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PRESIDENT HARDING SEEKS SETTLEMENT IN RAIL WAR

CLOSE VOTE IS EXPECTED ON RATIFICATION

German Treaty Will Occupy Senate Exclusively Until Final Is Taken Which Is Due Early in Week.

Several Democrats Originally Favoring Adoption Said to Have Switched to Negative Side.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A closer vote than first expected on ratification of the German peace treaty now appears probable, according to predictions tonight of senators on both sides in close touch with developments.

The margin appearing for ratification was estimated variously from three to a maximum of seven or eight votes on the eve of decisive action scheduled tomorrow in the senate.

Republican leaders, however, said ratification was assured.

Beginning tomorrow the German peace treaty is to occupy the senate exclusively until the final vote, expected not later than Wednesday with possibilities of a vote late tomorrow or Tuesday. Meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow the senate, laying aside the tax revision bill, will operate from 11:30 under the unanimous consent agreement entered into several weeks ago to expedite voting, by which each senator's time is limited to one hour on the treaty and ten minutes on reservations. This agreement was to have become operative last Friday, but was postponed until tomorrow because of the death of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania.

Few Speakers

Fewer than a dozen senators are expected to consume their full hour's time. Among those planning to speak are: Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, and Senator Pomerene, democrat, Ohio, in favor of ratifications, and Senators Reed, democrat, Missouri, Borah, republican, Idaho, and King, democrat, Utah, against ratification.

Whether friends of former President Wilson, among them Senator Glass, democrat, Virginia, former secretary of the treasury, would enter the fight extensively in opposition was not certain tonight. Reported appeals to democratic senators to "stand by President Wilson and the League of Nations," were admitted by the committee's champions to have cut early calculations of democratic support.

A number of democrats who were disposed originally to vote for the treaty were said to have decided to vote in the negative, following discussions among democratic leaders. A few other democrats, however, who were counted upon originally to oppose the treaty, were said to be swinging to the other side to express continued anti-league sentiment.

Calculations upon the final vote were that three or not more than four republicans would oppose ratification, while from eleven to twenty were estimates of democratic support. The death of Senator Knox left the republicans with a total of 59 seats and the democrats 36, but there was a possibility it was said that Senator Knox's successor might qualify before the final roll call.

After disposal of the German peace treaty, similar Austrian and Hungarian treaties under the senate's voting agreement are to be taken up immediately, but with prospects of cursory debate and prompt votes, virtually identical with that on the German treaty.

OLD BUDDIES OF '61 HAVE REUNION AND DINE ON NAVY CHOW

LANSDALE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Adolph S. Lowe, Lansdale's veteran of both the Civil and World Wars, who is 76 years old, ate "chow" in old-fashioned navy style with his "buddie" of '61 at his home here the other day.

The "buddie" is Oliver Lawson of Philadelphia, who is considerably more than 70 years of age.

The two were in the Union Navy during the Civil War and were members of the same gun crew on the United States steamship Seminole in an engagement November 7, 1861, off Port Royal, South Carolina.

Mr. Lowe served during the Civil War and has the distinction of being probably the only Civil War veteran who was in the service in the World War.

When the two "vets" had "chow" together many yarns of the seas were spun.

The distaste of a "gob" for anything connected with the army was evidenced by a declaration made by Lowe.

While discussing his navy record a newspaper man called him "colonel."

"Pull in your toncil, son," the old seaman replied. "Call me deck swabber, if you want, but forget the 'colonel' stuff."

Railroad Executives Assert Dealings Are Only With Government

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Despite insistence by union officials that the strike would paralyze the transportation system of the country, railroad officials maintained they would be able to operate. A majority, in statements last night and today, seemed inclined to believe that a strike would not actually be put into effect.

Several took the attitude that a strike would be against the government and not against the railroads. Among these were William Finlay, president of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, who said:

"The railroad men, if they strike, will be ging against the law of the land and the orders of the United States railroad labor board, created by act of congress.

"We have no controversy with our men. We are merely obeying the mandates of the labor board, which after proper hearings and due process of law, ordered wages decreased. The men now refuse to obey the orders of the government, as issued by the labor board."

KANSAS ATTY. GENERAL BARS PRIZE FIGHT

Arrest of Promoters of Wilson-O'Dowd Match Ordered in Communication to Wichita Sheriff.

By Associated Press.

WICHITA, Kansas, Oct. 16.—Chances for the Gibbons-O'Dowd match here next Tuesday night, tonight went further into oblivion when Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general for the state of Kansas, directed Sheriff Doug Simmons, to arrest promoters of the fight tomorrow morning, whom he said had already violated the state law regulating prize fights in that they have promoted and advertised the fight to be held Tuesday night.

Sheriff Simmons tonight said he would immediately secure warrants against officers of the Western Athletic association and proceed with arrest.

Sheriff Simmons said he was advised by Attorney General Hopkins that in the event the promoters made bond after their arrest on charges of violating the state law prohibiting the promotion and advertising of the fight and attempted to proceed with the fight they would again be arrested and the fight stopped.

SEN. GORE'S SIGHT MAY BE RESTORED

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Continued improvement in the conditions which have made former Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, sightless, since yearly youth, was reported today by a specialist, who has been attending the senator. The patient was said to experience "flashes of light," as a result of the treatment, the first he has taken in thirty years, several previous attempts to regain his sigh having failed.

"Jazz Weed" Is Crime Source In Southwest

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16.—Marihuana, a weird "jazz weed" frequently used by Mexican drug addicts, is the source of much crime in the Southwest, according to Inspector Fred C. Boden, of the Board of Pharmacy, of California who has started an unrelenting fight to curb the use of the narcotic.

"Eliminate marihuana and crime among the laboring class of Mexicans will be appreciably reduced," said Boden. "Prevent persons from planting and growing the weed and much wickedness will be spared the world."

According to the inspector, whose duties take him from Fresno to the international border, marihuana is a strange growth containing properties that astonish even the drug addict.

For instance, observed Boden, a bit of marihuana placed in a drink of brandy causes the optimistic indulger to fancy that he witnesses jelly-like pulsations and Oriental wiggles in every object in his view. Street cars shake like a wicked shimmy for the marihuana smoker.

If a little marihuana is sprinkled on a tortilla as it bakes, the lowly delicacy vibrates and, it is said, sends forth weird tunes not unlike those seeping over the walls of a Sultan's harem rendezvous.

RUSSIANS IN U. S. CAN AID COUNTRYMEN

Soviets and American Relief Heads Formulate Plan Whereby Food May Be Sent to Stricken District.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Confirmation of reports that an agreement had been reached between the American relief administration and the Soviet authorities whereby food may be sent into Russia by relatives of the stricken peoples, was received today by Secretary Hoover, chairman of the relief organization.

The secretary said there were nearly 2,000,000 Russians or Americans of Russian descent in the United States, and there had been an insistent demand that they be allowed to aid by sending food.

Under the plan established for the relief work, any one may remit funds, by mail only, to the relief administration in New York, Washington or London, in sums of $10, or multiples of that amount, accompanied by the name and address of the beneficiary. The administration office at Moscow will be notified of the remittance and if the person or group to be aided cannot be found the funds will be returned.

The relief administration specifies, however, that it will deduct one-fourth of the food purchased from such remittances and place it in a general canteen for the feeding of destitute children.

Big Armies to Be Big Problem At Arms Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The huge reserve armies which virtually every big nation inherited from the World War are expected to prove a serious stumbling block to the disarmament conference when they take up the limitation of land forces.

Every country which participated in the World War will virtually be on a par in this respect. All these countries are now operating with armies on an approximate peace-time basis—that is, reduced many times from the huge forces maintained in the war. Even France is handling her military problems with considerably smaller forces than she had at the close of the war.

Great Reserves

In each of these countries, however, there exists, as a result of the war, great reserves of war-trained veteran soldiers, still available for use in an emergency. The United States is no exception to this rule. While our present army ranks thirteenth in size with the rest of the world, our potential strength, made up of the war-time troops now in civil life, is something around 5,000,000 men, with a vast reserve of material.

In view of these reserves some observers here point out that limiting the actual size of any army will be a difficult thing.

U. S. Reserve to Fall

Only one mitigating circumstance exists in this respect, namely, that these reserves will vanish in a surprisingly few years. In the case of the United States, where the army was made up largely of very young men and youths, it is estimated that our reserve left from the war will deteriorate past immediate value as fighters within ten years, and in the case of countries where the ages were comparatively higher, this time limit will be even shorter. As an instance, of the Spanish-American war veterans a comparatively small proportion of the rank and file of our forces of that day were able to get into the recent disturbance, although these veterans were largely drawn on for officers and special service. Accordingly, unless each nation replenishes systematically its reserve armies, limitation of armies will be a feasible possibility.

PERSHING IN LONDON FOR CEREMONIES

Distinguished Reception Committee From Various Government Departments Greet General.

"Black Jack" Expresses His Pleasure That the English Channel Was Smooth During the Voyage.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—General Pershing, who comes to London to take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the congressional medal on the tomb of Britain's unknown soldier, arrived here from Paris at 7 o'clock tonight. He was met at Victoria by a distinguished reception committee from the various government departments.

The general was the first of the party to step off the train and was greeted by Sir Loming Worthington-Evans, secretary for war, who introduced him to the others.

Among those who shook hands with him were Lord Lee of Farcham, first lord of the admiralty; Lieutenant General Sir Travers Clark, army quartermaster general; Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, second sea lord, and Sir Herbert Creedy, secretary of the war office. Accompanying the party was Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the British staff, who had been in Paris on official business.

At Folkestone, where General Pershing disembarked, he was met by the military and naval attaches of the American embassy. He remarked to the newspaper men that he had had a pleasant trip from Paris and added:

"The channel was smooth as a lake, thank goodness."

Within five minutes after his arrival here the general entered a limousine accompanied by his aides and as the car passed through the gates and encountered the crowds lining both sides of the thoroughfare, hearty cheers were given again and again. General Pershing went direct to the American embassy, where he will stay while in London, and later was the guest of the Ambassador and Mrs. Harvey at a dinner party, which included Earl and Lady Haig, the secretary for war and Lady Worthington-Evans, the first lord of the admiralty and Lady Lee, viscount and Lady astor, Vice Admiral Nathan C. Twining, United States Navy, and Mrs. Twining and Major O. N. Solbert, American military attache and Mrs. Solbert.

"The Star Spangled Banner" rendered by the Welsh guards band, and the cheering of thousands of men and women, boys and girls, greeted the composite battalion from Coblenz when the special train rolled into Victoria station two hours after the arrival of General Pershing. The battalion consists of 450 men form the Fifth, Eighth and Fiftieth infantry, with a band of thirty pieces and twenty officers, under command of Major R. O. Barton. It was welcomed in the name of the British army by Major General Hugh Sutton, representing the army council. The battalion was twenty-seven hours on the way from the Rhine.

Led by the Welsh guards band, the Americans started on a twenty minute march to the Duke of York's barracks in Chelsea where they will be the guests of the territorial army association of London for two days.

Station Jammed.

The approaches to the Victoria station were jammed with people and the streets were a solid mass almost to the barracks. The Americans were cheered everywhere and great crowds brought up the rear when the marching policemen good-naturedly kept the young people from embracing soldiers. The Americans, all picked men, carried full field equipment and wore steel helmets.

At the barracks the reception committee waited for the Americans and at 11 o'clock the battalion sat down to an English-American dinner of roast mutton, potatoes and hot mince

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DELEGATES OF JAPAN ON WAY TO U. S.

By Associated Press.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 16.—Members of the Japanese delegation to the conference on armaments and Far Eastern questions in Washington, sailed today for the United States.

The newspapers say the delegation carried the disarmament policy of the Japanese government formulated by the cabinet council and approved by the advisory council. A copy of these instructions was handed today to the American ambassador.

SIMMONS TO RESUME TESTIMONY

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—William J. Simmons, founder and imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, will be able to resume his defense of the organization before the senate rules committee tomorrow, his physicians announced tonight. They reported that he was recovering satisfactorily from an attack of throat trouble and exhaustion.

Members of the committee indicated that if Mr. Simmons' health permitted him to resume the stand the next session would be given to cross-examination designed to bring out details as to the organization and operation of the klan.

PHILLY COPS CAN'T AGREE ON HOLIDAYS

Italians Want Columbus Day, Jews Say Yom Kippur and Irish Insist on St. Patrick's Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Dear to the hearts of the guardians of law and order in this city is the Police Band, musicians all, including the drummer. They are so full of music that friends of the force often wonder if there isn't some vocal talent lying around loose; policemen with golden tenors, patrolmen with velvet basses, motorcycle "cops" with brazen baritones.

You see, a cross section of the force is much like a cross section of the combined inhabitants of America. Where there are strains of foreign blood there are strains of music. Atavistic streaks are sure to break out, not infrequently, into music and song. Since there is a band there should naturally be a chorus.

Superintendent Mills yesterday admitted ruefully that there was such a chorus, and he indicated scant love for their song. It is something like this, according to him:

Chorus of Italian (tenor) policemen. "May we be excused from duty on Columbus Day, October 12?"

Chorus of Jewish (baritone) policemen: "May we be excused from duty on Yom Kippur, October 12?"

Chorus of Irish (basso) policemen: "May we be excused from duty on St. Patrick's Day, March 17?"

Now this isn't Mexico, says the Superintendent. There, he says, every day is a holiday, holy day, feast day or bull fight for municipal employes. Their way of celebrating each one of the 365 divisions of the year is to vary the amount of cayenne pepper they consume and decide what sort of revolution they will start next.

But here it is diffefent. The holidays affecting the force have to be observed each in its own way whether it be by religious services, parades, mass meetings or ball games. The German-American policemen lost everything that went before the hyphen when the war and prohibition interfered with the annual meetings of their favorite schwtzen feasts. They are out of the celebrating business.

If each man on the force harks back to his ancestor's nationality when their annual holiday comes around, what are the plain, ordinary American policemen going to do on the Fourth of July?

That is what Superintendent Mills wants to know. He is worrying about what will happen to the city if all his native sons demand that they be allowed the same privileges of getting off on their national holiday like their fellow "cops" with names suggesting other countries.

And that is not all. As every man on the police force is a good American citizen (which doesn't interfere with his observance of foreign holidays) they too, will want to celebrate fittingly the Glourious Fourth. Work would interfere with a proper celebration.

The Superintendent's hair is turning gray and he is losing weight and sleep over the dilemma. If it come to the worst he promises to fire the force and import native Indian talent. He was the recipient yesterday of congratulations. The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic was being celebrated and he hasn't a Chinaman on the force.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVEN INTO DITCH ON FIFTH STREET

Driving too close to the edge in getting out of the way of another automobile Dr. L. P. Amason was forced to turn his car into a 12-foot sewer ditch at the corner of Burnett and Fifth streets late Sunday afternoon. The car went into the ditch head first but was not turned over.

Dr. Amason and another party in the automobile were not injured. The machine was taken out of the ditch later. It was not damaged.

PUEBLA NOW UNDER GUARD OF FEDERALS

Governor of State Flees From City With Number of Followers During the Demonstrations.

Police Fire on Crowd Escorting General of Troops to City; Several Reported Wounded.

By Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—Jose Maria Sanches, governor of the state of Puebla, fled from Puebla last night on horseback, accompanied by thirty of his followers, during a demonstration against the state authorities who were charged with being responsible for the new tax law, which is alleged to provide for excessive rates.

Although martial law has not been formally proclaimed, federal troops under General Fortuna de Maycotte are guarding the city in the absence of the civil authorities and the police force. It is believed this will mean the speedy reopening of stores and markets, the closing down of which during the past three days has brought about a serious food situation.

The events leading up to the flight of Governor Sanchez were almost of a riotous nature. The climax was reached when a crowd escorting General Maycotte from the railroad station to the main plaza of the city, following the return of the general here from Mexico City was fired on by a score of city police stationed in the towers of the Cathedral. Several persons are reported to have been injured by bullets.

General Maycotte withdrew immediately after the shooting and exhorted calmness on the part of the people. The crowd was somewhat pacified when a short time afterwards it was announced that the police had surrendered, asserting that they fired on the demonstrators only when they thought the Cathedral was to be stormed.

People Sanguine

Later General Maycotte attempted to get in touch with Governor Sanches to discuss the situation, but it was found that Sanchez had started on horse back for Mexico City. When this announcement was made to the crowds before the government palace there was a joyful demonstration during which hundreds of church bells were set ringing. The belief prevailed that the federal officials would adjust the matters at issue between the state government and people which for some time have resulted in discontent.

Reports received from villages in the outlying districts of Puebla indicate that sanguinary encounters took place Saturday between villagers and the municipal authorities. The principal disturbance was at Tehuacan, where several persons were injured seriously.

Despite the fact that the federal government apparently has been forced to take over the duties of the state authorities of Puebla, high officials here declared that the central government is supporting the state of Puebla in its stand. President Obregon has declared that the sovereignty of the state must be respected and that the people in their "peaceful rebellion" against certain laws have adopted measures of protest which cannot be sanctioned. He says therefore that the state government must be supported against illegal demonstrations.

There is no hint of discontent against the central government.

ONLY A MIRACLE PREVENTS STRIKE SAYS UNION HEAD

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 16.—With the announcement today that the big five railroad transportation chiefs will meet here Tuesday to discus plans for carrying on the nationwide progressive railroad strike that has been set to begin at 6 a. m., Sunday, October 30, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, declared that nothing but a miracle could prevent the strike.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Federal action in connection with the threatened national railroad strike still was confined today to the conferences brought about by President Harding between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the public and representatives on the railroad labor board.

President Harding's engagements for the day did not include interviews with any of the cabinet members whose official duties would have made the strike an immediate issue in their department. Attorney General Daugherty and Postmaster General Hays were out of town, the latter having left word at his office that there would be no statement relating to the strike before Monday.

Consideration of the major problem presented by a prospective paralysis of the country's carrier system practically at the opening of winter will be resumed at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by the two government agencies which have in charge virtually complete regulation of railroad affairs.

Members of the conference maintained silence today as to the basis upon which the problem would be discussed, leaving as the only hint the White House statement that President Harding had deemed it necessary to bring together the commission and public members of the boards.

The impression given at the White House today was that having turned the matter over to the agencies established by law to handle it, President Harding had taken no further initiative and would await the outcome of the conference.

Expect Legal Action.

In labor circles, however, the expectation was expressed that the legal branch of the government would be utilized before many hours had passed.

"I presume that the next thing will be the injunction," Wm. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, remarked. He did not give the basis for his expectation and that was no indication from other sources that government officials were preparing to appeal to the courts to prevent disruption of the nation's business, particularly of the mails.

In view of the statement, said leaders of the unions that no special consideration would be shown mail trains once the strike was in progress, official Washington looked to the post-office department for the first "defensive" move. It was recalled toda, that the government had not been called upon to meet organized interference with its mail traffic since President Cleveland's administration. During the most recent railroad labor troubles, the switchmen's strike in the spring of 1920, mail schedules were maintained with practica normalcy and in other cases of disruption of ordinary rail transportation, there has been invariably a tacit understanding if not a formal declaration, that the post was inviolate. Members of congress, outside the committees having to do with transportation and utilities, displayed unusual interest in the situation, because, it was said, of the prominence which has been given throughout the present session to the possibility of reduced freight rates. At least one important "bloc" has gone on record as being of the opinion that such reduction was the most necessary of the several suggested steps, looking toward a return of business to normal channels.

The suggestion of the public group for a settlement of the controversy was based, the statement said, on one put forward by W. W. Atterbury vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad before a convention in Chicago last Friday.

Immediate reduction in freight rates, it was asserted, would inure to the benefit of the railroad employes and "would constitute one of the statutory grounds for a further reduction in wages, while, through reductions of the cost of material, it would to that extent relieve the railroads of the necessity of relying solely upon wage cuts for a reduction of their operating expenses."

The statement which was given out by Ben W. Hooper, a member of the group, who said it was drafted by the entire membership, follows:

"Up until Friday there was but little, if any danger of a railroad strike. This fact is well known to every man in close touch with the real situation. The railway workers would have brought down upon their heads universal condemnation for resisting by force a wage cut so manifestly just and reasonable as that made in July. It may likewise be said that it remains to be seen whether theissuance of a strike order merely because a petition for a wage reduction is about to be filed will be sustained by public opinion.

Action Unjustified

"The railroad labor board has functioned for more than 18 months, settling hundreds of controversies be

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Wire Flashes

By Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 16.—Rioting followed the arrival here by steamer Friday of Said Zafloul Pasha, former minister of justice and one of the nationalist leaders. Twenty-four persons were wounded. The authorities have not permitted Zafloul to land.

ATHENS, Texas, Oct. 16.—Fire early today destroyed two brick buildings, causing a loss estimated at about $75,000. The Carroll Hardware and Furniture store and the local telephone office were completely destroyed. The Searles dry goods store and the J. A. Murchison general merchandise store were both damaged by smoke and water.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16.—Bulgarin today won the grand national prize, valued at 8,000 pesos. The distance, 2,500 meters, was covered in 2 minutes, 32 2-5 seconds. Matach and Citoyen finished second and third. Bulgarin is owned by Victor la Roca.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16.—A daughter was born today to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lewis Hargreaves at their home here. Mrs. Hargreaves is a daughter of Wm. J. Bryan.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.—It is reported from Malabar, that a big offensive against the Indian revolutionists is expected to begin almost immediately.

The Weather

West Texas—Monday and Tuesday generally fair.

Oklahoma—Monday fair, Tuesday partly cloudy and unsettled.

East Texas—Monday and Tuesday partly cloudy.

Sheriff Marches Bravely Into Still and Comes Out a Great Deal Faster Than He Went In

Sheriff Fred Smith and his deputies aver that they have raided many stills during the past two years but insist that they have yet to find one that compares with one they invaded early Sunday morning.

Sheriff Smith entered first. He was observed by his fellow officers as he turned on his flashlight. This move was immediately followed by an ear-splitting yell and then—the deputies witnessed their chief in ignominous defeat, speeding by them, and in the language of Pat Garrett, running so fast that his coat tails were parallel to the ground.

Halting at a safe distance the officers reconnoitered and returned, learning on the way back that the sheriff had found a full grown skunk on guard, beside sime 300 gallons of corn mash and about two gallons of corn liquor.

On their return the officers declared they were asked by a man, who was arrested and brought here, not to shoot the cat as it was his pet and had been kept there since its kittenhood days. Charges of manufacturing and possessing corn whiskey will be filed against the man arrested, according to Sheriff Smith. The still was found in a tool house about four miles west of Iowa Park.

It was named "Pole Cat Still" by the officers.

RAIL CRISIS IS THEME OF JUDGE KAY

"Let Us Suspend Judgment Until We Know Facts," Urges Teacher of First Methodist Men's Class.

"Be charitable when you talk about this threatened railroad strike," declared Judge John Kay in his talk to the Men's class of the First Methodist Church, South, Sunday morning at the Olympic theater. The observation was made in t he speech on "Love."

I do not hold any brief for the railroader, no more than I do for you. Until you know more about it, do not pass judgment.

It is the most exacting work that I know; I have seen a fireman move so much coal on one trip that his fingers would cramp about the shovel handle and it would take two or three men to get his hands loose from it. I am not against him, I love him. I have seen the brakeman staying in bed to keep from spending his money for a meal. I am not against him, I love him. Let us suspend our judgment on a question like that until we know more about it, because love does not get in a hurry, it is patient, it waits for the facts.

This word charity that the apostle uses means love and it belongs among the nicest thing in the world. And a little further on down in the same lesson he says it is the only thing that lasts, on and on; it is the finest thing. Love is the tree that all the fine fruit grows on: Justice, mercy, kindness, patience, goodness, industry are some of the fruits that grow on the tree of love.

Now, love is not the thing just by itself; we might talk about it all day and not have it. It is only when it exhibits itself in acts that we know about it; It is only when it bears the fruit that I have talked about that we know about itt. It is shown in our love for our fellowman, or it is shown in our justice toward our fellowman, practical justice.

A bunch of wealthy men came to me during our labor troubles here and said: "These fellows are wanting $12.00 or $15.00 per day for their labor; we must do something about it." I said, "that is awful, awful." I cannot go to them, I am getting more than thata, you go;" and then they sort oozed on off and left me.

If you love your fellowman you know that his prosperity is your prosperity. I am going back to that labor question for a moment. I want to say to you the wages paid during the war were the poorest wages this country ever saw, and bought less. You take a brick layer—I do not want to get up in the clouds this morning, I want to stay down where we all live—he cannot work when it is frozen over; he can not work when it is raining or when he is waiting on the mortar or something else; he must wait on material or on somebody to hire him every week or two; he has laid out his work, as much as he can do. He has to have more pay for all of these things.

God made a world of poor men because He knew in his infinite mercy that that was best for us. We say that we love our children and we say that we want to leave them so that they will not have a hard time. Ah! Do you love them? If everybody could leave their children so that they did not have to work the world would not last a year because this is a world of industry.

Brother Jones read something there about not being "puffed up." I can understand a good many things I see in the world; some of them I can't explain, but I cannot understand how a man would become puffed up in this world, and yet we do. It is the want of love. There is every kind of love except that particular love that the philosophers call self love, and that is no love at all but pure selfishness. The most dangerous thing in the world is to get stuck on yourself.

Here I am with all my weakness, with all my frailties, suffering one thousand disappointments, seeing my plans go to wreck, living in a world of dying men, knowing that I cannot stay here! It is the act of a fool to be puffed up.

This thing you call religion is a dangerous thing for a man to claim and not have it. The Saviour tells about some fellows that came up and stood up at the judgment bar and said: "Why, we made long prayers, we went to church, we did all these fine things, and we find out they had not even given one cup of cold water to the suffering. And He says: 'You who have done this for the least of humanity, have done it for Me.'

I said to you one day, that man did not belong here, and this love that the Apostles talk about is another thing that has leaked down from above. It is unknown among the animals and the birds and the trees and the rocks, but it has come down from a higher source. It is the only safe way. Now let me see, I can tell, I think, whether you have that or not or whether I have it. Do you love men or do you love your own particular crowd of men. There are lots of fellows that love the crowd they run with, but a donkey does that and all the animals do that. Your affection for men has got to be as wide as the world. What is it to you or to me, the position that a man occupies in life. Maybe yours was digging in a trench today and tomorrow the population is crying out its praises of you.

Love suffers on, that is, it is patient, Oh, how impatient we get with other people: how much we demand from them. Ah, men, go out and love your fellowman because he is a man! Remember that the Master stopped in the road to heal a loathsome leper; He stopped when he saw a blind man. It is mighty easy to pass a blind man by and I felt like I had him beat. But the Master didn't, he stopped and stooped to save him. It is mighty easy to ignore a crippled man; he cannot take after you and run you down and beat you up—and we do that, but the Saviour didn't. He told him to get up off his bed and walk.

The X-ray is used in airplane construction to detect defective materials, weak metal casting and workmanship, which would otherwise escape the eye of an inspector.

For Commercial Signs see Sadler & Hasser 705½ Tenth St

HUB OF RAILROAD STRIKE SITUATION TRANSFERRED CHICAGO TO CLEVELAND

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Final arrangements for a general railroad strike intended to tie up the nation's transportation system through a walkout of the 2,000,000 employes rapidly were nearing completion tonight with the day's developments bringing two important changes in the original plans. Foremost among these was a decision not to include the Pennsylvanina lines and the Erie railroad in the group of carriers on which the first walkout is scheduled to begin at 6 a. m., October 30.

The San Diego and Arizona railroad was added to the first of the four groups into which the unions have divided the roads for strike purposes and it was decided to order the three succeeding groups at forty-eight hour intervals instead of twenty-four hours apart. Under this plan, with the men on the roads in group number 1, walking out October 30, the strike would be in full effect November 5.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad also was dropped from the first group, according to the list given out by union leaders.

These changes were said by union leaders to complete assignment of roads to the first group on which walkouts would take place and the following was made known as the official list of carriers in that group:

First Group Roads

Kansas City Southern, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt), International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific, (Atlantic system including Houston, East and West Texas, Houston and Texas Central (Southern Pacific system), San Diego and Arizona, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, (except Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern), Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, (lines east and west), Seaboard Airline, Virginia Railroad, Chicago Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

While no official information was forthcoming as to what group the Pennsylvania lines would be placed in, it was understood that they would be assigned to group three, on which the walkouts are scheduled to start November 3. All walkouts are scheduled to begin at 6 a. m. standard time.

The transfer of the Pennsylvania lines from group one was unexplained by union leaders, but caused considerable surprise as that road has been considered by the unions as the most antagonistic of any of them and it was believed that the first strike would be ordered on it.

By midnight tonight Chicago had been deserted by virtually all l...ders of the Big Four brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America, the organizations in which official strike calls actually have been issued and the hub of the situation was being transferred to Cleveland where the presidents of these five unions will meet Tuesday to complete the grouping of railroads and settle the final details of the proposed walkout.

Telegraphers Join.

The union forces gained strength today when Thomas M. Pierson, vice president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers announced that the 81,000 members of his organization positively were pledged to strike and that they would make every effort to completely tie up the country's transportation systems.

"It is our aim to tie up transportation so completely that it will be impossible for a train to move," said Mr. Pierson.

"If every telegraph operator quits work that will mean that no train orders can be sent and train service necessarily will be at a standstill. There is no question but what we will order our membership out on October 30, but the final instructions probably will not be issued until October 21."

The shop crafts unions, comprising about 476,000 employes, deferred the formal issuance of a strike call pending a meeting here Wednesday, but their leaders officially have announced that their organization will be called out and that the deelay in sending out the call has been caused by the time needed to draft final plans and orders.

At the same time, however, the shop crafts leaders have made it known while they will go out with the brotherhoods and the switchmen, they are not pledged to stay out after their own grievances have been adjusted satisfactorily.

"Our organizations will return to work when they are satisfied that they have gained their individual points," a high official said tonight. "The concessions which would satisfy one body of workers might not satisfy another. It is quite certain that we all will be on the same track going out, but there are many sidings and we don't have to come back together."

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employes department, American Federation of Labor, which comprises the shop crafts, said his men never would have been called out independently on a question of wages alone.

Matter of Principle

"They will fight to the last ditch, however, for the rules and fair working conditions—matters of principle—but the executive committees of the shop crafts were very much opposed to calling a strike on the wage question alone," Mr. Jewell said.

Mr. Jewell referred to the recent decision of the shop crafts executives not to call a strike on the wage cut ordered July 1, by the United States railroad labor board, although the men had voted overwhelmingly to strike rather than accept the cut.

Mr. Jewell indicated that final instructions to the men under him might be delayed until after the Pennsylvania railroad hearing before the labor board October 20. The road has been summoned so that the board may determine whether the carrier has violated the board order directing a new election of shop crafts representatives to negotiate working rules with the management.

The controversy grew out of separate elections which the board declared void. It ordered new elections, but they have not been held.

The shop crafts consider this case as a fight against their right to negotiate with the employes over working conditions and their leaders expressed the opinion they would prefer to strike on this question as well as that of wages, Mr. Jewell said.

Mexico City Is Afflicted With Double Times

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—Strangers in Mexico City often are puzzled because clocks in one place are an hour faster or an hour slower than clocks in other places. This because Mexico City has "official" time and "astronomical" time.

The official time was adopted nearly a year ago for the purpose of conserving light and power. It sets clocks ahead an hour. This made bedtime an hour earlier than under astronomical time and saved an hour of electric light burning and elevator running.

The saving was necessary because the city's electric light and power plants were unable to meet the demands made upon them.

But other parts of Mexico did not set clocks back because of Mexico City's problems and the railroads had to continue the use of astronomical time.

This and other reasons caused many persons here to continue the use of the old time and this has caused much confusion. Unless a person definitely makes an appointment according to "official" time, the person with whom the appointment is made may appear an hour late through use of "astronomical" time.

One of the Centennial visitors, on arriving here, set his watch according to a clock in a jeweler's window. When he went to his hotel, he found his watch had lost an hour, according to the hotel clock. After making the correction, he started off to meet a friend, only to find that he was an hour fast. He then was advised to make his choice between "official" time and "astronomical" time and stick to it.

PERSHING IN LONDON FOR CEREMONIES

(Continued from page one.)

ple in a great hall topped with six large American flags. The dinner was served on five long tables covered with white and having a red strip down the center. Forty girls in blue acted as waitresses.

At Dover the Americans were entertained at luncheon by the royal Irish fusileers. Major Barton and the officers were the guests of General Nell Haig, commander of the British southeastern army district.

The naval party which will participate in tomorrow's ceremonies, consisting of fifty men and fifteen officers from the Olympia, also arrived tonight. The naval men had a similar reception at the Baddington station by crowds of admirers. The sailors will be the guests of the British naval association during their stay in London.

BRITISH PRESS PRAISES SENTIMENT OF AMERICA

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 16.—"By paying tribute to Britain's unknown soldier, the American people have saluted in terms of the rarest honor the whole company of our dead," says the Sunday Observer in an editorial today. "America's salute we have returned since the days when the American army marched through London four years ago."

Under normal conditions in public intercourse, continues the paper, an exchange of criticisms perhaps is more frequent than an exchange of appreciation, but an occasion like General Pershing's visit "brings confidence that the brotherhood of war is no mere interlude; that the years of comradeship have bequeathed a legacy which will grow with the passage of time."

The Sunday Times says:

"America will consecrate a new altar of unity when the medal of honor is laid in Westminster Abbey."

WIFE DOSEN'T CARE HOW OFTEN HUBBY BEATS HER

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.—Louis Cornatelli got off comparatively easy when arraigned before Municipal Judge Osborn on a charge of wife beating. Louis' wife testified she didn't care how much he beat her.

Placing Louis on probation, with a thirty-day suspended workhouse sentece, the judge iformed him that he must quit mistreating Mrs. Cornatelli, "even if she dosen't object."

CARMEN BEAT MILK COSTS.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Employes of the Wheeling Traction Company do not worry because fifteen cents a quart is charged for milk in this locality. Each morning and evening they stop at a farm along the Barton division, leave buckets and, on the return trip pick up the fluid, which is brought to the car barns on Wheeling Island and there distributed. The cost is ten cents a quart. The milk is guaranteed fresh.

Charge Alleged Milkman Really Booze Peddler

Said by officers to have been escaping apprehension under the guise of a milk peddle, J. W. Lindsley was arrested Sunday morning at Newtown by Ranger McCormick and Deputy Sheriff Weaver as he was claimed to be about to deliver a quantity of corn whiskey. He was brought here and lodged in the county jail after charges of having violated the state prohibition act had been filed against him.

According to the officers making the arrest, Lindsley used a covered wagon with a team to deliver the liquor, pretending that he was selling milk.

ONLY MIRACLE AVERTS STRIKE DECLARES LEE

(Continued from page one.)

tween carriers and their employes, and its decision with but few exceptions have been respected by both sides. There would have been a strike long ago if the two parties had undertaken to settle without intervention of supervision the manifold disputes they inherited from the war period. There is absolutely nothing in existing conditions that justifies the carriers and their employes in inflicting the ruinous results of a strike on themselves and on the public. There is no amount of propaganda that can convince the people that either side is entirely blameless.

"On the first day of July the railroad labor board made effective a decision which reduced the wages of railway employes twelve per cent, aggregating about $400,000,000 per annum, basing the estimate on the normal number of employes. Since then by a revision of only a part of the working rules of only one class of employes, the carriers have received further benefits, amounting to many millions of dollars.

"Friday the carriers notified the employes they would ask the labor board for a further wage cut of ten per cent, at the same time assuring the public that the shippers and the people should have the benefit of this wage reduction in the form of reduced rates.

"To this proposition the employes reply that no general reduction of freight rates followed the four hundred million dollar wage reduction of July 1, that the cost of living has not been sufficiently lowered since July 1 to justify another wage reduction and that they will strike without even awaiting a decision of the labor board as to whether another wage reduction is just and reasonable.

"This is the stage which the controversy which has now reached.

One Feasible Plan.

"There is at least one feasible plan by which it can be settled and a strike averted. That plan is predicated upon an excellent suggestion made by General Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania railroad, in his speech before the convention of vehicle and implement manufacturers at Chicago last Friday. His suggestion is quoted as follows:

"Never-the-less, it is a fact that the carriers, though they are not earning what they should earn to entitle them to be called prosperous, nor what the law intends they shall earn, cannot rest under such protection while other business struggles for its life. It would be a wise policy for the carriers publicly to avow that view, and voluntarily reduce rates where they now work hardship, even though such rates may be reasonable in a transportation sense, and even though to reduce them means a loss of revenue to the carriers. The carriers can do this of their own volition, where it would be improper for the interstate commerce commission to do so. The result would be a temporary check in the rising fortunes of the carriers and that they can ill afford, but it would be a step in the restoration of sound business conditions and the public should give to the carriers a real appreciation of their act.

"If the railroads will immediately, in good faith, adopt this suggestion of General Atterbury, the situation can be cleared up, freight rates reduced to shippers, and the cost of living reduced to the consumers and a stimulating effect exerted upon all business.

"We would suggest that the wage cut of July 1 be translated at once into a reduction of freight rates. This would be much more tangible and satisfactory to the public than to promise that future wage reductions will be passed on to the people in the form of reduced freight rates. The public undoubtedly expected this result when the July wage reduction was made and its consummation now, though somewhat delayed, would be highly gratifying. That direct benefits would promptly follow and that the psychological effect would be instantly beneficial cannot be doubted.

"Condensing the foregoing suggestions into definite propositions, they stand as follows:

"1.—Let the carriers immediately give a general rate reduction measured by the July wage reduction and the benefits derived from the new rules, and devised under the supervision of th interstate commerce commission, to afford the greatest degree of relief to the public.

"2.—Let the request for further wage reductions be withdrawn until the rate reductions have been completed.

"3.—Then at such a time as the carriers deem advisable, let them present to the railroad labor board their petition for a further reduction in wages, based upon conditions then existing.

"4.—Pending the working out of the rate reduction and the action of the labor board on such petition for a further wage reduction as the carriers may subsequently submit, let the strike order be withdrawn.

"5.—This method of procedure has the merit of affording 'cooling time' to everybody concerned, and requires of the carriers only one thing, namely that they give to the public in reduced freight rates, the benefit of the July wage cut, just as they are proposing to do in case of further wage reductions. It also involves the withdrawal or suspension of the strike order upon the part of the employes.

"The course suggested does not involve any sacrifice of pride or prestige, either to the carriers or to the employes.

In view of the enormous destruction of property values, the deadly blow to slowly reviving business and the appalling human priation, suffering and death that will follow in the wake of a tieup of the country's transportation system, the people should bring to bear upon both parties the pressure of an impartial public sentiment."

DATE I. & G. N. OF TEXAS WILL STRIKE UNCERAIN

By Associated Press.

SAN ANONIO, Texas, Oct. 16.—Whether the 3,500 railroad employes of the International and Great Northern lines here will go out on strike October 22, as previously announced or whether they will wait until October 30, the date set for the general walkout of all rail workers, depends largely upon the nature of information expected from E. B. Thompson, president of the local order of railway conductors, who will return tomorrow from Chicago, where he attended the conference of railway union chiefs.

This status of the local situation, insofar as it pertains to the employes of the I. & G. N. according to R. D. Frame, general chairman of the brotherhood of railway trainmen of the I. & G. N. lines.

Providing Mr. Thompson brings no specific instructions upon his arrival here tomorrow, or if no further instructions are received fom President W. G. Lee of the trainmen, between now and next Saturday, the date set for the strike of the I. & G. N. employes, the walkout will be postponed until October 30, according to information given out last night by Mr. Frame, following a meeting of the I. & G. N. conductors local number 596 yesterday afternoon at Rieden's hall.

Mr. Frame stated that while he had been authorized to call a strike on the I. & G. N., for next Saturday, the men whom he represents were included among the employes of roads making up the first group ordered to strike on October 30, and for that reason, he believes that instructions of an official nature will be received from Mr. Lee, altering the original plans, thereby postponing the strike of I. & G. N. men until the following week. The I. & G. N. and the Southern Pacific are both included in what is termed as group number 1, or the employes ordered to go out first.

WOULD CLOSE PACKING HOUSES IN THREE WEEKS

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—A railroad strike would have little effect on the average large industry of the middle-west but would result in closing down all of the packing plants within three weeks and would force many small factories to close, representatives of some of the chief industries of this region said tonight.

Tentative plans were being drawn up through which it was said Chicago and the larger cities could be kept supplied with most food commodities, although it was believed that meat supplies would run short quickly, the packers asserting that their stocks on hand are smaller than in many years.

DECLARES TELEGRAPHER'S POLICY NOT FORMULATED

By Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers tonight refuted the statement of Thomas M. Pierson, vice president of that organization in a statement to the Associated Press, in which he said, "the policy of the order of railroad telegraphers has not been formulated and Mr. Pierson is not authorized to give out any such statement. Our policy will not be known until October 21.

"The general chairmen of the organization will be convened in Chicago on October 21, to discuss the policy and arrangements of the organization relating to the strike, and will be announced at that time.

"Mr. Pierson is like a whole lot of others, he is making statements just to get his name into the newspapers, and is not authorized to make such a statement as sent out from Chicago."

BOARD GROUP OFFERS PLAN TO AVERT STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Immediate translation of the reduction authorized last July in wages of railroad employes into reduced freight rates was suggested by the public group of the railroad labor board tonight as "one feasible plan by which the present controversy can be settled and a strike averted."

"If the railroads will immediately, in good faith, adopt this suggestion," the public group said, in the first statement issued since arrival in Washington, "the situation can be cleared up, freight rates reduced to shippers, the cost of living reduced to consumers and a stimulating effect exerted on all business."

Under the plan suggested by the public group the railroads would withdraw their request for further wage reductions until freight reductions have been completed, and "pending action of the board on such petition for further reduction as carriers may subsequently submit" the unions would withdraw the strike order.

BOARD PLAN FINDS NO FAVOR WITH RAIL CHIEF

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The suggestion in Washington by the public group of the railroad labor board that the recent wage reduction authorized by the board be passed along by the roads in lower freight rates as a possible means of averting the threatened railroad strike, "seems inconceivable at first glance," Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad said tonight when informed of the suggestion by the Associated Press.

NO FLOUR SHORTAGE SOON ASSERTS MILL OFFICIALS

By Associated Press.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—In the event of a railroad strike the question of a flour shortage would not enter into the situation, "for a very long time," declared James Ford Bell, vice president of the Washburn Crosby Company of Minneapolis, in a statement tonight.

Mr. Bell said that a railroad strike would be "somewhat embarrassing," but he felt that throughout the nation there would be no lack of flour.

Asked about the stocks of flour now stored, Mr. Bell said there are no stocks of flour in Minneapolis, but that large supplies, the amounts of which he could not estimate, were kept at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore in the east.

In the south he said, the people, being largely corn eaters outside of the cities, would not be troubled by any difficulty in the moving of wheat flour, while in the industrial centers of the south, Mr. Bell expressed the opinion there were supplies ample for all needs.

On the Pacific coast, Mr. Bell said he anticipated no trouble as far as flour is concerned. There is a system of motor transportation well developed there, he said, as well as large elevators at seaboard mills.

STRIKE NOT TO AFFECT LEGIONNAIRES' MEETING.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16.—The American Legion will hold its national convention here October 31 to November 3 regarding or whether or not the threatened nation-wide railroad strike matrializes, said an announcement from the aviation committee here tonight. There now are 1400 passenger airplanes now in operation throughout the United States, at least 1,000 of which can be used for transporting guests, officials and delegates to this city.

If the strike develops, airplanes are available to carry Marshal Foch and other distinguished guests and delegates to the convention here, according to telegrams forwarded by the aviation committee to the national committee tonight at Indianapolis.

Kansas City, it was pointed out, is prepared to receive 100,000 delegates and visitors to the convention on the day the strike is scheduled to begin. Many large passenger planes from various cities already are entered in the long distance race to this city, a number of which are scheduled to participate in the legion's aerial derby to be held in conjunction with the convention.

LONG SKIRTS MEAN LARGER MILL OUTPUT

Bringing 'Em Down May Serve to Furnish Numerous Idle Factory Hands With Employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—They are coming down, says Paris speaking of those feminine garments which were once called "skirts" but which, lately have earned the well-deserved sobriquet of "lampshades." They can hardly be worn any shorter; the law won't allow it.

If a girl hearkens to the dictates of the Rue de la Paix, and she has got in the habit of so doing, her new ball dresses, coat suits, tailleurs, trotteurs and the other fifty-seven varieties of frocks are going to add in length that which they once took off.

Philadelphia economists have got out their pads and pencils and are busily figuring just what damage is going to be done to the bank balance by the change. And what they say about figures and French dressmakers.

The 1020 census for this city says that there are 928,093 females. Two-thirds of that number are old or young enough to wear skirts which are swayed by the winds of fashion, a total of 618,728. Multiply that number by the number of yards added to each skirt and you will see what you get.

So there you are! All you have to do is to multiply and get the result. In the words of the self-appointed economists it is "quite simple."

A Walnut street modiste acknowledges that Paris declares that skirts must come to within six or eight inches of the ground. The decree she says will be obeyed by Philadelphia women who have been showing stockings for a distance of from ten to twelve inches from the bottom of the French heel.

Another authority says that Paris at this time is writhing over the question as to which way the skirts are going, as some of the great designers are clinging to the shorts and others are turning out their mannequins in long skirts. Since long skirts are the dernier cri of Paris there is more than a chance that the cry will be heeded over here.

All of the economists here are wrangling over their figures. They can't agree on just how much more cloth will go on each skirt, nor how wide the skirts will be nor how many widths will be added to each. Then too the question as to the number of women who will take off surplus goods from another part of their frocks and add it to the bottom is introducing a large margin of error in their calculations.

Government economists, disregarding the feminine ways of accomplishing an end, have got up some figures of their own for the country at large They say that on account of the new fashion twenty-five billion yards of cloth will be manufactured and sold above the demand of last season, and that 1,000,000 dresses will be scrapped. As an offset to that they argue that 20,000 additional employes in textile mills and stores will be required and predict a big increase in the sale of low shoes and dress trimmings.

But the best laid plans of all the economists "gang aft agley" when the feminine temperament is left out of the calculations. What will be the economic result if the women offset the lengthening of the skirts with a lowering of the neck line?

HARDING TO VISIT THE ALMA MATER OF FOUR PRESIDENTS

By Associated Press.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—When President Harding comes to Williamsburg on October 19 to deliver an address at the inauguration of a new president of William and Mary college he will also participate in the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.

William and Mary, founded in 1693, is the second oldest college in the country, being ranked only by Harvard. Among her alumni were three presidents—Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler; four justices of the United States supreme court—John Marshall, John Blair, Bushrod Washington and Philip P. Barbour; four signers of the Declaration of Independence—George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, Carter Braxton and Benjamin Harrison; twenty-nine United States senators; twenty-two governors; three speakers of the house of representatives; ten cabinet officers and many representatives. William Barton Rogers, founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and General Winfield Scott also were graduates of the school.

Yorktown, where the Mayflower will land the presidential party was a place almost forgotten by the world from the time of Cornwallis' surrender until the world war, when it was made headquarters for the Atlantic fleet. A marble shaft, erected in 1881 on the one-hundredth anniversary of the British surrender, stands in the center of the town and near the village are remains of forts and redoubts where Cornwallis troops entrenched themselves before their defeat marked the real birth of the United States.

There is also a small monument marking the spot where General Washington received the sword of Cornwallis, but old maps are said to show the spot to be inaccurately marked and the people of Yorktown are planning to have the monument moved or erect a new one

NEGRO JAIL BIRDS FAMED SONGSTERS

EL PASO, Texas., Oct. 16.—El Paso's jail has contributed to the city a popular quartet.

Five years ago Sheriff Seth Orndorff raided a dice game, and arrested a crowd of negroes. They were put in jail for 30 days. Four with singing voices occupied the same cell. One day when the sheriff was inspecting the jail he heard them singing, and asked them to repeat a certain number. They did. The sheriff then told the quartet they could sing for the prisoners any night they wanted to, and the piano in the jail chapel was placed at their service.

The four men practiced songs for 30 days, then were released. Since then the sheriff has always had a quartet which he calls his own, and which the negroes have called Sheriff Orndorff's Quartet.

This quartet—Blue Wilson, first tenor; Cleon Farrow, second tenor; Eugene Wins, baritone, and Elijah Spencer, bass—has sung in every church in El Paso, and has sung for many charitable organizations and lodges. Answering the dying request of an old "aunty," the four sang at the aged woman's bedside while she breathed her last to the melody of "Suwanee River."

After the quartet got to singing, Wins was sentenced to two years on a charge of possessing liquor, and he says he sang his way out. He was pardoned.

Eugene Wright, who says he is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, plays the piano for the quartet.

TURNS SLEUTH AND CAPTURES AN EX-FIANCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—John F. Wills, 31, son of R. C. Wills, banker and former brewer of Scranton, Pa., was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of having passed a worthless check for $150 through an imposition practiced on Miss Cathleen Collins of Whitestone, L. I.

The prisoner, who is alleged to have swindled at least ten persons out of $1,200 through worthless checks on the Fidelity Deposit and Discount company of Scranton, of which his father is a director, was arrested as a result of Miss Collins' detective work. Wills was said to have given the checks to his fiancee with the request that she get her friends to cash them. Miss Collins affixed her endorsement and the checks were cashed, all within a few days, and she turned the money over to Wills, it was charged. He then disappeared, in November, 1919.

"I should never have been able to cause his arrest and appear in court against him if it hadn't been that I felt compelled to clear my name," explained Miss Collins last night. "I have been ill for many months and was hardly able to go to court this morning, but somebody told me that I must."

One of the first men to learn that he was the victim of fraud was Charles S. Colden, an attorney who appeared as complainant with Miss Collins as witness. He accused Wills of having passed a worthless check for $150 which Mr. Colden cashed on the endorsement of Miss Collins.

After the alleged deception was revealed to Mr. Colden, Miss Collins explained the circumstances. The attorney went to Scranton, Pa., last February and learned that Wills was the son of R. C. Wills, a director of the bank on which the checks were drawn and President of the Keystone Beverage Company in Dunmore, near Scranton, formerly the Keystone Brewing Company.

"When I explained the matter," said Mr. Collins, "the elder Mr. Wills said he didn't know where his son was, and intimated that his son was of age and would have to get himself out of the trouble as best he could."

Miss Collins was walking along Broadway on Monday afternoon when she saw Wills and followed him as he entered the lobby of the Hotel McAlpin. Miss Collins explained that she kept out of sight as he called for his mail and key and went to the elevator to go to his room.

"I called the house detective as quickly as I could, told him about the young man and asked him to make sure of his identity," she added. The detective followed him up to his room and found him in the hall talking with a woman floor clerk. I couldn't risk having him arrested just then because I didn't have my evidence. However, I asked the detective to keep an eye on him while I made arrangements to get certain papers and other evidence from my home in Whitestone.

"The detective learned that he had bought tickets to a theatre in West Forty-fourth street, and with my lawyer, Mr. Collins, the hotel detective and Detective Doyle of the West Thirtieth Street station, I followed him to the evening's performance. He was arrested just outside the theatre. When the officer seized him, I stepped forward and said:

"Why, how do you do? Don't you remember me?" He pretended he didn't recognize me, but after the detective said to him, 'Follow me,' he turned to me and remarked, 'I'll follow you.'"

From Miss Collins it was learned that another of her friends who had cashed one of the checks on her endorsement was Postmaster A. J. Kennedy of Flushing. A third man said to have been swindled was E. L. Robinson of the Keith Vaudeville Circuit, and a fourth was a Mr. Weeks of the Garfield National Bank. All of them are friends of Miss Collins. She is the daughter of a contractor, Lawrence Collins of Whitestone.

According to information from Scranton, Wills was married several years ago to Miss Regina McGlynn, daughter of a brewer of Philadelphia. They separated after a short while. Wills was said to have studied at several colleges in the East.

The English channel between Dover and Calais does not exceed 180 feet in depth.

Different women are kissed in different ways. Some let it happen; others help it to happen.—Boston Transcript.

OPEN REVIVAL AT CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUNDA

Speaking on the subject, "The c position of the Thirteenth chapter 1st Corinthians," Rev. J. Lem Ke vil, pastor of the First Christi Church opened Sunday morning t revival services which are to co tinue at that church during the co ing week.

Rev. James T. McKissick of M land, Texas, who is to assist Re Keevil in the services is expected arrive here today and will probab speak at the night service.

Rev. Keevil said in his morni sermon that he had taken the 13 Chapter of 1st Corinthians for t text for three reasons. First: B cause of its author; second, becau it sets forth the fundamental fou dation of the Christian life; thi because of the universal statemen —negative and affirmative.

In connection with the three ma points of his sermon the pastor poi ed out the change in Saul of Tarsu the arrogant prosecutor of the Chr tions, to the Apostle Paul the ant or of the chapter. In declaring th the chapter explained all the nece sary elements of the Christian li the speaker declared that the wo "love" could be substituted for t word "Christ" throughout the cha ter. In concluding the pastor to up several of the unusual statemen contained in the chapter and explai ed them in the light of present da christianity.

The sermon was in the nature a preparation for the revival servic to follow and was largely attende

A quartette composed of Mesdam Lee Clark, Ola G. Hamlin, R. Sidonge and Grace Ray sang "Som body Cares."

MOVIE MEN ARRESTED SUNDAY

H. D. Hord and B. C. Weir, a rested Sunday afternoon at Burkbu nett by Ranger McCormick and De uty Sheriff Weaver for the operatio of a movie theater on Sunday, plea guilty to the charges that were pr ferred against them and were fine $25 each.

The arrests are the first to be mad in the county for several weeks fo the violation of the Sunday closin laws, as applied to theaters.

LIMOUSINE PLANE READY FOR FOCH'S VISIT TO AMERICA

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—The American Legion convention executive committee has rebeived a message from an aeroplane company of New York City in which the company offers the use of a six-passenger limousine airplane for the transportation of Marshal Foch after he arrives in the United States.

Marshal Foch will be one of the distinguished visitors to the convention, which will be held here October 31, November 1 and 2.

The company offered to transport Marshal Foch from New York City to Kansas City, or any part of the journey.

Money will buy a dog, but only love will make him wag his tail.

Yes

it's toasted, o
course. To sea
in the flavor—



The American Tobacco Co.

Cream Bakery Bread

2 Loaves 15 Cents

Hot At All Hours of the Day

617 Seventh St.

THE RECORD NEWS DAILY PAGE FOR WOMEN

OFFICE PHONE 4888—RESIDENCE PHONE 5010

SOCIETY

CONFERENCE HELD

About twenty leagues were represented at the district conference of Epworth Leagues held at the First Methodist Church, South, Sunday afternoon. Plans and methods of conducting leagues for the coming year, were discussed at a short business meeting which was followed by a program and reports of committees given.

A talk by A. Elfarr, who was born and reared in Jerusalem, on "The People of the Far East," was a feature of the program.

Other talks were given by Rev. W. H. Wallace, Dr. H. D. Knickerbocker, Rev. G. W. Webb and Prof. Krumpelin. Miss Jennie V. Shaw gave a piano number. Miss Louise Scott, a reading, Miss Ware a reading. Miss McDonald, a piano number and a violin duet by Misses Julia and Beulah Ross. Music was furnished by a male quartette and the Henrietta orchestra. The program was followed by a social hour and refreshments.

* * *

HELEN BEAVERS CHAPTER TO MEET

The Helen Beavers chapter of the Westminster Guild will meet in the church parlors of the First Presbyterian church this afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. This is a young ladies' organization, and those who are members are urged to come and do their duty.

* * *

EDWARD COPE TO LECTURE AT CHURCH.

Saturday evening the second member on the Lyceum course, Edward Cope, humorist lecturer, will be presented under the auspices of the Epworth League of the First Methodist Church, South. During the wa., Mr. Cope lectured to millions of dough boys, according to the announcement, and was known among them as "Kill the Blues Cope."

* * *

LARGE AUDIENCE ATTEND CONCERT

Filling the large auditorium of the First Baptist church, music lovers of Wichita Falls enjoyed a splendid Sacred Concert Sunday evening given by the church choir under the direction of R. Vaugh Ray.

Special solos were given by Miss Berenice Jackson on the violin, Miss Frenholm Doyle, Mrs. T. C. Brownell and Ivan Murchinson, voice numbers, and a duet by C. H. Angle and Vaughn Ray.

Miss Jackson rendered "Romance" by Wieniawski, Miss Doyle sang "By the Waters of Babylon" and Mrs. Brownell sang, "Be of Good Comfort," by Cowan.

Mrs. F. R. Collard was the accompanist for the evening, and rendered for the offertory, "Sings In the Night," by Spinney.

* * *

Household Hints

MENU HINT.

Breakfast.
Stewed Prunes.
Creamed Dried Beef on Toast.
Cinnamon Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon
Hot Fried Egg Sandwich
Green Pepper and Cream Cheese Salad.
Iced Cocoa.

Dinner
Scalloped Finnan Haddie and Macaroni.
Tomatoes Stuffed with Cucumber Salad.
Bran Rolls. Cocoa Ice Cream

TESTED RECIPES.

Finnan Haddie and Macaroni—Two cups flaked cooked finnan haddie, one-quarter cup butter, one tablespoon chopped onion, one-quarter cup flour, one cup milk, one-third cup chopped pimento, one cup cream or evaporated milk, one-half teaspoon paprika, one and one-half teaspoons salt, two cups cooked macaroni, three tablespoons grated cheese.

Cook butter and onions for five minutes. Add flour and mix well. Stir in milk slowly, then the cream. Cook until thickened and smooth. Add fish, pimentos and seasoning. Put a layer of macaroni in a baking dish, cover with a thick layer of fish, add the rest of the macaroni and then the rest of the fish. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty-five minutes. Sprinkle with cheese and cook five minutes longer.

Cocoa Ice Cream—Mix one-half cup of cocoa with a pinch of salt, one cup of sugar and one tablespoon of corn starch; add one pint of scalded milk and cook over hot water for twenty minutes. Take from the fire and add two eggs well beaten one pint of cream, one teaspoon of vanilla and one cup of raspberry or strawberry juice. Freeze and serve in dainty glasses topped with marshmallow topping or whipped and sweetened cream.

Mock Tenderloin—First pound flour into round steak, cut it in oblong strips, removing fat. Season with salt and pepper, brown it in bacon fat in the skillet, cover with boiling water and simmer for two hours. If the gravy is not thick enough add a little flour mixed with cold water.

Sugared Beets—Four hot boiled beets, three tablespoons butter, one and one-half tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon salt.

Cut beets in one-fourth inch slices, add butter, sugar and salt; reheat for serving.

LUNCHEON DISHES.

Pimento Bisque—Cook one-half cup rice in three pints chicken stock (in double boiler) until tender. Rub through a sieve and add the pulp of six canned red peppers rubbed through a sieve. Add salt to taste, and one-half teaspoon of Tabasco sauce. Bring to the boiling point and add one-half cup of cream or rich milk. Serve with croutons.

Croutons—Cut stale bread in one-fourth-inch slices and remove the crusts. Spread sparingly with melted butter, using a butter brush, and cut in cubes. Put in a pan and bake until delicately browned.

Florentine Eggs—Finely chop cooked spinach and season with salt and butter. Place one tablespoon spinach in each individual casserole dish, sprinkle with one tablespoon grated parmesan cheese, and place an egg on each. Cover each egg with one and one-half tablespoons Bechamel sauce and one-half tablespoon parmesan cheese. Bake in a moderate oven until eggs are set, and serve immediately.

NEW FURS AND FROCKS APPROVED FOR WINTER WEAR



You will be in the height of fashion this year if you own a black crepe frock, a velvet frock and some smart furs. Crepe and velvet are the season's most popular fabrics and furs are the most fashionable accessories. Shown at the left is an attractive afternoon frock of black crepe trimmed with unusually wide braid of black and white wool. Aside from this unusual trimming the frock is severely simple.

Seal brown velvet is utilized in this charming and warm street frock shown in the center. "Walls of Troy" cut in matching cloth edge all the hems.

The fur which adds the final touch of elegance to the costume is a three-skin marten neckpiece. Summer ermine makes the large stole at the right which will enhance the charms of any suit or gown.

A WIFE IN THE MAKING

MRS. RANDALL REPENTS

Ned made no answer to his brother for several minutes, then he managed to bark out a laugh.

"What nonsense! Where on earth did you hear that, Jack? One of the old maids, I'll bet. I hope you nipped it in the bud. Cherry's sister is very ill, and she had a telegram from her mother yesterday afternoon late, too late for her to catch that afternoon train to Chicago. So she asked Arthur Hamlen to drive her there or to the nearest big junction. That's all there is to that."

"I knew it, and told them as much," answered Jack stoutly, as he helped himself generously to some potatoes. "They make me sick here, sometimes. Have you heard from sister yet?"

"No, but I expect there'll be a letter during the day."

Mrs. Randall was most amiable that evening. She tried her best to keep her son's spirits from flagging, and was intensely relieved when he wound up by sitting down comfortably to a good book.

"You don't need to worry about Cherry," she suddenly volunteered after an hour's silence. "She's perfectly all right. Of course, she had to go when her mother sent for her, just like Miss Laura said. Besides, you know that a girl like Cherry can always look out for herself. That's one of the things I admire about her most."

"Do you really admire her mother?" asked Ned, looking up quickly at her words. "And do you love—I mean do you like her"

"Why, Ned, what a question, just as if I could ever do anything else, dear boy."

"That's all I wanted to know. Miss Laura's words hurt me last night. She seemed so certain that you were against Cherry, you know"

Mrs. Randall sniffed gently at this remark.

"I hope I know my duty towards my own son's wife, Ned, and that I can cheerfully say to you that I am fond of Cherry. We have had our misunderstandings, of course, but what two women don't? If anything I have ever said or done has hurt her, I'm more than sorry and I shall do my best to make up for any shortcomings on my part in the past as soon as she returns. So set your mind at rest on that score."

"Thank you, mother," said Ned gratefully. A great relief was visible in his face. This was part of the battle won, thank goodness.

"I think I'll step out for a while and send Cherry a wire," he said suddenly. "She may be wondering why I have not already done so. And the poor girl has enough to worry her as it is." And with this he bent over and kissed his mother, then left the room.

It was long afterwards that Mrs. Randall, lying awake on her own troubled bed, heard him return, go up to his room and begin to pace backwards and forwards as he had done the whole of the night before. She suddenly felt very repentant and her pillow was wet with tears before she finally fell asleep.

(To be continued)

ASK ME

Daredevil—Pauline Curley does not tell her age. She is not the youngest leading lady on the stage at present. However, she appeared on the stage at the tender age of five. Louise Lorraine is in the twenty class. Elmo Lincoln is 32, Kathleen O'Connor is 24, Carmel Myers 20 and Grace Cunard 29. Yes, Kathleen O'Connor is a blond, and Louise Lorraine has an enchanting smile. I am afraid I can't help you to get into the movies. My advice is to stay home and finish your school. Certainly I am not angry with you. How could I be cross when you write me such a pleasant letter?

Alma Smith—Just as soon as I find the cast you ask for I shall send it to you. The picture you mention is an old one, and the cast is not available, in my files. However, if you will be patient, you will soon be rewarded.

Ethel—Sorry I can't give you the name of the maid in the serial you mention. The address of Pauline Frederick is 503 Sunset Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Cal. Glorie Swanson can be reached at Lasky Studio, Hollywood, Cal.

Sylvia—Yes, Katherine MacDonald has been called the "American Beauty," and voted the most beautiful woman on the screen in many contests. Her latest picture is entitled "The Infidel." Her leading man is Robert Ellis, the well known director.

Blue Devil—You are the second "devil" I have had to deal with today. Are you related to Dare? You ask for the cast of the serial, "Who is No. One." It is not customary to publish the names of any of the players except the leading man or woman. In this serial you already know that Kathleen Clifford plays the lead. Sorry to disappoint you.

Tuliptown—I do not know whether Vivian Martin has deserted the screen for good or not, although I do not believe she would forsake her screen admirers. She is at present playing with Lynne Overman in "Just Married." Elaine Hammerstein is 24 years old and has naturally curly brown hair. I admire your name very much. Do write to me again.

C. L. Mardian—The person who told you that Norma Talmadge was 28 years old was misinformed. She was born at Niagara Falls in 1897 which makes her 24 years old. Elaine Hammerstein's leading man in "Handcuffs or Kisses" was Robert Ellis.

Colonial Lady—Niles Welch is 32 years old. He is married to Dell Boone. The latest picture in which he appears is "The Cup of Life" with Hobart Bosworth and Madge Bellamy. Creighton Hale was born in Cork, Ireland. Yes, he has been in pictures for quite a number of years. The serial in which he appeared opposite Pearl White was "The Iron Claw," which was released quite a number of years ago.

Lucille Arnold — Yes, Priscilla Dean is married. Her husband is Wheeler Oakman. So you like the Priscilla Dean Tam. Yes, she made the original one herself.

20% Discount
on all sittings during month of October only.

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Coats ..... $15.00 up to $100.00
Dresses ..... $6.75 up to $75.00
Hats ..... $5, $7.50, $10 and $15
Furs, Sweaters, Skirts, Blouses

—The clothes of a perfect day.
"Style Without Extravagance"
UPSTAIRS GARMENT SHOP
Over Art's on Indiana

WOMAN-I-TORIALS

Good health is coming into its own as never before. It is to be systematically taught in schools, the health nurse is to be a health asset in every county; touring, camping, playground activities and general out-doors appreciation are contributing. Even college girls, aforetime "pale and intellectual" have now only half the death rate of their less educated sisters. This is attributed to their better knowledge of how to live and calls attention anew to the need for preventing needless life-wastage.

In this day of ready-mades, women are reverting to the thrifty use of their own needles. Merchants tell us that the sale of piece goods is greater than for many years and is increasing and women are making the garments for their families, even shirts for their men. A part of this sewing thrift is due to the agitation by the Home demonstration agents and their teaching women all over the land to make dress forms over which they can easily fit their own clothing.

Many women in America are earning annually from $5,000 to $10,000—earning it by their own ability, not inheriting nor vamping it!

SMILES

"Charge a dollar apiece for these," said the Boss,
And a pile on the counter he tossed.
"Why, they cost but nineteen cents," said the clerk.
As his breath for the moment he lost,
"Well, this is a closing out sale, you know.
Regardless of what things cost."

HAPPY THOUGHT

An optimist is one who sees beyond the mole-hills to the mountains.

WHERE TO GO

Palace—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Three Muskateers."

Wichita—Gus Hill's "Honey Boy Minstrels."

Olympic—Constance Talmadge in "Wedding Bells."

Strand—Viola Dana in "The Match Breaker."

Empress—Sessue Hayakawa in "Where Lights Are Low."

Majestic—Roy Stewart in "Outlawed."

Gem—Marguerite Clark in "A Widow by Proxy."

Road Signs, Bulletin Boards, Wall Signs, Show Cards, Lettering of all kinds. Sadler & Haworth, 705½ Tenth St. Phone 2583.—Adv.

TODAY GEM TODAY
Marguerite Clark
—IN—
"A WIDOW BY PROXY"

"As Cool as a Mountain Canyon"
Strand
Wichita Falls' Finest Playhouse
OPENING TODAY
VIOLA DANA
as Jane in
The MATCH BREAKER

MRS. SOLOMON SAYS

Bath-room, and kitchen hooks are liable to become rusty and leave iron-rust spots on articles hung on them. To prevent this buy white enameled hooks at the hardware store or enamel those you have by dipping them into enamel paint.

In damp weather when salt sticks in the salt shakers mix a teaspoonful of cornstarch in a cup of salt and it will not draw dampness.

If you are in a hurry to remove the fat from soup and do not want to reduce it by pouring in cold water to make fat harden on top, you can strain it all off by pouring the soup through a cloth.

Artistic Show Cards for your windows. Sadler & Haworth. 705½ Tenth St. Phone 2583.

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Special attention paid to Disease of Infancy and Childhood.
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Theatre Mon., Oct. 17
TWO GREAT SHOWS CONSOLIDATED
GUS HILL'S AND GEO. EVANS
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MINSTRELS
COMBINED
50— ALL WHITE ARTISTS —50
Comedians, Dancers, Singers, Musicians
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CUTICURA HEALS RED PIMPLES

All Over Face. Very Sore. Itched and Burned Badly.

"My face broke out all over with little pimples which were red and very sore. They later took the form of larger pimples, and itched and burned so badly that I had to scratch them, and I could hardly sleep.

"The trouble lasted about three months before I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a few applications my face began to improve, and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Clyde Jones, Franklinville, No. Carolina.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

you'll love
"Spring Time"
a musical comedy of youth and happiness—it's bright—it's peppy—it's gingery—it's musical—it's new; it will make you laugh—it will start you humming

the Business Women's Club, assisted by 350 "home-folks" are giving this show to raise a fund not for "good times" but to continue useful works

WICHITA THEATRE
OCTOBER 21-22
tickets on sale at Central Drug Store
admission—50c, $1.00, $1.50, boxes $2.00

Don't Stub Your Toe!!!

—One dark night—so the story goes—a certain monarch placed a large boulder in the middle of the road. Thousands of his people, thereafter, severely stubbed their toes or troubled to walk around. At length, one lusty youth, wiser than the rest—seized the stone and heaved it from his path. And where it had rested, he found a bag of gold.

—Are you stubbing your toe? Are you overlooking any bags of gold? How about the advertising in this paper? Do you read it—**consistently?** It is a bag of gold to many of our readers.

—In our columns you will find the advertisements of alert progressive merchants and manufacturers who seek to tell you something they think you ought to know. This advertising is news about the very things that interest you most—articles that will save you money, lessen your work, or add materially to your comfort and well being.

Thrifty men and women read advertising. To them it is a plain, every day business proposition—a duty they owe themselves and their purses. It tells them where they can buy exactly what they want at a price they can afford to pay.

—Advertising pays them. **They make it pay.**

It Will Pay You, Too. Read It.



RECORD NEWS SPORTS



COLONELS WIN FROM ORIOLES IN HOT FIGHT

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—Louisville forged to the front in its post season brush with Baltimore when it came through victorious this afternoon, 7 to 6 in a game replete with thrills almost from the start to finish. Louisville has four victories and the Orioles three. For three innings this afternoons' contest was close, after which Louisville bunched hits and bases on balls off of Thomas for a quintet of markers. From this point on, the Colonels looked like easy winners until the International league champions knocked Wright out of the box and put five runs to their credit. Cullop was trotted to the hill and disposed of Bentley with a man on third. Manager McCarthy changed in the next round when Manager Dunne switched his lineup and Tincup, who won yesterday's game, finished without trouble.

In the seventh inning the Colonels made a strenuous kick on Boley's hit which drove in the last two runs. They claimed it was a foul and as a result of the argument, the umpire banished catcher Meyer and second baseman Herzog. Louisville now needs but one more game to wind up the series while the Orioles must take two.

The largest crowd of the series was here or in Louisville was on hand. The official attendance was 2,545 and the receipts $16,084.35.

Score:

	R	H	E
Baltimore ....001 000 500—6	10	1	
Louisville ....001 501 000—7	12	0	

Batteries: Cullop, Tincup and Meyer, Kocher; Thomas, Frank, Boley and Egan, Styles.

RACING GAME IS NOW CRAZE WITH GERMANS

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Fashionable Germany has two crazes now—its older one of horse racing revived and its new rage for automobile racing. It is hard to say which drew the bigger crowds of cold, stiffspined Junkerdom, the horse races held at Baden-Baden for the first time in eight years, or the Berlin automobile show and races.

Ex-King William of Wuerttemberg—he took the title of Duke of Wuertemberg after the revolution—was king of the paddock at Baden-Baden, and everyone who considered himself somebody socially in Germany was the guest of the easy-going Baden nobility, which runs everything but the police in Baden as if there had been no revolution.

The former King and Baron Rupert Boecklin von Boecklinsau (who married Miss Gertrude Berwind of Philadelphia) had to do the honors, as Prince Max was too busy making plans to break the Treaty of Versailles. They took great pride in the smartness of the Baden-Baden racing meet because it was a purely German event. Ex-King William has died since then and his passing away is comparable to that of King Edward so far as concerns the turf.

Only German Horses Allowed.

As German horses were not permitted to race in England or France this summer, the Germans refused to allow French or English studs at Baden-Baden.

"Isolate us if you like," was the position of the German nobility, "we will do the same thing all by ourselves."

For the same reason the ex-King and the Baden would not go to the races at Wiesbaden, which was too full of French, but social Germany kept aloof.

Certainly it was not lack of money that kept the German nobility away, for the nobility has been faring very well since and even during the war. All are land owners, and food is expensive. The Junker is a good farmer and the Junkers are better off than any other class of people in Germany also still paying taxes on the old basis of values, therefore paying practically nothing.

Prince as a Salesman.

Profiteers crowd them out of Berlin restaurants or Heringsdorf, but when it comes to doing a smart thing they are there with the money to do it.

The automobile show proved that by the sales of the best cars. In the new building of luxurious cars the Junkers bought more of the cars with the best engines while the "schiebers" (profiteers) bought those most luxuriously appointed—on had manicure fittings.

A Prince of Croy was a salesman and all the young Princes of Hohenloke and of Hohenau took a personal interest as marked as if they were giving the show themselves.

No record was broken on the new 100-kilometer (12 miles and a half) track, but the Germans are developing fast drivers.

The old German nobility is keeping a stiff upper lip in this period of isolation following the war and keeping level with fashionable sports; no Germany will be the same as the rest of Europe.

The Austrian, Polish and Russian nobility are "broke," or they would be the same old swans.

KEEVIL TO TALK TO CLUB TUESDAY NOON

"Religious Business" will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. J. Lem Keevil, pastor of the Christian church here, at the weekly luncheon of the University club Tuesday noon at the Kemp hotel.

A musical program has been arranged to consist of piano selections by Miss [illegible], an advanced student under Prof. Frank Loew.

PITTSBURGH'S STARS WHO ARE PLAYING FINE GAME



WISDOM and WORSE

By C. F. C.

No sooner does one baseball season close than talk swings ahead to the next season. Already Manager Moran has busted right out in print with the statement that the Cincinnati Reds will do their 1922 spring training somewhere in Florida, "as the experiment of going to Texas last year was anything but a success and will not be repeated."

Pat Moran believes that the climate and general conditions in Florida are exactly suitable for the sort of work his club has to do, and he is now in correspondence with several Florida cities with a view to closing a contract for his Redleg training camp.

But, as I see it, one training camp location is just as good as another—and the success of a ball club after the championship race starts bears little relationship to the favorable or unfavorable circumstances of spring training. Southern clubs in the Texas League get in condition earlier than the northern clubs, but for several season past the northerners have come to the front in a late rush and have grabbed the bulk of the first division honors.

Since it is Pat Moran who is worrying over the location of his spring camp, the argument that one camp is as good as another might even be applied directly to Pat's own Cincinnati club.

In 1919 the Reds trained at Waxahatchie, Texas, where the weather unfortunately was very bad, and where the playing field although a good one, was so low that it was flooded a good part of the time and could not be used. A lot of fun was made at the time about the major leaguers doing their training in cow pastures and on railroad tracks, all of which was true—but the Reds went on their own sweet way, played great ball throughout the season and won the National league championship and the world series. (And the fact that the Black Sox "framed" the series does not alter the earlier fact that the Reds had a great ball club.)

In 1920 the Reds went to Miami, Fla., where as far as weather and grounds were concerned conditions were ideal. The players didn't lose an hour that spring because of rain or cold, while the playing field was as fine as any diamond in any small city of the south. The work at Miami was supplemented by a trip home in company with the Washington Senators which gave the Reds plenty of good hard practice against a club of its own major league calibre—and then to cap it all the work of Cincinnati that year was a sorry disappointment.

The main thing about spring training is for the players themselves to have the proper spirit and the earnest desire to win. They can train in Greenland or Alaska if they go there imbued with the desire to get in condition as early as possible. Later, results will take care of themselves.

Dropping from the sublime to the ridiculous, there's a good laugh in the advertisement of a Dallas department store, which is selling "corsets by the inch, 8½ cents an inch"—which prompts the jovial remark that many a fair maiden of modern vintage would be corsetted in the latest style after spending 4 cents!

Jack Dempsey has another challenger for his title who is receiving quite a bit of free publicity from Eastern scribes. He is Harry Natalis, heavyweight champion of Denmark, who is described in the East as another Battling Nelson—and when it comes to durability they're saying that Natalis has the once "Durabale Dane" backed off the pugilistic map.

Natalis is described as six feet tall, weighing 190 pounds, thickly built and well muscled. He is said to be game, aggressive and a hard hitter. He was born in Denmark and educated in the United States where he first took up boxing. Most of his real fighting, however, has been done in foreign rings. For six months he was called upon to meet all comers in Copenhagen, and he scored from one to four knockouts per week.

However, foreign boxers have visited these shores before with considerable advance publicity regarding their prowess in the squared circle—and I have no money to wager on Harry Natalis as yet.

When it comes to foreign champions, Alechine, the Russian expert, has it over most of 'em. Who is he? How CAN you be so ignorant? Why Alechine won the recent internaitonal CHESS TOURNAMENT at Budapest!

Many a Baylor University graduate is quite contented with the fact that Baylor scored Saturday on the powerful Boston College eleven. I have talked with a number of Baylor men since the game, and each expressed himself as satisfied. It was known in advance that the Easterners had a punishing attack and a team that was both speedy and heavy—and Baylor grads are proud of the showing made by their eleven in scoring on the Boston crew and in holding their opponents to three touchdowns.

Ohio State—there was the institution of football education that startled the pigskin fans. Beaten 7 to 6 by little Oberlin the week before, and figured by the wise ones as not having a chance at the Big Ten conference title this yeear, the Ohioans on Saturday ripped Minnesota to pieces for a 27 to 0 victory. A complete change of line-up and a dazzling aerial attack swept the surprised Gophers off their feet. Without a Harley or a Stinchomb, Ohio State, it seems, is still durn dangerous.

Watch the United States Naval Academy eleven in the East this year. There's a football team with the greatest backfield material in the country today. Saturday's defeat of Princeton 13 to 0 in one of the bitterest fought games ever staged on Farragut field proved the mettle of the future admirals. The Navy this season has such a wealth of offensive material that her entire backfield could be wiped out three or four times and she'd still have substitutes left who are as fast and aggressive as the men who played before them.

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GIBBONS AND O'DOWD FIGHT GOES TO TULSA

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 16.—The Mike Gibbons-Mike O'Dowd 15-round middle-weight boxing contest scheduled to be held in Wichita on Tuesday night, October 18, has been transferred to Tulsa and scheduled for one week later, Tuesday, October 25. M. A. Weil and A. B. Russell, president and secretary of the Western Athletic Association of Wichita, late today signed a contract with the Oil City Athletic club of Tulsa, providing for the transfer of the bout to this city. The $35,000 purse guaranteed the boxers will stand.

WICHITA, Kansas, Oct. 16.—Opposition to holding the Mike Gibbons-Mike O'Dowd middleweight boxing contest here Tuesday night developed several days ago when Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general, in a ruling to James Conley, county attorney, held that the contest, if held, would violate the state law.

Mr. Hopkins based his ruling, he said, upon information furnished him that the bout was not to be held under the auspices of a bonafide club and that posters exploiting it had been placed in other cities of the state.

A hearing on the subject was to have been held here tomorrow before the Sedgwick county court.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 16.—John Madden, Jr., of the law firm of Madden and Madden, Wichita, attorneys for the western athletic association, told the sporting editors of a morning newspaper over the telephone tonight that the hearing on the legality of holding the Gibbons-O'Dowd bout in Wichita would be held as scheduled tomorrow morning before the district court of Sedgwick county at Wichita. Attorney Madden said that on behalf of the Western Athletic association he, as its attorney, had said the fight would be held in Wichita unless a court of complaint jurisdiction enjoined it and said he proposed to stand by that statement. He said he had been unable to get in connection with Mr. Weil today.

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ammann and Paul Rutledge are spending a few days at Dallas, attending the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Newton Maer left Saturday afternoon for Chicago to remain about two weeks.

Burke Taylor, manager of the Phonograph Shop, went to Dallas Saturday, to attend a conference of the Edison dealers of Texas.

BABE RUTH DUE FOR A SPANKING

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Disregarding orders of Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, national baseball commissioner, Babe Ruth, home run star of the New York Yankees, today took part in an exhibition game against the Polish nationals of Buffalo.

BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD IN POOL



John Weismuller.

John Weismuller, 17-year-old swimmer of the Illinois A. C., recently broke the world's record for 100 yards in a pool, held by Duke Kohanamoka and Perry McGillvray. That record was 54 seconds. Weismuller lowered it to 53 1-5 seconds. His mark is within one-third of a second of the world's open water record.

COUNTY TAX PAYERS SET FAST PACE

With collections of $4,446.78 for the week ending Friday night and with 50 poll taxes paid during the same week, the county tax collector's office continues to receive daily an unprecedented amount of tax payments for this time of the year. Tax collections for the current year opened October 1 and since that time over $10,000 has been collected.

Ordinarily according to Tax Collector Tittle, the collections during the first two months after they are due are few. The number of poll taxes paid continues to indicate a large vote in the county for the coming year.

EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA THOUGHT TO COMMITTED SUICIDE

By Associated Press.

PEKING, Oct. 16.—Princess Chin, mother of the boy emperor, Hsuan-Tung, who was ousted from the throne on February 12, 1912, died on October 1, and it is reported she committed suicide by taking an overdose of a drug. The reason for her suicide is attributed by reports from the imperial court to a quarrel between Princess Chin and the empress Dowager, Princess Chun.

It is declared the empress dowager desired that the boy emperor should marry a daughter of President Hsun Shi Chang, but the princess supported the erstwhile monarch's wish to marry another lady, and it is declared that the quarrel ended with the suicide of the princess. Another report is to the effect that the emperor is alleged to have shown no respect for the dowager and neglected the usual court ceremonies. This caused the dowager to upbraid the young man's parents, whereupon the mother swallowed the drug and died soon afterwards.

The emperor now is living in retirement and is reported to have said he would not marry until he had seen the world and made an attempt to shake off the influence of the empress dowager.

KEARNS READY TO SIGN FOR DEMPSEY-WILLARD MATCH

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Arrangements have been completed for a match between Jack Dempsey, worlds heavyweight boxing champion and Jess Willard, former champion, either in New York or in Jersey City, N. J., next spring, Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, announced tonight.

Kearns was informed by Tex Rickard that the New York promoter had Willard's signed contract. "I accepted Mr. Rickard's offer and notified him that I am willing to sign for Dempsey at any time," said Kearns.

Dempsey and Kearns reached here today for a short visit before going to Minneapolis, where the champion will open a twenty week's theatrical tour. Dempsey will start training for the Willard bout immediately after the tour, Kearns said.

DR. GUILLE OPENS BIBLE LECTURES

Dr. George E. Guille, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Augusta, Georgia, now representing the Moody Bible Institute Extension work, began a series of bible lectures at the Central Presbyterian church Sunday morning and will continue with two services a day throughout the week.

Dr. Guile arrived here from Austin, where he has just closed a series of bible lectures given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

The public is invited to attend these services, and special music will be rendered.

Put Stamp of Disapproval on - Put-Take Tops

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Spinnig of "put and take" tops has fallen into the bad graces of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which brands playing with such tops as gambling in one of the resolutions passed at the closing session of the convention. Under the section of "gambling" the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We particularly condemn the contrivance known as the 'put and take,' top, the sale of which evidently is under the state law which prohibits the sale of all gambling devices."

Many of the delegates had never seen one of the instruments, and when one was put on exhibition it created considerable excitement. The first spin given the little top resulted in a "take all" turning up, a stroke of fate which caused the delegate to remark that that was the way gamblers were made—being lucky on the first stroke.

CONFESSES HE CAN'T EXIST ON PALTRY $10,000 ANNUALLY

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Prof. Henry Lane Eno, of Princeton, today confessed his inability "to provide a "suitable" home for his wife and two children on $10,000 a year.

Prof. Eno, formerly rated as one of the wealthiest educators in the United States, said in a petition filed in Surrogate's Court, that he had not met financial reverses six years ago which had compelled him to sell his estate in Bar Harbor, Me., and two houses in New York. Because his income had been reduced, he asked that $20,000 be advanced to him annually, as guardian for his son and $12,000 for his daughter out of the estate of their uncle, Amos F. Eno, whose will is being contested. The educator set forth that, whatever the outcome of court action, his children will receive between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

The professor's petition added that up to 1914, he had frequently, with his wife and children, employed the best instructors and tutors in music, foreign language and science for the education of the latter, and gave them the social and educational opportunities appropriate to their situation. His reverses, the petition continued, forced him to change his entire mode of life.

"It is obvious that it is impossible for the petitioner upon $10,000 to maintain a suitable home for his children, to give them the usual opportunities for summer recreation or the educational, social and other advantages to which they are rightfully entitled by virtue of their expectations," concluded the document.

GASOLINE PUMP FIRE OCCASION FOR RUN

Fire in the gasoline pump at the Federal Filing Station, 800 Scott street, occasioned a run form the central fire station at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

The blaze was controlled without danger, according to firemen. The origin of the fire was not known.

IOWA LOOMS AS BIG TEN CHAMPION

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The University of Iowa football eleven, as a result of Saturday's games tonight stands out as the team most likely to win the western conference football championship, indications being that no other eleven will be able to do more than tie the Hawkeyes, barring seemingly impossible upsets in the remaining games of the season.

The Iowans, by a 14 to 2 victory over Illinois, won what is expected to be their only hard game of the season, the rest of the schedule being made up of supposedly weaker elevens.

Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio State—the latter again a championship contender through its brilliant and unexpected victory over Minnesota—picked by many observers as the chief contestant of Iowa's title claims, meet each other in contests which are sure to eliminate two of the trio and which may mean defeat for all three. Iowa meets none of them and, thus favored by the schedule, is a championship possibility for the first time in years.

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OLD GUARD IN SENATE FAST LOSING HOLD

Rank and File Doesn't Follow Dictations of Lodge and Penrose and Insurgents Not Easily Cowed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The passing and breaking up of the senate old guard, which for years was dominant in G. O. P. councils, is called to attention sharply again by the death of Senator Philander Chase Knox and the subsequent changes that will follow in senate organization.

Not only are most of the figures that played the important roles in G. O. P. politics only a few years ago passing from the stage, but the leadership in party councils, so strongly massed and centered in the east, is changing geographically. The middle West and the far West are furnishing the dominant note in party affairs in congress, in the senate, especially, and with it is coming a new tone in republican policies.

Only Penrose Left

Of the old triumvirate that used to sit and rule from the senate—Aldrich, Crane and Penrose—only Penrose is left, and he at the best is only the shell of his former titanic figure and political force. T. R. broke lances with this trio while the whole country was engrossed and "chipped in" on the melee. And now Roosevelt is a revered national tradition.

From the moment that the trio separated, with Crane and Aldrich, both dead now, leaving the senate, the dictatorial power began to weaken. Penrose went on and on—the "big boss," but no longer undisputed. Today he is a fallen power, unwilling to give up the reins, jealous and sensitive of his lessening political potentiality. He is one of those tragedies of politics—a man who has outlived his day of glory, with one object only, to go down fighting.

Senator Knox was never one of the "big three," or four, in the actual politics of running the republican show. But he was of the inner council of the party in another capacity. Political chroniclers sometimes refer to them as "the elder statesmen." Knox was distinctly one of them—a man to whom the actual politics was rather distasteful, but with whom the "leaders" or "bosses" counseled on policies. Elihu Root and Knox were pre-eminently the "elder statesmen" of the party on whom the actual dictators of party affairs were currently reported to lean most strongly for superwords of wisdom. Root is out of the senate—still active as a counselor, but yet admittedly somewhat out of touch and step with the younger leaders coming on.

Two Figures Remain

Two figures still hold the titular leadership in the senate and congress—Lodge and Penrose. Penrose, dragging himself to work, forcing himself himself to sit through weary hearings when doctors have ordered him to bed, will hold on until the last. There won't be any actual supplanting of him, even if real power passes. Lodge is the titular of the senate and party in congress. But he hasn't the power he did have, nor the influence.

A wiry New Englander, who has taken good care of himself. Lodge gives the appearance of a man who would go on forever, physically. But Lodge admittedly is out of tune with the bulk of the party. The talk continues of Lodge being displaced. He won't be. They don't do those things in the senate. When the talk gets persistent, Lodge gets busy, mixes around a bit more, tries to reconcile views and bring his leadership more into play. But no one for a moment would pretend to say that when Lodge speaks on the average question he speaks with authority for the majority of the party. The whip of party organization doesn't crack like it used to. Rather, they have learned to compromise more.

Younger members are coming on who carry most of the water and hew most of the wood. Take Reed Smoot, for instance. He is still regarded as an oracle on some things. He's far from dead politically, as his prominence at the Chicago convention would indicate. Yet Smoot is cross-wise with the organization on the revenue measures, whereas, in the old days there would not be any such thing as one of the inner group being among the "opposition."

Smoot Power Passing

Smoot has lost out on his sales tax fight. In a few words, Smoot doesn't deliver as in former times.

The new figures—not new in politics or in the senate, but as the actual leaders under the surface—are the men who used to obey orders in the old days. Charles Curtis of Kansas comes as near to speaking for the republican organization as any other man, and probably plays as big part in the actual legislative work. "Jim" Watson of Indiana is passing from a corporalcy to a captaincy. Harry New figures large in organization, although not much on the floor. Lenroot of Wisconsin figures as the connecting link between the organization and the progressives. Kenyon of Iowa, leader of the farm bloc, stands out with an influence on most affairs comparable to that of the actual leaders.

Borah, the irrepressible of the senate, on his own personality and legs, exerts an influence entirely disproportionate to the few votes he delivers. His sheer independence at a time when leadership in organization is passing and shaky, gives him his chance. He forces the party to do this and to do that. Certainly, the old order has changed when they can't "spank" an insurgent into line any more.

Cotton

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
By Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Prices were lower in the cotton market this last week but good recuperation was shown during the last two sessions. At the lowest of the week the trading months were 98 to 100 points under the close of the preceding week while at the highest levels, which came on the opening session, the most active months were 2 to 13 points over. On the close prices were 45 to 58 points down, compared wieh the finals of the preceding week. December traded as high as 19 cents. In the spot department middling lost 50 points in the net results, closing at 19 cents. A year ago middling closed at 20.25. In the contract market prices moved over an extreme range of 95 to 125 points.

The selling pressure, almost constantly applied during the early and middle portions of the week appeared to come to some extent from interests outside the market itself, Wall strtet and western traders appearing to take a prominent part in bearing operations. More or less professional selling was done on bearish talk concerning ginning, a favorite contention on the short side being that ginning this period would be heavy enough to discredit the last tentative crop estimate by the government, which figures were 6,536,000 bales. The refusal of Washington officials to entertain the proposition to make an estimate of cotton to be ginned after Octber 18 caused more or less selling. Bullish traders had hoped for such an estimate because they were of the opinion that it would offset unwarranted bearish conclusions drawn from heavy ginning which, they claimed, was due to premature opening of the crop and an abundance of labor wherewith to gather the cotton in a short period.

RAILWAY SCHEDULE

FORT WORTH AND DENVER.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
1. To Denver	2:05 p m	2:20 p m
7 To Denver	3:10 a m	3:25 a m
3 To Childress	12:55 p m	1:15 p m
6 From Ft. Worth	11:20 p m	.....
2 To Fort Worth	2:40 p m	2:50 p m
8 To Fort Worth	2:50 a m	3:10 a m
4 To Fort Worth	12:35 p m	1:20 p m
6 To Fort Worth	.....	6:00 a m

WICHITA VALLEY.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
1 To Stamford and Abilene	.....	2:45 p m
5 To Stamford and Abilene	.....	12:30 a m
2 From Abilene	1:00 p m	.....
6 From Abilene	2:30 a m	.....

BYERS BRANCH.

Train No.—	Arrives	Depa.s
10 To Dean, Petrolia and Byers	.....	9:00 a m
12 To Dean, Petrolia and Byers	2:50 p m	.....
9 From Byers, Petrolia and Dean	12:30 p m	.....
11 From Byers, Petrolia and Dean	6:45 p m	.....

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS. Eastbound.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
44 To Denison, St. Louis and Kansas City	.....	6:15 p m
46 To Dallas (local)	.....	5:30 a m
50 To Dallas (local)	.....	11 p m

FROM NORTH AND EAST.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
43 From Kansas City, St. Louis and Denison	11:45 a m	.....
45 From Dallas (local)	10:25 p m	.....
47 From Dallas (local)	6:30 a m	.....

WICHITA FALLS & NORTHWESTERN Northbound.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
2 To Elk City	.....	1:45 p m
4 To Forgan	.....	7:00 a m
12 To Frederick, Oklahoma City	.....	7:20 p m
10 To Burkburnett	.....	9:45 a m
14 To Burkburnett	.....	1:30 p m
1 From Elk City	1:30 p m	.....
3 From Forgan	9:00 p m	.....
11 From Frederick and Oklahoma City	8:30 a m	.....
9 From Burkburnett	12:05 p m	.....
13 From Burkburnett	6:45 p m	.....

WICHITA FALLS AND SOUTHERN.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
4 To Ellecville	.....	7:00a m
3 From Ellecville	6:30 p m	.....

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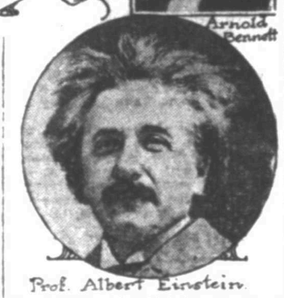


Famished Russians carrying their dead babies to the cemetery in Volga district.

Death brings relief to thousands of Russians daily in the famine-stricken areas of eastern and southern Russia. The above picture, just received from the Volga district in the heart of the area, shows a common scene. Russian families, weak from lack of food and shivering from lack of clothing, are carrying to the cemetery in crude boxes "the more fortunate" ones who have died.

Married Life in America Is Most Intricate Game, Foreigners Think





NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Have we evolved a national philosophy of conduct between the sexes?

Is it quietly understood among American women that they must keep man guessing? Do all the married sisterhood who manage to hold their husbands' love play the game according to the rules? And do the losers fail to abide by them?

Be that as it may, foreigners continue alternately to be amused or angered at the outer aspect of married life in the United States.

Princess Antoine Bibesco, wife of the Rumanian attache at Washington and daughter of Margot Asquith, whoes saucy book about personages in England caused a storm of criticism, has some ideas of her own about men and women of America. She says:

"American men are charming, but it's just because they are so charming that the women aren't so nice. They are utterly spoiled and good for nothing.

"Nevertheless, American women as a general thing are more intellectually ambitious than English women."

Shame on you Princess, for "spoiled and good-for-nothing!" You are almost as catty as your mother, Mar got!

Remarks of Professor Einstein

Not so long ago another European, Professor Albert Einstein, whose theory of "Relativity" which made him famous and which is understood, he says, by only twelve people in the world, made some observations about us of America.

"Women dominate the entire life of America. The men interest themselves in nothing except work. They think of nothing except work—and to an extent I have never seen before.

"As for the rest of the men, they are nothing but the little play-dogs of the women, who spend their money in a reckless manner and veil themselves in a mist of extravagance. They do everything for the women that is in vogue or the whim of the passing moment."

Now, as always, the problem of what a man should do, what a woman should be, how husbands and wives should treat each other, is an engrossing one. Recently in Philadelphia the New Century Guild, a woman's organization, got together in heated congress and declared if a woman could catch a man there is no reason why she could not keep him caught.

All of which leads up to the set of rules for conduct the guild formulated for the guidance of distraught women.

Philadelphia Guild Raps Men Folk

Beforehand remarks were made to cause masculine ears to burn all about the City of Brotherly Love. Men got theirs. Note this:

"Men try to make women think they are doing them a great honor in marrying them, and then, if the women do not keep themselves looking up to par, always sweet and dainty, and ready to be kissed, no matter how much they are battered about, they will soon be neglected."

With that as a start, the guild gives these inside tips on the marital race.

"Don't be shocked if friend husband emits an occasional damn; it doesn't mean anything.

"Don't scramble around on the floor hunting for his shirt stud; let him look for it; it will do him good."

(There's a loophole for European criticism!)

"Don't ask him to shine your shoes. (Wouldn't this surprise Einstein?)

"Never antagonize him, but always keep him guessing.

"Let the man do the proposing, and when he does be responsive. Being too coy is dangerous, for some men won't ask the second time.

"Make the man think he is 'it.'"

In brief, let him swear and think he is "it," but keep him guessing as to your love and as to the whereabouts of his studs. Thus does woman join the collar button as ally, both designed to drive men mad.

But America is not alone in setting up rules for marital felicity. England herself recognizes the importance of promoting love and peace in the home and such well known men as Arnold Bennett, the writer, and the Rev. Bernard Vaughn have given their attention to the subject. To husbands the noted English divine says:

British Minister's Advice

"Be kind and thoughtful to your wife. Bear with her little feminine ways. Never attempt to check the flowing tide of her talk. This is a cardinal rule.

"Whatever else you may try to check in your wife never check her chatter. A woman needs many safety valves and outlets for her temperament.

"Be patient and tender with her. Don't say sharp and cutting things. Consider the sensitive character of a woman's disposition. Honor her in every way.

"Bear yourself with the manliness which will never cause a woman pain.

"Most women have a passion for finery in some form or other. Give her what you can, even if it costs you some sacrifice to make her feel it is from you, and that you have not given her what has cost you nothing.

"If anything goes wrong in married life I usually put the blame on the man. He is the stronger and he should overcome himself and protect the wife of his heart, lending her a strong arm on which to lean."

Some Admonitions for Women

And to the women this advice.

"Keep your home in good order. Man appreciates a beautiful home more than woman does, because he is in less.

"Let the sun stream through your windows upon rooms tastefully arranged and bearing from kitchen to attic the traces of a true wifely devotion to the house.

"Keep a good table. Let it be impossible for any invidious distinctions to be drawn between 'meals out' and meals at home. The dinner may be simple, but let it be good, hot and daintily served.

"Let a wife remember always to be neat and smart even when she is quite alone with her husband. A man likes to see his wife well turned out, and it is her business to be pleasing in his eyes.

"Let her consult his taste rather than that of her modiste.

"Do not get into the habit of contradicting all your husbands' cherished views from mere perversity, but study to gratify, within reasonable limits, his whims and fancies.

"Be frank and aboveboard in everything.

"Do not keep him waiting while you change your dress.

"Never preach, never nag, never scold in public, and never 'cry on purpose.'

"Have I spoken only of the trivial little things. Believe me, it is these things that count for more in marriage than the big things. When marriage ends in tragedy it is more often than not due to small bickerings and misunderstandings."

Arnold Bennett Springs Surprise.

So much for a man who has spent a lifetime in observing and guiding humanity. Now for the views of another of his countrymen, Arnold Bennett, novelist and essayist.

Mr. Bennett believes much of the trouble in marriage, the misunderstandings, the little inequalities, are due to too many love matches. He would abolish to some extent the marriage based entirely upon love. He says:

"At which expression of opinion many readers will be angry, and some very angry. What! Abolish love in marriage! What! Adopt the heartless continental system of the deliberately lifetime in observing and guiding hu-arranged marrige, the marr-age of convenience! Well, nobody wants to abolish love in marriage and nobody could. But we much understand what we mean when we say love.

"The majority of love matches are matches of passion which too frequently no practical consideration has been allowed to restrain.

"The passion may settle down into a solid and enduring calm affection, or it may wither into a tolerant mutual indifference, or it may degenerate into acute dislike. At best the disillusion is serious; at worst it is appalling.

"Therefore I welcome the decline of the love match in Anglo-Saxon countries. For if in France, for example, 'reason' in marrige has ruled too absolutely, in Britain, for example, passion has ruled, too, absolutely, and there is now some hope that we may be approaching the happy mean.

Women to Have Their Rights

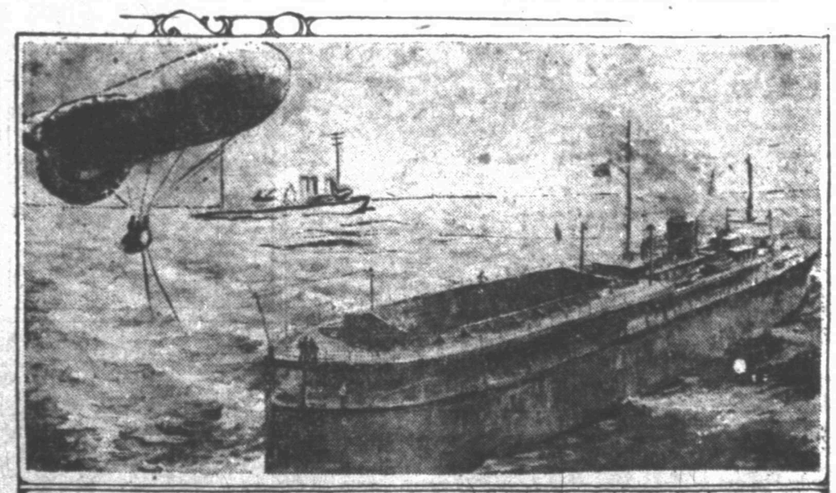
"In the opinion of women men have hitherto had a better time than women. (Some men would attempt to deny this, but I do not think that it can be successfully denied.) Women are now determined to have as good a time as men.

"To speak bluntly, they are determined that in marriage there shall be a vast deal less subjection than there was.

"But then the intellectual independence of American wives has been quickened by habit which American husbands have of looking on their wives as their official representatives in society, and indeed of expecting their wives regularly to act as such.

"A man who provides week by week material means of life for a household is entitled to expect that the mistress of the household shall put herself to the trouble of charming him. And heaven knows that the simple fellow is easily charmed."

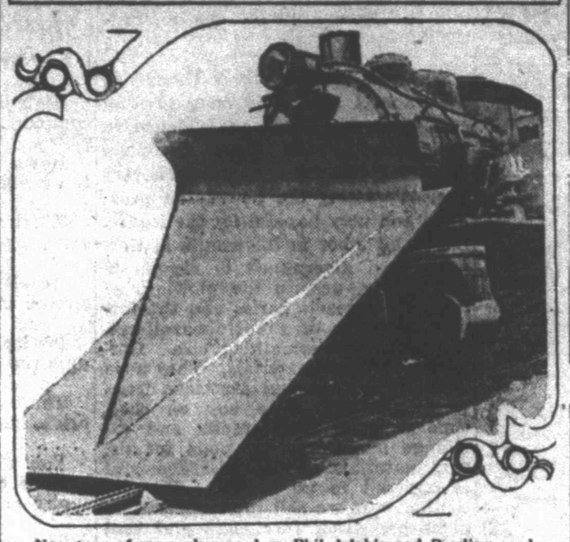
NEW NAVAL CRAFT, AIRSHIP TENDER, HONORS WRIGHT



Drawing of U. S. S. Wright, aircraft tender, showing how observation balloon will work from the ship.

The latest addition to Uncle Sam's naval craft is a giant aircraft tender. It is nearing completion. It is constructed to house kite balloons and seaplanes. The ship will stow six kite balloons and contains a huge well in which these balloons can be inflated from hydrogen gas generated on board the vessel. The boat's equipment also will contain repair plants for the balloons and seaplanes. The ship has been named the U. S. S. Wright in honor of Wilbur Wright.

THIS ENGINE HAS ITS WINTER COAT ON



New type of snow plow used on Philadelphia and Reading road.

It is getting chilly and soon the feathery nuisance, snow, will be blocking traffic again, and everybody will make the excuse that they were "snowed in" when they arrive a day later than scheduled. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad is preparing for a hard winter by equipping its locomotives with the new type of snow plow pictured here. It is said to be the most effective yet devised for clearing snow of moderate depths from the tracks.

War's Baptismal Fire Gives New Porn Dignity to Paris Waiters So that Now They Spurn Tips

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Tales galore have been told of the beneficient effects of shell fire upon certain types of recalcitrant human souls and a goodly share of these doubtless have been told of and by the French, who are by nature both introspective and dramatic.

"Professor" Up in Arms.

Thre is the backnerved story of the handsome fickle husband who discovers his great love for his wife only after weeks of harrowing experiences of the front, and there is that other sterling cinema motif, the terrible Apache dragged from the haunts of crime in the Montmartre to be redeemed by his baptism of fire and saved for a life of special usefulness.

These and similar themes are understood and appreciated by the French, savant and layman alike, but according to advices reaching here from the capital on the Seine a new form of psychological aftermath of the war has just been disclosed which has both the "boobs" and the learned ones in a dilemma.

This puzzling phenomenon has to do with waiters, the well-known and justly celebrated garcons of Paris. They are up in arms against the pourboire, or tip, which they decline to take on the ground that it is degrading.

That the Parisian public should have been, in a manner of speaking, knocked off its pins by this announcement was perhaps no more than to be expected, for in the mind of the average intelligent person the affinity existing between garcons and pourzoires was nothing less than that between ham and eggs, liver and onions, or any of the other old familiar soul-mates. Nevertheless, the Syndicate of Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Employes, which in the United States would be called the Waiters' Union, has declared a deadly, uncompromising war upon the tip.

The cafe proprietors assert that the waiters have become pretentieux, which is "frog" for swell-headed. The public is inclined to dismiss the phenomenon with that all-embracing expression, "c'est la guerre." In both of these characterizations the scientists of the Sorbonne concur, though their specific explanation is more elaborate.

Inequality of Distribution

They declared that as the war developed in France the nation did not dream of its resources of strength and courage, so it produced among individuals new and unexpected phases of dignity and self-respect. Men who made possible the realization of that immortal dictum, "On ne passe pas!" ("They shall not pass!") must of necessity, they assert, look with repugnance upon the idea of fawning before a customer for a tip.

However that may be, it is undoubtedly true that practically every able bodied waiter in Paris, that city renowned for the number and excellence of its cafes and restaurants, saw service in the world war. It is also true that the resolutions drawn up by the Waiters' Syndicate lay especial emphasis upon the fact that the tip-giver seems to respect a demonstration of servility in return for his gift. It must be admitted, however, that the resolutions bring out other and less sentimental phases of the problem.

After pointing out that many waiters receive no fixed salary and that the pourboire therefore, is in reality often a pourmanger, the resolutions state:

"Income derived from tips is at best uncertain and unequal in its distribution; it depends largely upon the generosity and not infrequently upon the simplicity of the customers. Ten or twelve per cent added to hotel bills and to the price of refreshments at cafes and restaurants would provide a more certain basis on which to calculate the waiters' weekly earnings.

"It is however, a question of amour propre. Though few of the public seem to realize it, the tip is in fact wages, and in many cases the only wages paid in respect of the service rendered, but it is too often given with an air of philanthropic benevolence which seems to demand from the recipient an obsequious gratitude.

Hotel Men Think Otherwise

"Hotel personnel and garcons of cafes and restaurants resent this attitude; they believe that their calling is no less worthy of respect than that of other wage earners and that they are equally entitled without avoiding inevility, to preserve their spirit of independence."

To those who object that abolition of tips would remove the incentive to please their customers the waiters retort that experience shows that no such argument applies to shop assistants. In each case the remedy for inevility is the same; the client can complain to the employer.

The Syndicate of Paris Hotel Proprietors are, however, resolutely opposed to the addition of any percentage to hotel bills to cover tips. They declare that tips should be proportioned to the services rendered, and that if the employe was assured a fixed sum in the bill the proprietor instead of the customers would pay. Moreover, hotel keepers foresee that sooner or later the personnel would demand the right to inspect their books.

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EDITORIAL REVIEW OF EVENTS

More than $180,000 was pledged at the Fort Worth conference by individual stockmen, sheep raisers, cotton growers, oil men, bankers, rice growers, lumber men and men from other different lines of business to the organization committee appointed to launch a live stock and agricultural agency capitalized at $1,500,000. This loan agency which is expected to furnish relief to the stockmen and farmers of the southwest, was launched by 150 representative citizens of the southwest. Al McFaddin, of Victoria, led off when he subscribed for $20,000 of the stock. C. H. Pattison, of the Security State Bank of Fort Worth, subscribed for $50,000 stock. This agency will be backed by the government. It will not compete with other large loan concerns. These are the directors: H. L. Johnson, of Wilcox, Ariz.; Chas. Springer, of Cimaron, N. M.; Victor Culbertson, of Silver City, N. M.; W. W. Turney, of El Paso; M. L. Mertz, of San Angelo; R. L. Ball and Ike T. Pryor, of San Antonio; R. J. Kleberg, of Kingsville; W. J. Neale, of Waco; W. L. Clayton, of Houston; Frank Kell, of Wichita Falls; R. B. Masterson, of Amarillo; B. T. Ware, of Amarillo; T. H. Weise, of Beaumont; Nathan Adams, of Dallas; M. H. Wolfe, of Dallas; J. C. Whaley, of Gainesville; Henry James, of Abilene; W. H. Cowden, of Midland; S. B. Burnett, of Fort Worth; J. N. Sparks, Ben E. Keith, Jule G. Smith, B. L. Anderson of Fort Worth; Al McFaddin of Victoria, and Guy L. Rogers of Albuquerque, N. M. If this body of representative citizens of the southwest cannot put the loan agency over then they have lost their old-time spirit and knowledge of how to do things. It is up to the business men and live stock raisers to place the stock and this too without delay.

* * *

Fort Worth demands a new union depot and Captain B. B. Paddock is the chief demander. Captain Paddock was one of the early builders of Fort Worth. He established the first daily newspaper in Fort Worth. Speaking of the railroads he says: "We should adopt Dallas' policy of more brickbats and fewer boquets." When did the people of Dallas throw brickbats at the kings of the rails. Dallas citizens get what they go after because they are well organized and have a slogan "never say die." In addition to this, they are willing to pay the price.

* * *

Floyd county is the leading agricultural county of the Plains country and its percentage increase of values in lands and buildings in ten years is 297. Floyd had 1,289 farms in 1920 and 1,289 white farmers. There are many tenants in the county but tenants are found everywhere under the skies of Texas. There are thousands who would not own the land they till if it were sold to them for a song. There are thousands of covered wagons on the public highways of Texas today—white caravans bound for West Texas and white caravans bound for East and South Texas. They are the gypsies of a modern civilization.

* * *

Governor Neff has gone to San Antonio to address the undertakers in convention. This shows courage for one of his party to get as close as that to a bunch of undertakers after last November.—Fort Worth Record. Isn't the Fort Worth Record one of his party? If it isn't when did the Record desert the reservation.

* * *

National Committeeman Thomas B. Love found conditions more inviting and prosperity more in evidence in Germany than in other European countries. He found the French very busy recreating the devastated provinces and very hopeful for the future. He found labor in the saddle in Germany and determined to remain in the saddle, despite the plottings of militaristic reactionaries and the former favorites of the Hohenzollerns. He found out something else. Germans need raw materials. They need American cotton and American wool. They are willing to buy on short time or long time credits and exchange manufactured goods for the raw materials. This Texas democrat is opposed to all tariffs. His contention is if we sell to foreigners we must buy from foreigners and that unless we are willing to buy there will be no market for the raw materials of America in the countries wrecked by war. In Great Britain he found it different. Hordes of idle men and women are found in the cities, towns and villages, and in England organized labor is determined to maintain war time wage scales and war time work days if possible. The same problem is found in Scotland and the statesmen of England led by Lloyd George are very busy with make-shirt remedies to carry the idle population of the Isles through the winter months. Having taken himself out of the race for the senate Mr. Love will practice law and give considerable attention to his farm and stock ranch in Dallas county. He insists what the democratic party needs is pep, but he hasn't told his friends how the pep is to be administered to the donkey or the trainers of the donkey.

* * *

Ellis county won first place last year at the State Fair as an exhibitor of agricultural products. This year citizens of Ellis county have made another notable exhibit. Ellis county crops are worth twenty million dollars annually, while her people proudly proclaim there is no better grade of live stock raised anywhere. These Ellis county farmers were prize winners in 1919 and again in 1920, but they may be compelled to give first place to a west Texas county at the fair this year.

* * *

John L. Lewis is president of the United Mine Workers of America. He has ordered Thomas Harvey of Kansas to take charge of the finances of the organization in that state, in order that the strike declared by Alexander Howatt may be broken and thousands of miners induced to return to work. Alexander Howatt is in jail. He defied the courts of the state, the national officers of the organization, the national convention of miners and its decree and the time has come for the miners of Kansas to dethrone him. There is an army of unemployed in America, but the miners of Kansas are idle for the reason that Howatt called them out of the mines, not for an advance in wages or for shorter hours, but for the reason that as president of the organization he felt that he had the power to raise hell. He raised it all right and the industrial court clapped him in jail, where he may be able to repent at his leisure.

* * *

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is for a sales tax and favors its substitution for the pending revenue revision bill when the measure comes to a vote next week. He has counted noses and says one-half the republican senators will vote for the sales tax plan. Democrats have refused so far during the tax fight to take any united stand on the sales tax but there is to be caucus of the minority members and a friendly coalition may be made to put over the Smoot idea. The sales tax plan has the backing of thousands of the foremost business men of America, but Senator Smoot is unpopular with the rank and file voting contingent of the country and they have never taken kindly to his taxation ideas. There are many leading newspapers advocates of the sales tax plan and many of the ablest financiers of America, but the politicians in the senate, regardless of party, have shied away from it. They are seeking votes and they know they must go before the people in the congressional election next year.

* * *

Now it is said that the employes of the Chicago packers and the railway workers of America favor a walkout. There are 2,000,000 railway workers and 75,000 packing house employes. A walk-out on their part will precipitate a sure enough crisis in the industrial world and there will be a show-down that will be as decisive as anything that has happened in recent years.

Split-Second Editorials
By ROBERT QUILLEN

High jinks thrive best in low-down company.

Down on the farm is the only soft thing about it.

What we need is a peace that assures understanding.

An elastic currency is one that will stretch until next pay day.

It's lack of diversified farming that puts the evil in boll weevil.

There are always showers for the bride, but the groom catches thunder.

You never realize how closely a gesture can resemble explosive profanity until you watch a traffic cop.

The ardor of its devotees may in time persuade people to call it moonshrine.

Thrift is the art of not caring a darn what people think about the way you dress.

The conviction that one American can lick three of any other race is surplus war material.

Men who can't get free space to exhibit their sore spots like to call it the "capitalistic press."

Any coat of arms will do for the Association of Nations except two axes rampant on a grindstone field.

Historical note: Long, long ago, a girl became very indignant when a person endeavored to hold her hand.

Fable: Once there was a farmer who didn't think he could move to town and run a grocery store and get rich.

Reports from New York alcoholic wards indicate that Wall Street isn't the only place where things are tight.

The continuous strategic retreat of the Turks seems to bear out the story that they were trained by German officers.

That income tax wouldn't be such a nuisance if Uncle Sam would arrange to have the boss hold it out of our wages.

If there are actually eight million idle men in the country, there are almost enough men available to enforce prohibition.

For the sake of world harmony, let us hope that Washington hotel keepers will not present their bills until the conference is over.

Rippling Rhymes
By WALT MASON

THE MODERN GIRL.

The other day while chasing along the thoroughfare, my old bus blew a casing, and I was stranded there. I heaved a sigh abysmal, and started to perspire, and life seemed bleak and dismal —I hate to change a tire. For I am old and cheesey, my hinges groan and crack, my ancient lungs are wheesy, and cricks are in my back. With rusty jack I wallowed upon the baking soil, and, toiling there, I swallowed about a quart of oil. Then on her motorcycle up came Jemima Blair. "Well, in the name of Michael," she said, "you've grief to spare! Your clothes you're disarranging, your whiskers are on fire; you are not built for changing a non-skid rubber tire. Go, rest—for rest is bracing—beneath yon sycamore, and I will change the casing, so don't swear any more." And I had said this maiden was frivolous and vain, a modern female laden with isms most insane. Because she was athletic, and wore a manish hat, I'd said it was pathetic to see a girl like that. Because she rode her pony, one leg on either side, I'd said she was too phony to be a good youth's bride. "I will not let you wrestle," I said, "with my old scow; man is the stronger vessel, in theory, anyhow. But since you've made the offer, I doff my hat to you; and I'm the champeen doffer when great souls are in view."—Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK ARE LIVING HIGH

Snug Cottages Adorn Many of the Roofs of Manhattan and Their Popularity Is Growing.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A snug little cottage on the roof of a downtown skyscraper, Battery Park for a front yard, a view over the harbor, towering office buildings for next-door neighbors—such is the up-to-date, 1922 ideal of home for the Manhattan dweller.

The fashion is said to be spreading with such rapidity that the sight of a family washing out to dry some hundreds of feet directly over the heads of busy denizens of Wall street is looked for any day now.

But, however, its popularity may grow by leaps and bounds, no one has ever insinuated that the innovation has come to combat the high cost of living or to be a simple, economical solution of the housing problem.

In fact the contrary is the case and experimentors in the field of literal "high life" boast that their new abodes represent a step "up"—both figurative and literal—from former dwelling places in palatial Riverside Drive or Upper Fifth Avenue apartment houses where annual rents are computed in sums of five figures.

Among the most recent pioneers in the realm of aerial dwellings are Henry L. Doherty, head of the Wall street banking house of that name; Percy A. Rockefeller, financier and Sir Ashley Sparks, head of the Cunard Line in the United States.

Of these the last two have fitted up sumptuous apartments — half dwelling and half office—atop the new Cunard Building at 25 Broadway 22 stories above the noisy bustle of the most famous and the most congested thoroughfare in the world.

Even more elaborate and extensive are the quarters of Mr. Doherty on the roof of the 15-story Battery Park building. Here the elderly bachelor's "bungalow" covers the entire top of the large building, containing 16 rooms besides hallways, porches, sun parlors and "hurricane decks."

Affords Seclusion

Here he lives alone with a retinue of servants, as isolated as if he were in the heart of a primitive country. After the hush of night closes over the tip of Manhattan, when a pedestrian in the streets is a rarity, the only sounds which penetrate to his aerie are the low-voiced fog horns of craft plying rivers which enclose the battery on two sides and the harbor which lies beyond it.

Besides reception, sleeping and drawing rooms, the "bungalow" contains a gymnasium, handball and squash court, billiard room and chemical laboratory, in the last of which its master, who is also an inventor and scientist, spends many hours a week in experimentation.

A feature of the apartment of which its owner is particularly proud is the bed in his own living quarters which, by merely pressing an electric button may be made to move automatically through a concealed opening in the wall to a sleeping porch outside.

More than 16 miles of telephone wire are said to have been used to install the apartment's communication system, which includes a portable transmitter and receiver which may be plugged in at any one of the half dozen or more contrivances with which each room and hallway is equipped.

The entrance of the apartment, at the head of a flight of stairs from the fourteenth floor, is adorned by an oaken frame with the legend "A. D. 1820" and a stone sill, both brought by Mr. Doherty from the home of his grandfather in Columbus, O.

RUNAWAY BRIDE OF 71 GETS MARRIAGE ANNULLED BY COURT

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Following the testimony of witnesses that Mrs. Rebecca Hay Rose, 71, had left the home of her son, David S. Hay, a prominent resident of New Rochelle, had married John R. Rose, 72, although he was a complete stranger to her, Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser today directed that the marriage be annulled upon the ground that Mrs. Rose was insane at the time of the ceremony. The application for annulment was made by Hay, manager of a shoe company in Manhattan, who testified that his mother was married without previous notice at the home of a Mrs. Brooks at Stonypoint on May 20.

Hay said that the day after the marriage his mother returned to his home saying she had only a faint recollection of the ceremony. Rose, the aged groom, was not in court, but his attorney said Rose didn't care whether the marriage was annulled.

Mrs. Rose has five children, three of whom testified that their mother was irrational. Among some of the eccentricities cited on the part of the aged bride of a few months were locking herself in her room all day long, having to be coaxed to eat her meals, taking many baths, sometimes two or more nightly, and saving up enough gowns to last her forty years. Dr. Micheal Osnato, a neurologist of 22 West Seventieth street, Manhattan, testified that Mrs. Rose was suffering from senility.

Mrs. Rose told Justice Morschauser she had never seen Rose until he was introduced to her by a Mrs. Brooks, who said to her, "You ought to marry this man."

"Did he have a collar on when you married him-" the Justice asked.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Rose. "I think they dressed him up for the occasion. He looked good at night, but he didn't look so good the next day. I guess he thought my children had a lot of money."

Counsel for the heirs of Mrs. Rose said that Rose was uneducated and far below Mrs. Rose's social level.

An Ancient Dress.

"Does your wife complain when her clothes are out of style."

"Not always," replied Mr. Meekton. "She went to a costume ball last winter and insisted, regardless of expense, in dressing like Queen Elizabeth."—Washington Star.

WILL THE BRITISH-SINN FEIN PEACE PARLEY TURN OUT A "BULL-IN-THE-CHINA SHOP" AFFAIR?



DOGHILL PARAGRAFS
By GEORGE BINGHAM.



The manager of the Tickville Cafe has decided not to run his fan any more as it makes the flies so restless.

Clab Hancock, who has been going around with his shoe strings full of knots for the past week, decided not to put it off any longer and went and purchased an entire new pair of strings this morning, and now feels like a new man.

The man who runs the store in the Calf Ribs neighborhood has let his stock run down right low so that the rats will leave.

Who's Who

MORTIMER E. COOLEY

Just as he is ending forty years of service at the University of Michigan, broken only by distinguished service in the Spanish-American war, Dean Mortimer Elwyn Cooley has been chosen by the organized engineers of America to take up the task laid down by Herbert Hoover. In announcing Mr. Cooley's election as president of the American engineering council of the Federated American Engineering Societies the executive board of the council outlined an extensive program of public service embracing social, political, economical and technical problems.

Dean Cooley was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1855, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1878. He was ordered to the U. S. S. Quinnehaug for a cruise in the Mediterranean. After fifteen months' service on her he returned to the U. S. S. Alliance. After six months of service with the bureau of steam engineering he was detailed to the University of Michigan, and thus began his connection of forty years with the university. Ending his detail of four years, he was ordered to the Pacific station, but at the request of the regents he resigned from the navy to accept the chair of mechanical engineering at the university in 1885.

During the Spanish war he served as chief engineer of the Yosemite, a converted Morgan liner, manned by Michigan state naval militia. The Yosemite acted as convoy and did blockade duty off Santiago, San Juan and the Jamaican coast.

Mr. Cooley was attached to the League Island navy yard for ten months following the war. He returned to the university in 1899. In 1906 he was a member of the tractior valuation committee, Chicago; in 1907 appraised Michigan telephone properties; in charge of appraisal of hydro and steam-electric properties and railroads for the Michigan railroad commission since 1910. The total value of the property with which he has been concerned in appraising is about a billion and a half.

Since 1906 he has investigated public ultilities in Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, New York and several other cities. From 1907 to 1912 he acted as chairman of the block signal and train control board, interstate commerce commission.

"O. D." PILLS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR VETS AT MEETING

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16.—"Sick call" is provided for in the preparations for the big convention of the American Legion here the last of this month.

It will be a heavy task to look after the ailments and indispositions of a crowd of 100,000. Some of them are sure to be sick. Army precision and the statistical bent has discuosed that of a given number of men, two per cent will "complain" each day.

First aid stations will be established in convenient places downtown where visitors overcome with aches or pains can seek relief. The physician in charge of the health committee promises to have a large supply of the old army cure-alls and will distribute them with a free hand, the same being olive drab pills of a detestable flavor. Injured persons also will be taken to the first aid stations where ambulances will be ready to remove grave cases to the hospitals.

In Japan the crysanthemum is regarded as the queen of flowers, being the imperial crest, but the cherry blossom is revered as the national flower, representing the people.

Greek and Roman doors invariably open outwards. A person passing out of a house is, therefore, obliged to knock on the door before opening it to avoid a collision with a passerby.

Two pugent thoughts from far-off India.

THIMBLE THEATER — BY SEGAR



RATES AND REGULATIONS
For Local Classified Advertising
in
THE RECORD NEWS
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS
ONE CENT PER WORD

4 TIMES, COST OF 3
7 TIMES, COST OF 5

No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents for the first insertion. The above rate applies to both Daily and Sunday issues.

No advertisement accepted on a "till forbid" order; a specified number of insertions must be given.

Notice to discontinue advertisements must be made in writing, otherwise we will not be responsible.

We reserve the right to place all classified advertisements under their proper classifications and to reject unclean or objectionable copy.

Advertisements will be charged to established firms having regular accounts only.

All ads for publication on week days must be in the Record News office before 6 p. m. of previous evening. For Sunday issue 8 p. m. Saturday.

TELEPHONE YOUR ADS TO 4381

1—ANNOUNCEMENTS

MISS DURHAM having changed the location of her school to 18th and Broad streets, can take a few more first grade pupils. Phone 2770.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Mrs. Birdie Bell, formerly of Dallas, wishes to announce the opening of the ELEVENTH FLOOR BEAUTY PARLOR located on the eleventh floor of the American National Bank building. Hair dressing, facials, and scalp treatments a specialty. Courtesy and efficiency assured. For appointments call 3117.

WHEN buying poultry, remember they are much better and cleaner if insides are removed after dressing. We draw them as soon as dressed at RED FRONT MEAT MARKET
Doak and Doak. Phone 5072

LET US do your crating and packing, old furniture taken in exchange. Eckert Furniture Co., Phone 3314, 807 10th street.

TEXAS DETECTIVE & ADJUSTMENT AGENCY—Detective service, collections and adjustments. 606 American National Bank Building. Telephone 5025.

2—LOST AND FOUND

LOST—One Collie colored Shepherd dog. Phone 3360 and get reward.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN From 1405 Austin street early Friday morning, two Pointer bird dogs, one 8 years old, brown on both sides of head, body white ticked, name Cash; one 14-months-old, brown both sides of head, body white, brown spot on left side, name Bruce. Reward for information which will lead to recovery of same, or if stolen will pay $100 reward for arrest and conviction of thief. H. W. Dempsey.

LITTLE SPORTING GOODS CO. 622 Seventh Street. Phone 5388.

LOST—Church membership through neglect. Have you? Can you afford it? Find happiness and contentment at the Revival Meetings being held at the First Christian church, Tenth and Travis streets. J. Lem Keevil, Minister.

STRAYED from my place 1 1-2 miles east of town on the Petrolia road, a 2-year-old red Jersey cow with black face and sawed-off horns about 0.3 and one-half inches long. Phone, Backus, 4381.

WILL PARTIES who stole bull dog from 1113 Monroe return dog at once, party was seen and will be arrested if not returned.

3—SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR SALE—Barbecue, hot home made chili and hot tamales. We specialize on these cooked foods during fall and winter months. The Sweet Shop, Grace and 13th. "Let us cook for you."

FRESH Oysters at the Red Front Meat Market. Doak and Doak, 708 Indiana.

CARPENTER work wanted. Fences, garages, sleeping porches, cabinets; screen, lattice; repair work a specialty. No job too big or too small. J. B. Ferrell, phone 2250, 705 Bluff street.

HIGH CLASS Shoe Repairing while you wait; ladies shoes a specialty, 15 years experience; satisfaction guaranteed. Successor to Just Wright Shoe Shop.
HENRY SNODGRASS
615 7th Street.

IF IT'S first-class carpenter work you wish done, don't look any farther. We do all kinds, and at a reasonable price. Floor scraping a specialty. Phone 5579.

MASKAT TEMPLE—Shrine patrol will meet every Monday evening at 7:30 at Shrine hall. Call Field. Horace Robbins, captain.

MATTRESSES RENOVATED—Have your mattresses made new. We will bring samples of ticking to your home. Call for and deliver same day. Bell Mattress Co. Phone 2412.

MOORE PLUMBING CO., Phone 6300. 910 Sixth street.

DRAKE TRANSFER AND STORAGE—Phone 5735; residence phone 3650. Heavy hauling of all kinds. We also raise, move and underpin houses, any time, or place. When you want your work done right, call on us at 608 Ohio Ave. Shelby Drake or A. Drake.

FRESH FISH every Thursday and Friday at the Red Front Meat Market. 708 Ind.
DOAK & DOAK

3—SPECIAL NOTICES

MATTRESSES RENOVATED—We do all kinds of mattress work; will bring samples of ticking to your home and return mattress same day. Patton Mattress Co. Phone 2930.

PRACTICAL house moving, raising and leveling. Jack Humphrey. Phone 5994.

FOR PLUMBING Phone 3644.
David Black

4—AUTOMOBILES & SUPPLIES

GOOD VALUES IN USED CARS.

Dodge Brothers Touring	$400
Maxwell Touring	$250
Dodge Brothers Sedan	$550
Dodge Brothers Touring	$400
Dodge Brothers Touring	$450
Ford Tool Pusher	$200
Dodge Brothers Touring	$700
Ford Touring	$175
Dodge Brothers Roadster	$450

McFALL BROTHERS
819 Ohio Avenue.

FOR SALE
PACKARD SIX ROADSTER
absolutely good as new in every respect. Driven only enough to limber up the car. Cost $3,440.00. Will sell for $1,900.00.

CADILLAC ROADSTER
Model 57. Westinghouse Shock Absorbers; seat covered; been driven only 2,800 miles; cost $4,850.00; will sell for $3,000.00. Guarantee that this car is just as good in every respect as bran new car, except paint is not quite so bright. Cars can be seen at Lloyd Weaver's Garage.
W. J. GRISHAM

REAL SNAPS
Two Dodge touring; two Dodge roadsters; three Ford roadsters; two Buick Sixes and others; surprisingly cheap. Meyer, 1005 Lamar.

LET US SELL YOUR CAR—NO STORAGE CHARGES
Used car bargains, 1920 7 passenger Studebaker, $900; 1920 Cleveland Roadster, $400; Buick E-45 5-passenger, $300.
SURETY MOTOR EXCHANGE
Phone 4219. 822 Ohio Ave.

1920 BUICK TOURING completely overhauled with our guarantee, $850. Dixon Motor Co., 806 Scott Ave.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE
TO BUY USED 1920-R MODELS
HUPMOBILES.
1 Hupmobile Roadster, 2650.
1 Hupmobile Touring, $550.
Guaranteed mechanically perfect.
Eckman & Von Allmen,
HUPMOBILE DEALERS
Phone 5828. 909 Ohio Avenue

SOME THINGS WE DO BETTER FOR LESS MONEY
Welding.
Brazing.
Soldering.
Carbon Burning.
Brake Lining.
Motor Repairing.
COMBS WELDING & AUTO SHOP
Phone 4233. 604 Ohio Avenue

READ THIS ONE
34x4 Empire Tires, fresh stock, at $17.00. Used tires bought and sold. An experienced vulcanizer wanted.
AUTO TIRE EXCHANGE
611 Tenth street, between Ohio and Indiana.

COLUMBIA Sport, 1920 model Ford touring; must sell; many other bargains. Bankers Auto Exchange, 612 Indiana. Phone 6818.

AUTOMOBILE storage, gasoline and oil; general repairing. Open day and night.
COCHRAN MOTOR COMPANY.
808 Lamar. Phone 2442.

1919 BUICK ROADSTER—Completely overhauled. A-1 shape. $750. Dixon Motor Co., 806 Scott Ave.

LET US SELL your car. No storage charges.
DEAN'S MOTOR MARKET
Now at our new location, 706 Tenth street. Between Indiana and Scott.

GENERAL repairing, all work guaranteed; can call for and deliver; service from 6:00 a. m., to 12:00 midnight. Phone 2366, Charlie Ellis and Walter Pointer, 611 12th street.

IF YOU WANT to sell your car, see us. All makes and kinds, open day and night. Bankers Auto Exchange, 612-14 Indiana. Phone 6818.

BUY YOUR AUTO PARTS
from the
TEXAS AUTO WRECKERS
and save one-half
9th and Austin. Phone 3672

1920 BUICK ROADSTER—New rubber and paint, A-1 shape with our guarantee, $825. Dixon Motor Co., 806 Scott Ave.

FIRESTONE TIRES and Philadelphia Batteries on partial payments.
SOUTHERN TIRE & VULC. CO.,
Phone 4328 815 10th Street.

FINE AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Let us tell you what it takes to put your car in serviceable and economical condition. No charge for diagnosis.
NORTON'S AUTO SHOP.
Phone 6859. 909 Lamar

DO YOU appreciate high class work? That's the kind we do. You should be one of our pleased customers. High class automobile repairing. Reasonable charge.
NORTON'S AUTO SHOP.
Phone 6859. 909 Lamar

6—HELP WANTED — FEMALE

WANTED — Unencumbered, middle age, white woman, as general housekeeper for family of two. Box 91.

10—SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HONEST colored boy wants work as porter; millinery, dry goods, drug store, hotel or anywhere; not afraid of work. Phone 3293. Ask for Foster.

WANTED—Boy 14 wants work of any kind after school and Saturdays. Must have work. H., care Record News.

12—DRESSMAKING

SEWING of all kinds; coat lining $2.00; one piece dresses $1.50. 1634 McGregor.

12—DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Three years tayloring experience. Coat lining, $2.50, all work guaranteed. 503 Lamar. Phone 6455.

HEMSTITCHING—10c per yard, 1109 Austin. Phone 3871.

HEMSTITCHING 1310 17th. Phone 2011.

RE-OPEN my dressmaking shop; let me figure your fall sewing now at 903 Austin. Phone 3796. Mrs. Mitchell.

PLAIN and fancy dressmaking, special prices on children's clothes. Coats relined $2.00. 1314 16th. Phone 5277

DRESSMAKING at 2114 9th. Phone 5836.

13—PERSONAL

CHRISTIAN MATERNITY HOME for married women and fallen girls with motherly care and best of doctors and best of nursing. Babies placed in Christian homes if desired. Terms reasonable. For information send self addressed and stamped envelope. Mrs. Bell Collins, 1514 Gould Avenue. North Fort Worth, Texas.

14—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—A number 24, 25 or 26 Star rig in good condition, with tools. We have a business paying over $60 net each week that we will trade. Box 95, care Record News.

FOR SALE—Bakery doing good business with no opposition. Address Box 91, care Record News.

LEASE FOR SALE on suburban store; will sell lease on building, or least stock and fixtures. Phone 5344.

FOR SALE—Confectionery and cigar store, netting $400 per month. Price $1,500 cash. No trades. Don't apply unless you have the money. 721 Ohio.

FOR SALE at a bargain—One-half interest in automobile service station. 903 Lamar. Phone 6421. F. S. Rigsby.

15—FINANCIAL

NOTES bought and sold. J. Willie Talbert, 220 American Natl. Bank Bldg.

NEED $50? If so see Harvey, 408 Morgan Bldg.

17—ROOM AND BOARD

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished bedroom, with board, 1507 13th. Phone 6372.

BOARD and room or room without board. 612 Burnett. Phone 2371.

ROOM and board. Excellent home cooking. Phone 3879. 904 Scott.

18—HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished house or apartment, between Lamar and Twenty hundred block and Eighth and Sixteenth. Reasonable. Mrs. Lily Rogers. General Delivery.

WANTED—A bed room and sitting room close in, by couple; references. Address Box 70, care Record News.

20—ROOMS FOR RENT—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Nice large bed-room, modern, with two single beds, walking distance, $10 each. Phone 2508, 1506 Travis.

FOR RENT—Front upstairs bed room adjoining modern bath and garage. 1619 9th St.

FURNISHED front room; modern, adjoining bath, for one or two people. Walking distance; also street car. 1208 Broad. Phone 6140.

FOR RENT—Modern furnished bed rooms, with hot and cold baths, at reasonable rates, close in. Rosedale Rooms, 810 Austin. Phone 2324.

FOR RENT—Bedroom, 1307 11th. Phone 2304.

FOR RENT—Extra nice room with private bath, 706 Travis. Phone 2843.

FOR RENT—Two nice bedrooms, board if desired. Call 6576.

FOR RENT—Nice front room connecting bath, to gentlemen only. Private home. Phone 5138. 1608 12th street.

NICE big bedroom, southeast exposure. Gentlemen preferred. 600 Scott. Phone 5874.

DESIRABLE front bed-rooms, walking distance on car line to gentlemen only. Phone 5840. 1517 9th street.

COOL and splendidly furnished rooms; all rooms equipped with ventilated doors and electric fans; rooms $10 per week or $40 per month. New Wood Hotel, 909 1-2 Scott.

21—ROOMS FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED

FOR RENT—Unfurnished apartment in modern duplex house. 1007 Austin. Call Sunday.

22—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FOR RENT—Three furnished light housekeeping rooms. 1305 11th.



22—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FOR RENT—One and two furnished light housekeeping rooms, close in. 1011 7th.

FOR RENT—Two light housekeeping rooms. 1303 Lamar. Phone 6709.

23—HOUSES AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT

RENTS! RENTS! RENTS!
Five room modern Huff avenue home $65.00.
Five room modern on Eleventh, $75.
Completely furnished five-room, modern just off Huff Avenue on Marshall, $80.00.
Furnished apartment, $50.00.
Unfurnished apartment, $40.00.
Two-room house on Collins, $16.00.
HELGERSON BROS.
Real Estate and Rentals
Basement City National Bank
Phone 2373 Residence 2476

kitchenette, rear 1206 Scott, furnished or unfurnished; newly papered and painted; has gas and light; nice clean place for one or two men or man and wife who wish to economize.

FOR RENT—Three room furnished apartment. 1516 13th. Phone 6887.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished apartment in business district, 3 rooms with bath. Rate $40 per month. Phone W. M. Hoigler 4346.

FOR RENT—Furnished 5 room house with garage, on pavement, Collins street. $75 per month. Phone 6794.

NEW MELBA
Newly furnished housekeeping apartments, modern; children welcome. 705 Bluff.

I CAN RENT your residence furnished or unfurnished. J. W. Ferguson, real estate and rentals. Entrance American National Bank building. Phone 2378; residence 2812.

FOR RENT—Three urnished light housekeeping rooms, east side of house, private entrance, front and back. Phone 5094, 1507 Tenth street.

FOR RENT—Three-room apartment, completely furnished. Phone 6515.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, breakfast room; also phone and bath; in new home; rent reasonable; gas, water and lights paid; 2105 Avenue B.

LET US MOVE, crate, ship or store your household goods. Our fee is small. Satisfaction guaranteed.
BROWN'S TRANSFER
Phone 2286 305 7th Street

NICELY UNFURNISHED APARTMENT
Three rooms, private entrance, built-in features. Also garage. Call 3222-R. 2206 8th St.

FOR RENT—Three-room apartment, in new duplex house, 1909 Eighth street. Phone 2875.

25—BUSINESS LOCATIONS—FOR RENT

ROOM for rent, 12 by 24 feet; suitable for cleaning and pressing, fruit stand or cigar shop. 808 1-2 Lamar.

FOR RENT—Extra good location for any kind of business, everything convenient. 724 Ohio Ave.

FOR RENT—First floor space for business purpose.
ARGONNE HOTEL
Corner Indiana and 10th street. City

STORE building for rent or for sale. 904 5th.

26—FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Garage, 1711 Collins street. Phone 6470. Mrs. J. C. Capron.

28—POULTRY, EGGS & SUPPLIES

POULTRY — Fresh dressed and drawn. Do not buy fryers that are not drawn for two days; buy them fresh, dressed and drawn every day at the
RED FRONT MEAT MARKET
Doak and Doak, Props. Phone 5072.

29—WANTED TO BUY—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY
Your second hand furniture and stoves. Phone 6011 and our buyer will call at your convenience.
STAR FURNITURE CO.

30—FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Smith-Premier Typewriter in first class condition, $50. Call at 803 Ind. Ave.

OUR WALL Paper store room is full of new patterns, at about one-half regular price. It will pay you to see us before buying.
THREADGILL-WILHITE CO.
619 Ohio.

FOR SALE—Winchester pump shotgun. Call 4381.

31—FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS

FOR SALE—Nice large bath tub and kitchen sink. 2113 10th. Phone 6481.

WE ALLOW you the highest price for your used furniture when you exchange it for new.
PATTON FURNITURE CO.
712 Seventh. Phone 6660

31—FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS

BOLDING & LUNN, 811 Scott, has a big stock of good second hand furniture for sale at bargain prices. Phone 5510.

SELL US your secondhand furniture, we pay you highest cash price obtainable.
MICK'S FURNITURE CO.,
Phone 5528 908 Indiana.

WE WILL PAY YOU MORE for your second hand furniture. Phone us.
STAR FURNITURE CO.

FURNITURE—If you will consider workmanship and price on your repairing, finishing, upholstering crating and packing, phone 6314, Ehlert Furniture Co., 807 10th.

WE BUY, sell and exchange. Trade us what you have that you don't need for what we have that you do need and save money. Exchange Furniture Company, O. L. Ross, proprietor Phone 6002. 619 Indiana.

32—MISCELLANEOUS

DILL PICKLES at Doak's Meat Market, 708 Indiana.

33—MACHINERY AND TOOLS

I BUY and sell all kinds of oil well supplies and second-hand machinery. Six inch tool joint, big thread for sale at low price. Texas Iron & Metal Co., 205 Mississippi, between Cotton Oil Mill and Lone Star Tool Co. Phone 6800. Mail address, box 286.

34—OIL—GAS—MINERAL

WANTED—A number 24, 25 or 26 Star rig in good condition with tools; we have a business paying over $60 net each week that we will trade. Box 95, care Record News.

WANTED—200 to 500 barrels production; will pay market price and all cash from owners only.
VAUGHN T. JONES
905-7 American National Bank Bldg.
Phone 6459.

FOR SALE—25 acres, 100 barrels daily production for $200 per barrel. C. A. Parker, 419 American National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—One-half or one-fourth of royalty on 132 1-2 acres or 265 acres eight miles east of Breckenridge surrounded with production; no dry holes near. See C. D. Wolfe, 1914 Kemp Blvd., or Phone 3027.

LIFE IS UNCERTAIN
BUT settled, shallow production is SURE and CERTAIN. Invest now before oil goes HIGHER. Buy at rock bottom prices, insuring a lasting income and EDUCATE your CHILDREN. They deserve a safe investment as added protection. Take notice, 50 acres, 5 wells pumping from 3 sands in fact many excellent buys. Get in NOW.
C. A. PARKER
419 American National

HYDRAULIC JACKS for rent—Either 30 or 100 ton adjustable; with spider and slips for all size pipe. PHONE 55, BURKBURNETT, TEX
Henry M. Ray & Son
112 W. Main St.

CENTRAL STOCK EXCHANGE
Oil Stocks and Bonds. Quotations on request. 302 Morgan Building, Wichita Falls, Texas. Telephone 2830.

40—REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—By owner, a No. 1 modern home, 6 rooms and sleeping porch, hardwood floors, two pairs French doors; built-in features, garage and servants house. One block off pavement. Price $5,000; $2,000 cash. Phone 6339.

FOR SALE—Five room house, corner lot by owner. 1319 Sixteenth Street. Phone 5713.

THE TIME to buy an article is when the seller needs the money. We are selling a few listings of this nature and have others yet to sell. We will appreciate the prospective buyer investigating our listings. Norwood Realty Co., Room 1, McClurkan Bldg. Phone 2286.

44—LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The County Auditor of Wichita County will receive sealed bids until 10 o'clock a. m., November 14th, 1921, for the construction of 1600 feet concrete road on the Park-Holliday road, beginning at Alameda Street in the City of Iowa Park and extending south to the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad track. Usual rights reserved. Plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Engineer.
W. W. MURPHY.
County Auditor.

The Exchange National Bank, located at Wichita Falls, in the state of Texas, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
F. L. JENNINGS, Cashier.
Dated Aug. 30th, 1921

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF WICHITA
SHERIFF'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable 78th District Court of Wichita County, Texas, by the Clerk of said Court on the 8th day of Oct. 1921, in the case of the Farmers State Bank of Burkburnett vs. W. H. Anchor, D. H. Milton, No. 10,119, on the Docket of said Court on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 6th day of Sept. 1921, in favor of said Farmers State Bank of Burkburnett and against the said W. H. Anchor and D. H. Milton for the sum of One Thousand One Hundred Eighty-five Dollars Fifty Cents ($1,185.50) with interest thereon, from the 6th day of Sept. 1921, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and costs of suit, with a foreclosure of an attachment lien on the following described property situated in Wichita County, Texas, to-wit:

All of the undivided interest of said defendant in and oil and gas lease on Lots 1 and 2, in Block No. 1, of the townsite of Burkburnett, Texas, and all oil and gas wells situated thereon.

And also all of the undivided interest of said defendant in an oil and gas lease in and to the South 80 acres of Block 20, Cowherd Bros., subdivision of M. Bailey and Douthitt Survey, lands located on Buffalo Creek.

As said additional lien existed on the 10th day of February 1921, and levied upon as the property of W. H. Anchor and that, on the 1st Tuesday in Nov. 1921, same being the 1st day of November 1921, at the Courthouse door of Wichita County, Texas, in the town of Wichita Falls, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., I will offer for sale and sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said W. H. Anchor in and to said above described property.

WITNESS MY HAND this the 8th day of Oct. A. D. 1921.
FRED K. SMITH, Sheriff of Wichita County, Texas.
By H. C. DAKAN, Deputy.

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF WICHITA
SHERIFF'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable 78th District Court of Wichita County, Texas, by the Clerk of said Court, on the 8th day of Oct., 1921, in the case of Wichita State Bank & Trust Company, Wichita Falls vs. J. E. Bond and J. T. Shaw, No. 11,371, on the Docket of said Court on a judgment rendered on said 6th day of Sept., 1921, in favor of said Wichita State Bank & Trust Company and against the said J. E. Bond and J. T. Shaw for the sum of Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Seven Dollars Fifty Cents ($6,737.50), with interest thereon, from the 6th day of Sept., 1921, at the rate of 10 per cen per annum and costs of suit, with a foreclosure of Deed of Trust Lein on the following described property situated in Wichita County, Texas:

The West one-half of Lot 6, and the East one-half of Lot 7, of the Joline Resurvey of the South one-half of Lot 1, in Block 4, of the Bellevue Addition to the City of Wichita Falls, Texas.

As said Deed of Trust Lein existed on the 24th day of Nov., 1920, and levied upon as the property of J. E. Bond and that on the 1st Tuesday in Nov., 1921, same being the 1st day of Nov., 1921, at the Court House door of Wichita County, Texas, in the City of Wichita Falls between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., I will offer for sale and sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said J. E. Bond in and to the above described property.

WITNESS MY HAND this the 8th day of Oct. A. D. 1921.
FRED K. SMITH, Sheriff, Wichita County, Texas.
By H. C. DAKAN, Deputy.

"REDS" WERE FOILED BY DAN CUPID

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—How love triumphed over cruelty and intrigue in Red Russia was revealed recently when the T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru arrived with G. R. Hurlbutt and the bride he won near Vladivostok by saving her and her two brothers from death at the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Both Hurlbutt and his wife were reticent concerning their romance, but other passengers on the Tenyo who learned the details while on the voyage told of the thrilling adventure through which the couple had passed.

Hurlbutt was for four years a Y. M. C. A. secretary serving in the land of the former czars. He was ordered out of Archangel by the United States government when conditions there menaced Americans. He went to Vladivostok. There he met Miss Lydia Varsarof. She had visited in San Francisco three years before, but went back to Russia to serve with the Red Cross.

Miss Varsarof and her two brothers near Vladivostok were ordered under surveillance by the Bolsheviki as aristocrats under the old regime who were plotting for the overthrow of the revolutionary government. Such an accusation, according to the Tenyo's passengers who were in the bolshevist zone of influence, usually is equivalent to conviction. After a short surveillance the victims are seized, formally accused and put to death.

Hurlbutt was arrested early in his visit to Vladivostok by the Japanese. He obtained his release through his credentials and treated the error good naturedly. He came into high favor with influential officials. Through them he brought pressure to bear in Miss Varsarof's behalf. She was released and she and Hurlbutt were married at Vladivostok. Claiming the protection of American citizenship for his wife, Hurlbutt extricated her from difficulties and they left for America. Her brothers were spared, but Hurlbutt has been informed one of them has since been cast into prison.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt will go to New York, where he will sever his connection with the Y. M. C. A. After a visit to his home in Mobile, Ala., he plans to return to Russia.

BRANCH FOR OAKLAND.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 15.—Arrangements have been completed by the state motor vehicle department for establishment of a branch office in Oakland.

The Oakland office will be separate from the San Francisco branch and will be opened in time for the 1922 registration rush. A building suitable for the department will be erected on a site to be selected soon.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE HAS METEORIC CHURCH CAREER

By Associated Press.

TAMPA, Florida, Oct. 16.—Ten years a priest, all of them in Florida, and seven years the bishop of this diocese, proceeded by four years in the Propaganda University at Rome, comprise the meteoric career of the young Archbishop of Baltimore, who will ascend the throne long graced by the great Gibbons, on November 30. Tomorrow Archbishop Curley will celebrate his 42nd birthday.

Michael Joseph Curley was born in Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland, October 12, 1879, one of ten children and a happy boyhood included among his playmates the celebrated tenor John McCormack. Devoted to his ambition to become a churchman—first determination upon, he says, at the age of ten—the new archbishop's career may be said to have begun at sixteen when he rode for the first time on a train, his first trip away from home carrying him to Limerick to the College of Mungret in 1895. From then on his rise has been steady.

His early home life and success in school perhaps may have predicated a more than ordinary career for the prelate-to-be. His parents were fairly comfortable farmers. The River Shannon flowed through his father's holdings and at times flooded them.

His early education was received in the intermediate schools of his native town. He attended a school conducted by the Marist brothers, a French, teaching congregation, and had an unusual opportunity with them to follow a classical course. He was studying the dead languages of Caesar and Cicero as well as the living fiery languages of Clemenceau and Viviani when he was but nine years old. At twelve he had been awarded a first grade certificate in elementary chemistry, physiography and mathematics by the science and art board of South Kensington, London, which board had an examining center in Athlone.

Going to Limerick at sixteen, he pursued the course outlined by the Royal Irish University and in 1900 with high honors recorded throughout his college course, he was given his degree in mental and moral science. His course included classics, logic, metaphysics, ethics, natural theology, physchology, and history of philosophy.

With his ambition for priesthood before him, he realized that there were other fields where a young churchman might be more needed than in Ireland. "While I loved the old land," as he puts it, "and its warm-hearted people, I longed to consecrate my life to the service of God and my fellow men, in some part of the world where Catholics were less fortunately situated from the religious standpoint than in Ireland." He applied for a post and gladly accepted an assignment to the mission of Florida, and by order of the late Bishop Moore of St. Augustine, went to Rome to study sacred science in preparation for his priestly work in the Land of Flowers.

He entered the Propaganda University at Rome in 1900, where he had an opportunity of meeting and mingling with students from every part of the world. Forty-five languages or dialects were spoken in the university. He was given full marks in almost every examination. In 1901 he received the bachelor of divinity degree, and in 1903 the degree of licentiate of sacred theology. He was awarded medals in Christian archeology, liturgy, fundamental theology, dogmatic theology and Scripture.

In the fall of 1903 he suffered a severe attack of neurasthenia of the brain, induced by his heavy work and was forbidden by his doctor and his bishop to present himself for further degrees. He relaxed his zeal in his studies, rested several months and then continued. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Parocchi March 19, 1904 in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. During the greater part of his stay in Rome the rector of the university was then Monsignor (later Cardinal) Commassei.

"I always look back on my days in Rome as the happiest of my life," the archbishop told the Associated Press man. "Rome with its memories, sacred and profane; Rome, the gathering place of, it would seem, the world; Rome, consecrated by the bloods of Saints Peter and Paul; that Rome, guarded by the scenic Alban hills will never be forgotten."

More than once during his stay he had the privilege of an audience with the then Pope Leo VIII and his sainted successor, now Pope Pius X.

On June 29, 1904, the young priest bid adieu to the Eternal City and the early days of July found him at home in Athlone after an absence of four years from his parents. He sailed November 3 from Queenstown for New York, planting his foot first on American soil November 9. He reported to his bishop, the late Bishop Kenny at St. Augustine on the eve of Thanksgiving.

His first charge was St. Peter's parish, DeLand. With the exception of eleven months of the year 1905 spent as secretary to the bishop and chancellor of the diocese, all of the then Father Curley's years as a priest were spent in DeLand. While pastor at DeLand he had charge of all the missions from New Smyrna to Fort Pierce and his missionary work kept him on the road almost constantly. There were very few people along that 150 miles of then almost barren coast, who did not know the young priest in those days. He built a new church and rectory at DeLand, enlarged the church and built a small rectory in New Smyrna; gave Fort Pierce its first Catholic church and through it maintained the most friendly and cordial relations with his protestant neighbors. In fact the new archbishop of Baltimore has always been proud of the fact that "my protestant friends outnumber my Catholic friends ten to one."

The then priest became an American citizen as soon as the law allowed, swearing allegiance to the American republic with "all the more eagerness, since I never owed allegiance to any other government."

Bishop Kenny died in October 1913, and on April 3, 1914, Pope Pius X named the young priest as Bishop of St. Augustine. He was then just ten years a priest, and thirty-four years and six months old—one of the youngest men who had ever held so important a post in the church. He was consecrated in the old Cathedral of St. Augustine June 30, by Bishop Kelley of Savannah.

The seven years of his episcopate have been busy ones. He has caused to be erected at least thirty-five new churches.

Just a few weeks ago he was enthusiastic in his great work. "All over the state there is a steady stream of converts coming into the fold. There never was a finer spirit among the Catholic people since the day when the intrepid Pedro Menendez kneeled at the first mass offered on the site of St. Augustine. Twenty years from now will see the diocese of Florida one of the finest in the Southland."

His creed as he summed it up in a recent conversation is just three words—"God and country," and he boasts of his pride in his citizenship in the America of today.

THIS BOY'S PARENTS THINK HE WILL BE BIG MAN SOME DAY

VIRGELLE, Mont., Oct. 16.—Harry Kimble, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kimble, of Virgelle, four years and eleven months old, is four feet one and one-half inches tall and weighs seventy-six pounds. And he gives every indication of continuing to grow just as rapidly. If he grows during the next four years and eleven months as rapidly as he has during the past four years and eleven months he will be a real "Jack the Giant Killer."

At birth he weighed ten pounds and was twenty-two inches tall. In the four years and eleven months he has gained 27.5 inches in height and sixty-six pounds, which is an average gain of .56 inches per month in height and 1.35 pounds in weight.

At that rate during the next four years and eleven months he would gain 27.44 inches and 66.15 pounds, and at nine years and ten months would be 76.94 inches, or 6 feet 2.94 inches tall and would weigh 142.15 pounds.

The boy is well proportioned and very active, and his mother complains that his father is doing all he can to train him to be a prizefighter.

Boy, page Jack Dempsey.

He may need to defend his title.

TROUBLE DOUBLING UP ON THE FATHER OF THIRTY CHILDREN

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—A. B. Burgress, a negro employed by the Atlantic Coast Line railway, probaly has the largest family in Georgia. He is the father of thirty-two children and has had three wives. Twenty-six of the children are living. He has been blessed with seven sets of twins and two sets of triplets.

When the last set of twins were born Burgess and his wife had run out of names for them, and they went nameless until they selected their own names when they entered public school.

Burgess shied at selecting names when he found that among his progeny he had been "doubling up," having two "Willies" and two "Sallies" in his flock.

IRISH PLAINTIFF IS KIDNAPPED ON DAY BEFORE TRIAL

By Associated Press.

BELFAST, Oct. 16.—Patrick Shields, a farmer in Castleberg, county Tyrone, was seized by four armed men last week during the night prior to the hearing in a civil action in which he was plaintiff. He was carried off blindfolded, detained for several days and then liberated. It is alleged he had refused to submit his cause for action to a republican court, desiring to have the case tried before the regularly established courts.

It is alleged that there has been several other such kidnapings.

HOUSE HUNTING NOW VOGUE IN WASHINGTON

Arms Conference Casting Its Shadow Before as Indicated by Serious Housing Problem.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Washington society is "righting" itself these early autumn days, not only in the matter of homes for the season, but in the matter of official functions. Mrs. Harding thoughtfully arranged the dates for the White House affairs early and announced them, so that official hostesses could settle their official dates and then reach the matter of personal entertainments.

The matter of housing this year is almost as serious as it was in 1917-18. The demand still far exceeds the supply.

The coming allied conference is casting its shadow before in the more crowded hotels, the scores of strangers already seen in the streets and public places and the prepartions one hears on all sides.

Preliminary calling is sandwiched between house hunting or house cleaning. The formal official calling will be begun the middle of this month. Mrs. Harding again is receiving calls by appointment.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall accompanied the former Vice President to Washington. They are visiting an old friend, Associate Justice McReynolds, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Small dinners have been given in their honor, all personal ones, and Mrs. Marshall has been entertained constantly at luncheon.

"Senate Ladies" Meet.

The first meeting and luncheons of the wives or hostesses of Senators, known as the "Senate Ladies' club," took place Tuesday. It was a momentous occasion with Mrs. Coolidge, the President, and Mrs. Marshall, the former President and founder, both present. The day had additional significance for Mrs. Coolidge for it was the sixteenth anniversary of her marriage.

Mrs. Marshall will meet with the "Senate ladies" again next Tuesday.

Women's club work had a vigorous beginning this fall, and is growing to be more and more a factor in all features of life. The Women's city club has mapped out a season of lectures, recitals, classes of civic study, citizenship education, French and Italian art, and luncheons and dinners.

The Association of University Women still is in its quarters at 1607 H street, and likely is to be there for several weeks.

The Women's National Foundation cheerfully goes on dining, lunching and teaing, reaching out for new members and sending its officers out on "speaking" tours in drives for new members. This organization now is housed in the most beautiful and pretentious quarters of any woman's club. They have in the grounds of their place the famous old Treaty Tak, known to be at least 600 years old.

The Club of Colonial Dames, the Washington club and the art clubs all are open and making ready for the busy season ahead. The College Woman's club was opened this week.

Thursday Receptions.

Mrs. Harding has chosen Thursday for state functions at the White House, for dinners and receptions throughout the season, with the single exception of New Year's Day reception, which will be conducted Monday.

This will be the first such reception since the Administration of President Taft, as President Wilson abandoned that affair the first year of his regime. The first function will be the Cabinet dinner December 15 and the next will be the reception January 2, then the diplomatic reception January 12.

Thereafter each Thursday evening will be given to either a dinner or a reception until February 23, when the army and navy reception will close the season of state.

No Cabinet dinner dates have been set. The dining of the President and his wife with members of the Cabinet probably will be Tuesday evenings this year, though even that has not been fixed. Nor has the question of the receptions or no receptions Wednesday afternoons among Cabinet hostesses.

These matters will be fixed at the next meeting of the Cabinet ladies with Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, which probably will be next week.

CLIPPER OBLIGES GIRL WHO WANTED HER HAIR BOBBED

BRISTOL, Pa., Oct. 16.—It is alleged that a "Jack-the-Hair-Clipper" stealthily entered the home of Ira Willshire at 521 Maple street, early this morning and cut twelve inches of chestnut tresses from the head of Mr. Wiltshire's daughter, Katherine, aged 16, an attractive, slender brunette. Katherine was the last of the family to go to bed last night, her family says. Her mother is at a loss to understand the clipping of the girl's hair. She cannot imagine why any one would want to do such a thing.

"The family has no enemies," she says.

Katherine is a junior in the Bristol High School.

According to the girl, she went to bed about 11 o'clock and soon was asleep. She says that the first knowledge she had of her hair being clipped was when she awoke this morning at her usual hour. On her pillow lay a bunch of hair. Suddenly she realized that it was her own. Her dark brown hair had reached to her waist and she often wanted to have it bobbed. To that her father and mother always had refused to consent.

"Only the other night," said the mother, "she pleaded with her father, saying: 'Daddy, can't I have my hair bobbed?' Her father told her that she could not live here if she did."

With her sister Eileen, four months old, and a brother, Charles, two years, Katherine occupies the front bedroom on the second floor. All of the other rooms on both floors are occupied, for the Wiltshire family is a large one. The mosquito [illegible] which covers the two front windows of the front room is securely fastened. The netting of one of the windows today shows a large hole, but it does not appear large enough for a person of any size to enter. Directly beneath these windows is the roof of a front porch, on to which it would be asy for a person to climb and thus gain an entrance through either of the windows. Not a thing about the Wiltshire home was disturbed.

Katherine appeared deeply grieved today over the loss of her hair.

"I wouldn't have my hair bobbed now for anything," she said.

FAMOUS STAGE TWINS AWARD PRIZE TO PHILADELPHIA'S OLDEST PAIR



Marion Fairbanks, of the Fairbanks twins, is shown handing the prize to Mrs. E. Berry and her brother, W. Grovell, Philadelphia's oldest twins.

A twin contest was held in Philadelphia recently which brought 128 pairs of twins to a theatrical performance featuring the famous Fairbanks twins. Marion Fairbanks is shown here presenting the prize to the winners, who are 81 years old. They are Mrs. E. Berry and her brother, W. Grovell. Madelaine Fairbanks is looking on at the ceremony.

DISCOMFORT, RATHER THAN VIOLENCE OR SICKNESS, IS TO BE FEARED IN RUSSIA

By Associated Press.

BATUM, Oct. 16.—Entrance into Russia through the Black Sea may be compared to a visit to a dreaded battle front. There's lots of fear of death and destruction but somehow one does not find them. These elements to uneasy sleep seem to lurk always just a little farther along.

The traveller has himself rammed full of vaccines, vaccines against cholera, pest, smallpox and typhoid, is made properly ill in advance, only to find that these diseases are just now out of season. The only thing he needs is quinine, not for himself but for malaria patients about the seaports.

Fear of Russia should not be based on fear of violence, of bodily hurt, so much as to the discomfort of living in a land where social and economic conditions are very hard. Money is hard to earn. Docklaborers at Batum, when they work, they earn 8,000 rubles, or eight cents, per day, and this is the price of two pounds of bread.

After all the stories of revolutions and counter revolutions, the murders and whatnot, one is distinctly surprised to find people going about as usual. There seem to be more people than ever before. One wonders where they come from. They swarm about the cities, the train stations in the country, thick as ants.

General Exodus

Yet rich and poor seem alike engaged in the process of getting out of Russia. Many of the rich have done so. Their old life has been broken up, their social life, their life of educating and rearing families. Their manner of living and thinking doesn't fit in to the new chaos, and they prefer to get to Constantinople—so much so that it has become almost a Russian city—and thence filter through to Europe and there live on charity and their wits. Some manage to retain wrecks of their fortunes, for old Russia was rich beyond the dreams of western Europe. Everybody seems to have had gold and jewels in abundance. Those with property are still slipping away, and without too much difficulty or hindrance from the Soviet.

Only they must use caution. A certain Melikov, the Russian-Armenian owner of the newspaper Horizon, in Tiflis, had his home requisitioned, so he got leave to depart to Constantinople. On the way his baggage was searched, a diary was found telling his inmost reflections about the Bolsheviki and the new order of life, a diary that he possibly was intending to publish. The foolish man was hauled before the "Cheka," the secret police with extraordinary powers, from whose decision there is no recourse, and he was executed.

Landing from one of the various passenger and freight vessels that run weekly in and out of Batum, to and from Constantinople, the traveler finds that the Bolsheviki are not such dreadful people after all. It is far easier than getting to or from ship in Constantinople, where the allies reign.

There are a lot of guards at the gangplank, to steer departing travelers through the customs, but most anyone passes back and forth who wishes. There is first the formality of telling the port control who you are. He is a good-humored, patient, glorified Red guard who knows no language but Russian, and that indifferently, there are so many dialects of Russian. He wears a peaked cap pushed on the back of his head, with its red star and the spade and shovel of labor.

Easy to Land.

The passengers, who have carefully collected all sorts of credentials in Constantinople from Soviet commercial missions, crowd about him, and he takes their names and looks casually at their vises. The Americans, who have only a bit of typewritten paper, a receipt from the United States consul, for their passports, generally have a Soviet letter in addition. The control officer doesn't stamp their papers afresh to show they may land. He merely indicates with a wave of the hand that passengers may debark, and they do, full of surprise that they have not been disturbed. Travelers in Europe are so in the habit of being bothered that they think something is wrong, here, that they haven't beeen.

Ashore, in the sunshine, amid the tree-lined streets, sitting in a carriage with rubber tires, driving to a good restaurant, the traveler is still wondering, why something hasn't happened to him, but it probably will not so long as he has money to pay his way and especially if he is an American, thanks to American charity influence and the general good standing of Americans in the hearts of the people.

In Batum, now controlled by the Moscow Soviet, affairs seem to slip along in a certain loose groove. Nobody worries much about the political changes, but they do fear the "Cheka."

The most notable social change in the people of this little San Francisco set by the searshore amid palms and flowers, at the foot of a fertile hill country, is that on the beach. In the old days the girls and women of the city used to bathe without bathing suits in a space set aside for them where no men were allowed. During the past two years the wire fence shutting off this space has been stolen, and the place for the women may be encroached upon; but many of the women continue the old custom of bathing without suits.

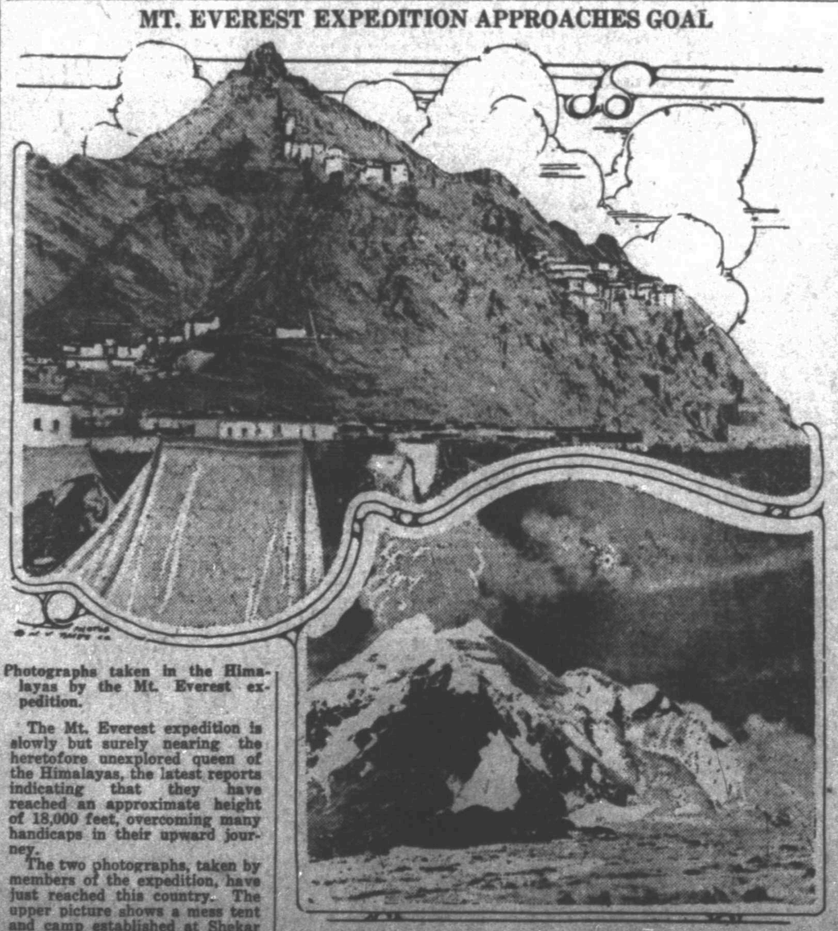
While there is less and less furniture in the fine houses behind the park, at the leading restaurant may be had as good a meal as in Paris or London at one-third Paris or London prices. The strict morale of the early Soviet days has gone everywhere. Nobody resents or prevents anybody else from having a good time, if they have the money. The poor, who live in requisitioned villas or who sleep in the empty warehouse sheds along the waterfront, according to their luck, do not resent any longer the good fortune of others. Those who have better clojes or better quarters are merly more fortunate, that's all.

For the spring, summer, and fall, the ports and littoral of Black Sea, for foreigners with money, would prove cheap and pleasant resorts, Bolsheviki or no Bolsheviki. A big house may be rented for $6 to $10 a month, furnished, and servants may be had for their keep, and glad of the job.

A French scientist has taken an X-ray photograph of human bone through a brick wall 250 feet away.

The first American domestic cigars, it is said, were made in 1801 by the wife of a tobacco planter in Connecticut.

MT. EVEREST EXPEDITION APPROACHES GOAL



Photographs taken in the Himalayas by the Mt. Everest expedition.

The Mt. Everest expedition is slowly but surely nearing the heretofore unexplored queen of the Himalayas, the latest reports indicating that they have reached an approximate height of 18,000 feet, overcoming many handicaps in their upward journey.

The two photographs, taken by members of the expedition, have just reached this country. The upper picture shows a mess tent and camp established at Shekar Dzong. In the crevices of the peak in the background can be seen the villages established by the native Tibetans. Below are seen several snowy peaks east of Khombu pass.

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Remarkable Instrument to Carry Address of President Harding Across Continent

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Recognizing that audiences have outgrown lung power the American Telephone and Telegraph company has drawn the North American continent into the compass of a hall. That is a sentence is the nutshell of a thrilling sound communication project which was outlined by Vice President John J. Carty, former colonel of the A. E. F., who was placed in charge of the corporation's development and research laboratory by President Harry B. Thayer, successor of the late Theodore N. Vail.

Plans have been perfected after a successful test for the transmission by long distance wires of the oration of President Harding to be delivered over the body of the unidentified soldier at the amphitheatre in Arlington Cemetery on November 11, also the prayer of Bishop Brent and the speeches of foreign dignitaries and others, to assembled audiences in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, at memorial meetings held under the auspices of the American Legion.

No other cities can be included in this initial tryout of the project because the methods for achieving the results have only just been perfected and the apparatus required is complicated and formidable in amount, and could not be manufacture in necessary quantities to extend beyond the limits of three cities.

All this is staggering to the imagination when we contemplate how painfully Demosthenes, twenty-three centuries ago, labored to make himself a tolerable speaker to an audience of 5000 at the most; how, with pebbles in his mouth, he tried his lungs against the waves; how he declaimed as he ran up hill; how he was derided by the Athenian assembly and encouraged by a discriminating actor, who met him moping about the Piersens, all to the purpose of rousing his countrymen into taking that place and performing that part which their welfare and safety prescribed. The new invention lifts the orator to the proportions of a gulliver among the Lilliputians.

Telephone Expansion

The expansion of the telephone means this: That the president of the United States, when he so desires without leaving the seat of government, will be able from the White House to talk directly to audiences assembled in every state in the Union; that the head of an industrial corporation from his office desk will be able to chat simultaneously with his workers gathered in plants located all over the country, and the college commencement exercises, political speeches, lectures, musical festivals, in fact, all sort and manner of entertainment can be transmitted to a dozen or more audiences at one and the same time.

Colonel Carty put it this way: "It amounts to being a fundamental contribution to human effort whereby the speaker's voice or the sound of music, sung or played, at the moment of delivery, can reach distant audiences in number and size heretofore undreamed of. The credit for the achievement belongs to no single person, but goes to our Mr. Thayer and the 2500 men in the employ of the corporation who are constantly working new telephone projects of all kinds."

Official Test Described

No better way to tell of the official test of the idea than to give in full a telegram sent by Colonel Carty to President George E. McFarland, of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company. It follows:

"Saturday afternoon a crucial experiment was carried out by our long lines department, our department of development and research and your own forces working in co-operation. Your Mr. Bennett on the roof of the Rush street Exchange building in San Francisco, stood three feet away from a special transmitter connected by suitable apparatus to the transcontinental extending to Olympic Park, Newark, N. J., where it was connected to a loud-speaking apparatus set up in a large open space which would accommodate an audience of hundreds of thousands. Mr. Bennett read a number of dispatches taken at random from the daily newspapers. He also repeated at great length portions of President Harding's inaugural address.

"Standing more than a thousand feet away from the loud-speaking projectors at Newark, I heard with startling distinctness and ample volume every word that he spoke. The chimes played on a phonograph record in San Francisco were heard throughout the Newark Park with sensational effect. These results are reassuring in the highest degree and establish beyond peradventure the capabilities of the trans-continental line to perform this kind of service. I deeply appreciate your effective co-operation and send congratulations to you and all the forces concerned."

In conclusion Colonel Carty wired to Mr. McFarland:

"The organization which accomplished this cannot fail on the 11th of November."

Legion Seeks Service.

A committee from the local American Legion called when I was in Colonel Carty's office. The members were hopeful of obtaining Madison Square Garden for the amplified telephonic reproduction of the Arlington ceremonies. It was explaine to them that, wherever held, the place must be free from trolley and railroad noise and any form of rowdyism. Telegrams from San Francisco said that the American Legion there was after the Civic Auditorium, while in Chicago the Legion had been untale to get the Coliseum, but was seeking another large auditorium. Weather conditions permitting, a vast open field is much better for the local reception, amplification and throwing forth of the funeral ceremonies held at the Arlington Cemetry.

"It happens that we have only just enough apparatus for the three cities, else we should have liked to have included such great cities as Philadelphia and Boston in the tryout," said Colonel Carty. "We provide the apparatus and install and remove it, paying the expenses incidental thereto. It is necessary for me to install our apparatus at least ten days in advance so that necessary experiments can be made. Not only do we propose sending the voices of the speakers over our lines, but if practical we shall also send the music of the military bands and the firing of the guns in honor of the dead soldier.

"Our suggestion to the American Legion is that the respective local committees in the three cities get up their programs in two parts, the ceremonial part determined by the plans of the government officials in Washington and the technical part made necessary by the telephone arrangements. Thus far, the ceremonia part does not conflict with our technical requirements. The present Washington program calls for the ceremonies beginning promptly at 12 o'clock at Washington. Eastern standard time. This means 9 o'clock in San Francisco on Armistice Day and 11 o'clock in Chicago. The keynote of the day is one of solemnity and dignity and an attitude of reverence on the part of the audiences is what the occasion demands, this is particularly important in view of the solemn religious burial services which will be conducted, the words of which will be heard by the audiences in all the cities."

Most Important Feature.

Colonel Carty was asked what he considered to be the most important feature in the development of the telephonic expansion idea. "I should say the change that it is bound to create in the art of oratory," he said. "Heretofore orators have been chosen largely for their loud voices, their capacity to reach the ears of those at the back of the hall. We will make it possible for the man with gray matter, possessing a low-speaking voice to get his thoughts into the minds of as many auditors as he may want to reach. Effective addresses by our plan can be made by men speaking no louder than a chairman does when he reports to his board of directors."

The telephone wizard explained that while at the present moment the apparatus was argely in the laboratory stage, it would be rapidly put into form for general practical use. Concerning its great public test on Armistice Day he said in conclusion: "We feel that it constitutes an event of the first magnitude in communication and in the language of the soldier the telephone on that occasion is sure to again "go over the top."

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