to thirty cents per pound.

ARTICLES	EVERY 10c WILL BUY
Eggs ..... (30c dozen)	3.85
Beef Sirloin ..... (25c lb)	.410
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Cheese ..... (20c lb)	.1135
Breakfast Foods ... (7 1-2c lb)	.2925
Rice ..... (10c lb)	.1459
Potatoes ..... (60c bushel)	.2950
Belle of Wichita ..... (4c lb)	.6540

U. S. Agricultural Bulletin No. 142

Help increase your husband's energy by giving him some of those "good eats" made from Belle of Wichita.

WICHITA MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

TWELFTH PRODUCING WELL IN THRALL FIELD

Thrall, Texas, April 16.—Bowers and Witherspoon brought in their fourth well, another big gusher, on the Fritz Fuchs hill top late Wednesday afternoon, the twelfth producing well drilled in to date. It is a thousand barrel or better. The well of Hindmann and associates of Houston, two miles south of the Fuchs hill top, blew out this afternoon and it is believed this will prove another extension of the field.

The Thrall Independents' well coming in and reported Tuesday, three-fourths of a mile north of the original field, is estimated flowing five hundred barrels. Much enthusiasm prevails as a result of the proof of the widening of the field through this gusher and stock in various companies has jumped by leaps and bounds. With Taylor and Thrall already overflowing the crowds are daily growing greater and these developments are expected to still more congest the towns with new recruits from everywhere.

Your Mistake.

A common error in buying is to ask for face cream, instead of saying Nyal's Face Cream—which would obtain for you the best your complexion. Nyal's Face Cream frees the skin of blemishes and makes it soft and healthy. Greaseless and antiseptic. For your skin. Miller Drug Store.—Advt.

MKT

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Low rates account

Fiesta San Jacinto and Battle of Flowers April 19th-24th

Ask the "Katy" Agent for full information

See our Railroad WATCHES

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This week we are offering a line of the best makes of 21-jewel Watches in twenty-year guaranteed cases at prices away below the regular values. These are Elgin, Waltham, Hampden, Hamilton, Rockford and Illinois movements, guaranteed to pass railroad inspection. We offer choice this week for

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ATTENTION LADIES—Serve our delicious Ice Cream for your dessert today. It is absolutely pure and sanitary. It saves you labor, money and worry. Our cream is always fresh, well packed and ready to serve. Specials for Sunday: Caramel Nut, Strawberry and Vanilla. Phone 830.

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Stock of Fine Hand Tailored Clothing to be Sacrificed In Ten Days Beginning

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THE REASON IS THIS: We must unload. and we start early, just when you want to buy your Spring Suit

We are under contract with the largest tailoring houses in Chicago and Cincinnati, to take all of their uncalled for Suits and Trousers. These contracts are binding and on account of the panicy times which now exist--hundreds and hundreds of fine suits have been turned back to the tailors. They send them to us and we must sell them, and sell them quick, and to do so we must sacrifice profit. You get a combination of highest fabric, best of trimmings and unsurpassed tailoring, and at a price usually asked for hand-me-downs. Think of It! The newest spring models and leading fabrics made to sell for from $20 to $45--our prices

$12.50, $15.00 and $18.00

Don't Forget Date, Saturday, April 17

THIS IS A CLOTHING SALE WITH THE REAL "PUNCH"

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