

NUMBER FIFTY

Some of the World's Famous Drivers in the World's Greatest Automobile Race Tuesday



Famous drivers who will pilot cars in the great International Sweepstakes Race of 500 miles on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway today. Bruce Brown, winner of the Savannah Grand Prize Race, who will drive a Benz, is above at the left; on the right, Harry Grant, two-time winner of the Vanderbilt Cup. Below, on the left, is Bobby Burman, who recently smashed the world's records for one mile, two miles and one kilometer. Louis Chevrolet, who has not driven for months, because of his serious injury in the Vanderbilt Cup race last October, one of favorites, as he has proved himself more consistent than the others of the quartet, and it is conceded the race lies between these four great drivers. Grant will again be at the wheel of an Alco. Burman's Benz, with which he shattered the premier marks of the world, will thrill the spectators just before the start of the big race, when he will try to demolish some more of the marks for the short distances.

85,000 People Saw Great 500 Mile Auto Race at Indianapolis Today

Harroun in Marmon Car Leading at 250 Miles—One Killed When Tire Burst on Greiners Car and It Leaped From Track. Eleven Cars Disabled Before Race Is Half Over.

From Tuesday's Daily.
Indianapolis, May 30.—At 10 o'clock this morning fully 85,000 spectators saw the start of the 500-mile auto race with forty starters, including the most famous drivers of the United States over a course two and a half miles long at the speedway here. The total prize is forty thousand dollars.
The city was so crowded that many visitors had to sleep last night in the parks.
A thousand special policemen guarded the two and half-mile elliptical speedway course.
It was practically a flying start which the forty cars took simultaneously. They were all made to circle the track once, starting out

abreast in ranks of five and slowly coming around the track with the knowledge that at 10 o'clock sharp they could throw on their high speed and start the real race. They were allowed, however, to make a complete preliminary circle of the course before the 19 bombs exploding on each minute warned the drivers of the approach of 10 o'clock. As they came around towards the starting mark, all jockeyed for position. Acken, in a National, led off as the 10 o'clock bomb exploded and was still leading at the end of 50 miles.
The first death in the race occurred in the first half-hour. An Amplex car, driven by Arthur Greiner, blew its

tire and leaped from the track, killing Greiner's mechanic, S. P. Dickson, and badly injuring the driver. Greiner had gone only thirty miles.
At 150 miles David Bruce Brown, the New York millionaire, led the race. The time for the first 150 miles was one hour fifty-nine and twelve hundredths seconds. At two hundred miles Harroun led in a Marmon car with Brown second. When the race was half over eleven cars had withdrawn on account of accidents. Several were injured but none seriously. Harroun was still leading at 2:30 o'clock. It will probably be 6 o'clock before the race is finished.

GOOD ROAD PLAN WILL BE OUTLINED

DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AUTHORIZE THE EMPLOYMENT OF ENGINEER.

A TANGIBLE PROGRAM

Will Be Laid Before Voters of Precinct At An Early Date.

A long step forward in the development of good roads in this county was taken this morning by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce when the road committee of that organization was authorized and requested to immediately employ a competent engineer to make a preliminary investigation of the road conditions in this commissioner's precinct and report his findings at the earliest possible moment with a view to getting matters started. It was the idea of the directors that this action would facilitate matters and acting on the report of the engineer when made, the Commissioner's Court will be requested and urged to have a permanent survey made and to have plans prepared for the construction of such roads as may be decided upon as a result of the preliminary survey, the proposition to build such a road to be submitted to the voters in connection with the proposed bond issue.
In discussing the matter of road building at the meeting of the directors this morning, T. R. T. Orth of the committee stated that he had been figuring on the cost of road building, based on the use of Jacksonville crushed rock, and he gave it as an esti-

mate that with a haul of a quarter of a mile, it would cost to build each mile as planned a total of \$148 and that to build a six-mile road to the Lake or in any other direction the total cost would be approximately \$27,000. In this connection C. W. Bean stated that he had been having some correspondence with the county judge of Taylor county at Abilene and was informed that the roads in that section were constructed at a cost ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per mile, but the difference in the quality of the road there and that proposed for this section were not brought out, and there would also be some difference in freight rates.

Frank Kell thought that Wichita Falls could do as well in the way of road building as other cities, and he urged that it was time to begin an active movement in that direction.
It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that some tangible program should be mapped out before a bond issue was called in order that the people might know upon what roads the money was to be expended and that those favoring the improvement could be before the voters generally with a plain proposition.
It is understood that this committee will get busy at once and secure an engineer to do the work as outlined above.

Appeal to Taft and Colquitt.

By Associated Press.
San Antonio, May 29.—Annals have been made to President Taft and Governor Colquitt to use their influence to secure the release of W. L. Dunn and Dan DeVilliers, the San Antonians, now imprisoned on charges of conspiracy to start a new revolution in Mexico. Colquitt was asked to appear personally to Madero.

Madero in El Paso Today

By Associated Press.
Juarez, May 30.—Madero went to American soil today to attend social festivities in his honor at El Paso.

MRS. E. S. MCCLURE INJURED IN RUNAWAY

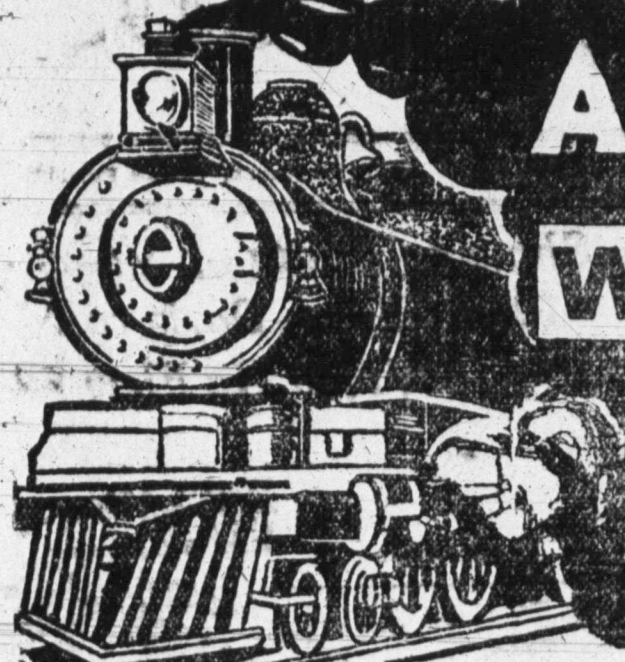
Horse Frightened at Automobile and Overturned Buggy—Vehicle Fell on Mrs. McClure.

From Tuesday's Daily.
Mrs. G. E. McClure, residing at Ninth and Brook streets, was injured in a runaway this morning and is confined to her bed at the home of J. E. McClure, a brother of her husband, upstairs over the City Hall. The extent of her injuries are not known at this time as it is possible that she is injured internally. She was bruised considerably about the body but no bones were broken.

The accident occurred across the river near the plant of the Northwest Brick Company, when the horse that Mr. and Mrs. McClure was driving frightened at an automobile and turned the buggy over, the vehicle falling on Mrs. McClure. Mr. McClure fortunately escaped without injury. The animal after turning the buggy over continued to run and the buggy was turned back and but slightly damaged.

Mrs. McClure was brought to town in an automobile driven by Mr. Smith, the garage man, and medical aid was summoned from the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce across the hall where several physicians were attending a meeting of the directors of that organization. Mrs. McClure will be removed to her home as soon as she is able to make the trip, which may be this afternoon or tomorrow, if the accident is not more serious than external injuries.

The love that passeth understanding is really the love of self.



A Round Trip To Wichita Falls, Texas FREE

Wichita Falls is the Place to Do Your Shopping

Take Advantage of the Large Stocks

Dry Goods.
C. J. Barnard.
W. B. McClurkin & Co.
P. H. Pennington.
Clothing and Gents Furnishings.
Collier & Hendricks.
Loeb & Liebold.
A. Kahn.

Ladies Furnishings and Millinery.
H. D. Kirsch.
A. Kahn.
Furniture.
Frederic Brin Furniture Co.
Paints and Wall Paper.
Tullis Paint Co.

Jewelry.
A. S. Fonville.
B. T. Burgess.
Hardware.
Wichita Hardware Co.
Pianos and Music.
Harrison Everett Piano Co.

Here you will find bargains of every description, which mean a great saving to the purchaser. All stores show offerings of every kind of merchandise at attractive prices—merchandise to meet the requirements of all taste and purses. You are certain to spend just so much money in spring goods anyway—why not come to Wichita Falls, where you can have your fare paid both ways and make your shopping trip a genuine pleasure? Wichita Falls affords so many attractions to the pleasure seeker that your trip just can't help being a most enjoyable one.

No Better Stores in Northwest Texas

HOW YOU MAY SECURE THIS ROUND TRIP FARE—NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE.

The Wichita Falls Refund Fare Association will refund the railroad fare, both ways, of all shoppers coming to Wichita Falls from any distance, in accordance with our refund plan. Here is the plan: If you live ten miles or more away from Wichita Falls, we refund you fare both ways, one mile for each dollar's worth purchased. For example: If you come a greater number of miles than number of dollars spent you may have a portion of your fare refunded—that is, if you live fifty miles away and buy twenty-five

dollars worth of goods from the Refund Fare Association, you may have twenty-five miles of your BOTH WAYS refunded by the Association, you paying the remainder of the distance traveled.
As a guarantee that you will pay only the lowest prices for goods it will not be necessary to show your ticket or receipt for same or to ask for a rebate card until you have concluded your purchases.
You have your choice of the leading retail stores of Wichita Falls from which to make your purchases; you may buy from one, two or three, or all of the stores belonging to the Association. Your refund is based on the total amount of your purchases

from all of them—not from any one alone.
The profits of the retailers are based upon quick sales and small profits. And in most of the stores the prices of the merchandise affixed for sale are marked in plain figures so that you may satisfy yourself that your purchases are being made on the same money saving basis that is offered the residents of Wichita Falls.
Get a receipt for your railroad ticket from the agent at the time of purchase, at your city, and present the same together with your refund book to John W. Thomas, at the office of the Association, which is located at the City Hall building, and your fare both ways will be immediately refunded.

For further information address **JOH W. THOMAS, Manager of the Refund Fare Association**

TENTATIVE OFFER FROM BOSTON FIRM

MR. KELL BELIEVES COTTON FACTORY DEAL WILL BE CLOSED SOON.

PLAN NOT ABANDONED

Ever Since It Was Learned Carter Could Not Carry Out Project Local People Have Been Busy.

Frank Kell, through whose efforts, together with those of J. A. Kemp, eastern parties have been interested in the proposed cotton mill project abandoned by Mr. Carter, announced today that he had received a tentative offer from a large Boston firm the nature of which is such as to indicate that the matter would be closed up within the next few weeks. The proposition of this firm, while not altogether the same as that of Mr. Carter, is equally as attractive to the city and Mr. Kell is of the opinion that it will be readily accepted by our people. He expects that the matter will be in a definite shape within another week and hopes by that time to be in a position to make an announcement that will be gratifying news to the citizenship of Wichita Falls.

It will be remembered from information heretofore published in the Times that Messrs. Kemp and Kell have been fighting with eastern parties ever since it developed that Mr. Carter would not be in a position to construct the mill and at no time have they abandoned the idea of securing this improvement or become discouraged over the outlook for success. In an interview in the Times a week or ten days ago Mr. Kell was very optimistic regarding the matter and at that time gave it as his opinion that there would be some one to take up the proposition and carry it to a successful completion.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. F. Neumeier to C. H. Clark, east half of subdivision 157 Waggoner Colony, containing 80 acres; \$1000.
R. H. Cook to S. Williams, lots 123 to 152 inclusive, block A, Wichita-Wilbarger Oil Development Co. plat; \$180.
R. H. Cook to W. D. Allen, lot 9, block 1, Electric Development Co. plat; \$110.
Daniel Menzies to C. H. Clark, west half subdivision 157 Waggoner Colony; \$3600.
S. Williams to S. B. Wells tract 121, block A, subdivision 162, Waggoner Colony; \$10.

Three Miles of Track Gone.

El Paso, May 30.—Three miles of the Southern Pacific track, near Hazelton, Tex., were washed out this morning by a cloudburst.

JUST TO GET THE MONEY

QUICK

15 Days of Wonderful Bargains

There is no need for us to offer lengthy words of praise for our merchandise for its merits are too well known.

We do say that you can save many dollars by taking advantage of this sale. Everybody knows that we do exactly as we advertise. It's simply a case of too many goods on hand and not enough cash. We must get the cash, and get it quick, so we make a big object to you to Bring the Cash.

On \$25.00 Suits you save in money \$8.75. Cash price now	\$26 25
On \$32.50 Suits you save in money \$8.10. Cash price now	\$24 40
On \$36.00 Suits you save in money \$7.50. Cash price now	\$22 50
On \$27.50 Suits you save in money \$6.85. Cash price now	\$20 65
On \$25.00 Suits you save in money \$5.25. Cash price now	\$18 75
On \$22.50 Suits you save in money \$5.60. Cash price now	\$16 90
On \$20.00 Suits you save in money \$5.00. Cash price now	\$15 00
EXTRA SPECIAL —One lot Young Men's Suits worth up to \$25.00	
Your choice for cash	\$10 00
MEN'S \$3.00 and \$3.50 FELT HATS—CASH PRICE	
	\$2 00
ONE LOT MEN'S HALF HOSE, 35c and 50c GRADE—Cash price now	
	25c
ONE LOT MEN'S SHOES and OXFORDS, WORTH UP TO \$5.00	
Now at only	\$2 50

Collier & Hendricks

The Store That Satisfies

Stray Topics From Little Old New York

New York, May 27.—The women interested in the success of the woman suffrage movement in this state seem to be thoroughly aroused. Their failure to obtain a favorable hearing in Albany and the hostile attitude of the judiciary committee of the state legislature toward the suffrage bill seem to have strengthened their determination not to abandon the fight, but to carry the war right into the territory of the enemy, so to speak. The women have decided to raise a campaign fund of \$100,000 to be used in a fight against the members of the legislature who are opposed to the woman's suffrage cause.

The women say they have been tricked by the politicians, treated with discourtesy by them, and now they mean to play politics in the masculine way. One of their plans is to obtain a houseboat on the Hudson, which is to be used as the headquarters of the women who are to conduct the campaign. The houseboat will travel up the river and wherever stops meetings will be arranged and speeches delivered to arouse the women and the men favoring woman's suffrage. It is hoped in this way to exert a powerful influence upon the coming legislative elections throughout the state and, perhaps, to defeat the opponents of woman's suffrage who are candidates for the legislature.

The first conviction under the new automobile law, which provides a penalty for a chauffeur who takes out his employer's automobile without leave, was obtained the other day before Judge Foster in General Sessions. The defendant employed as chauffeur for a wealthy merchant, had taken the wife of the employer home from the opera and had been instructed to take the machine to the garage. Instead, the chauffeur went on a wild "joy ride," which ended with his arrest for speeding. He was indicted for grand larceny and the jury found him guilty of petty larceny.

It is almost unbelievable how careless some persons are in taking care of valuable property. Every day brings new evidence to support that fact and strange to say of the phenomenal luck of these same careless persons. The other day a woman reported to the police that she had sent a shoe, in the toe of which she had hidden \$1,000 worth of diamonds, to a cobbler and that the diamonds were gone when the shoe was returned. A detective was sent out to investigate the case and, instead of arresting the cobbler, as the woman demanded, he made a careful search in her apartment. It was not long before he found the diamonds hidden in the toe of a slipper.

On the same day a man applied at the surrogate's office in Jersey City for permission to look at the record of a will admitted to probate about twenty years ago, the book containing the record was handed to him and he spent some time in examining the records of the case. On the following day he returned to the surrogate's office and inquired whether anybody had found a wallet containing a large sum of money and some valuable papers. No such wallet had been found, but the clerk took down the volume of records which the man had been examining the day before and in it he found the valuable property. There is no record that the woman who had misplaced the diamonds showed her gratitude for the recovery of her property, but the man who had misplaced his wallet gave the clerk an order

for a suit of clothes. Suburban newspaper correspondents are in a class by themselves. They may not be like George Washington who, according to popular belief would have been ineligible to the Annapolis Club, but their imaginative power is simply fierce. They could give Victor Hugo, Dumas, Jules Verne and Rider Haggard cards and spades and defeat them easily. The Tarrytown correspondent of one of the New York papers is a worthy representative of his class. Some time ago he told in one of his daily correspondences a wonderful story of the white Leghorn hen of a certain man in Glenville, which followed her master to the trolley car to bring him a nickel for car fare, which he had forgotten. The other day he supplemented his story of the intelligent hen by another remarkable account.

According to the story Mr. Groban, the owner of the wonderful fowl, having a holiday, started to build a small chicken coop. The hen stood by and watched him pick up nails and drive them home. After he had picked up half a dozen the hen just walked to the nail box, picked up one of the nails with her beak and dropped it into her master's hand. This was simple and Groban was getting along well with his job when he mashed his finger and couldn't hold the nails. The hen, however, was equal to the occasion. She took a nail in her beak, held her head sideways near the board so that Groban, with a gentle tap, could start the nail, driving it home after the hen had released its hold on the nail. Nail after nail the faithful hen picked up and held to until her master could drive it home and in a short time the hen coop was finished. Can anyone beat that?

Judge Carey of the Jersey City Common Pleas Court taught a lesson to a man addicted to the filthy habit of spitting on the floor the other day, which, it is to be hoped, will make that man at least more careful in the future. The man was a witness in a case before Judge Carey, and, while waiting to be called upon the witness stand, chewed tobacco and expectorated upon the marble floor. The matter was brought to the notice of the court and Judge Carey had the spitter brought before the bar. It is not known what the judge said to the man during the few minutes of serious conversation, but when he had finished a court officer was sent out to bring a bucket of water and a mop and the spitting witness washed the floor which he had defiled.

Some time ago the inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures made a raid on Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, and confiscated more than three thousand market baskets which contained short measure and which the "honest farmers" of Long Island had intended to palm off as full measure upon their unsuspecting customers. Since then the above mentioned "honest farmers" made many desperate efforts to regain possession of these baskets, but even the clerk took down the volume of records which the man had been examining the day before and in it he found the valuable property. There is no record that the woman who had misplaced the diamonds showed her gratitude for the recovery of her property, but the man who had misplaced his wallet gave the clerk an order

W. A. McCARTY HAS RETURNED FROM MEXICO

Compelled to Abandon Rail Route and Took Boat at Vera Cruz via Havana.

W. A. McCarty returned yesterday from Logas, Mex., where he has been located for several months. Mr. McCarty owns a tract of land near Logas, which he was preparing to plant in crops when the revolution broke out. Conditions grew steadily worse and the end of revolution and brigandage did not seem in sight, so Mr. McCarty and others decided to leave the country. They intended to go up to Mexico City and take a train there for the United States via Laredo, but on the way to Mexico City their train was stopped by revolutionists who had piled mines and other obstructions across the track and had cut the telegraph wires. The train finally had to go back and the refugees made their way to Vera Cruz. Mr. McCarty and eighteen others caught a Spanish steamer to Havana from whence they caught another boat for New Orleans.

Mr. McCarty does not believe permanent peace will soon be established in Mexico. Bands of brigands are still at large. These brigands are outlawed by the new regime as well as they were by the Diaz government, he says, and believes it will take years to drive them out. Ninety per cent of the people of Mexico gladly welcomed the abdication of Diaz and organization of a new government.



Dr. J. W. DuVal
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT.
Specialties Fitted.
First National Bank Building,
Wichita Falls, Texas.

AMERICAN BURNED BY MEXICAN BANDITS

Refugees Arriving at San Francisco Tell Horrifying Tale—His Wife Held for Ransom.

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, May 29.—Refusing to comply with the demands of bandits for his money at Ajune, Mex., Robert J. Sweeney, an American railroad superintendent, was burned at the stake on May 16th, according to refugees arriving here today.

Joseph Hansfelder, one of the refugees, says the bandits made demands for money on every American in the district of Michoacan. Some complied. Hansfelder says that he went to Sweeney's home and found it burned to the ground with Sweeney's body lashed to a post in the midst of the embers. Mrs. Sweeney had disappeared. It is believed the bandits are holding her for a ransom. Sweeney is said to have been a former resident of San Diego.

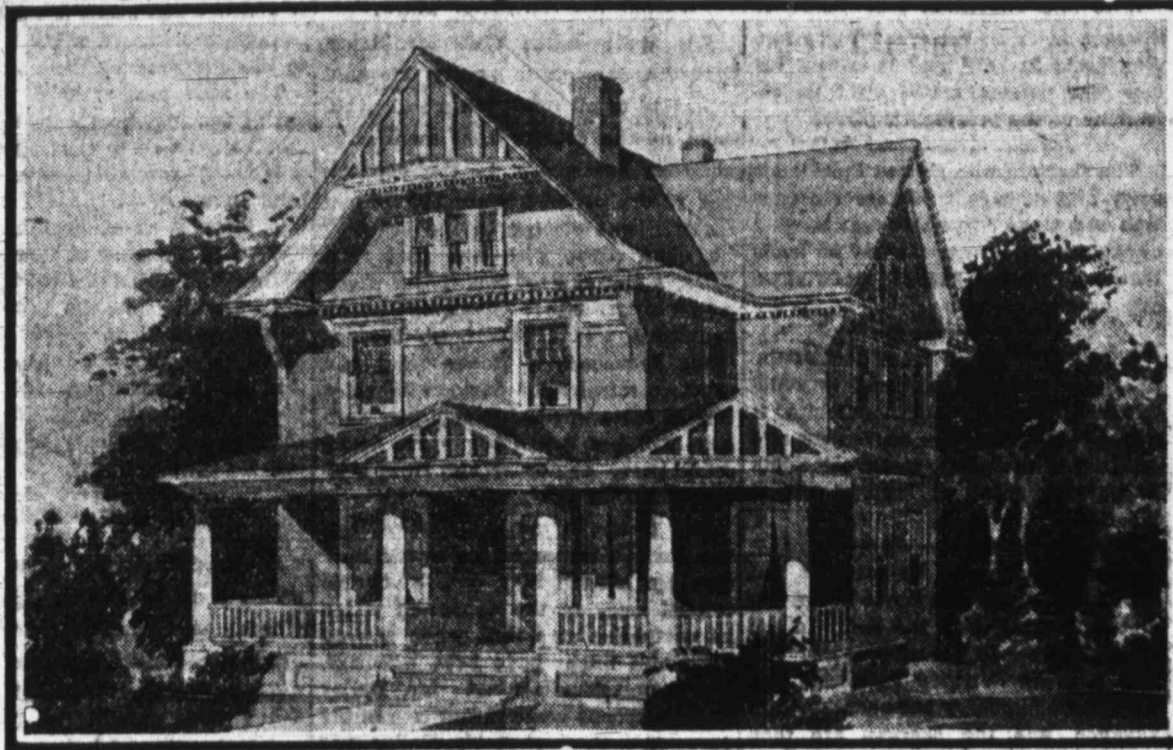
DIAZ UNWILLING TO LEAVE MEXICO

Is Doing So Only in Deference to Wishes of His Wife—Wants to Retire to Ranch.

Special to The Times.
Vera Cruz, May 29.—Diaz doesn't want to leave Mexico and is going only because the women members of his family are frightened. Diaz desires to retire to his ranch in his native state of Oaxaca. His dislike of leaving his country has grown more pronounced since he came in sight of the sea. It will be his first foreign trip. His face is still inflamed and he cannot talk above a whisper.

Babe Drank Gasoline.
By Associated Press.
Waxahatchie, Texas, May 26.—The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. B. A. Belcher near Palmer is dead from drinking gasoline while its mother was absent from the room.

An Eight Room Gabled Roof House



The size of this "eight-room, gabled roof" house is 29 feet in width over the den projection and 37 feet in depth exclusive of piazza and rear porch. This house is well suited to a professional man desiring a separate office room in his house. The entrance through the vestibule is central, with the den or office on the right and a large living room on the left, with a wide fireplace on the right hand side; across the rear end of room is a built-in book case. The dining room and kitchen are conveniently arranged; at the rear is a large store room,

place for refrigerator and stairs to second story.

There is a full basement under the whole house, with rooms for laundry, heater, fuel, etc. The cost of this house is \$4,500. There are four large chambers in second story provided with ample closets, bath room, linen closet, etc. The finish of the first story is oak in the three principal rooms and oak floors; the finish of kitchen, pantry, etc., is of Southern yellow pine. The second story is in pine and painted and the floors of birch. The attic is large and ample,

with space that can be finished in rooms if desired. A good pine floor in attic. The exterior of house is well finished with handsome cornices, gables, etc., a wide piazza across and around the right hand corner, with plain columns and ionic capitals, railings, etc. The outside of frame, sheathed, papered and sided with narrow siding mitred on all outer angles and all roofs shingled and stained red, the walls painted a warm drab and all trimmings with the sash white.

The Largest Stone Bridge

The largest stone bridge in the world is located at Lagang, China. Chinese engineers had sole control of its construction. It crosses an arm of the China Sea, is nearly six miles in length, is composed entirely of stone, and has three hundred arches, each seventy feet high. It is the most colossal structure ever reared by man, and yet fun is often pointed at the Chinese for their building methods.

The largest truss bridge in the world crosses the Firth of Tay, Scotland. It is 18,617 feet in length and

is composed of eighty-five spans. The largest wooden bridge in the world is that crossing Lake Ponchartrain, near New Orleans. It is a trestle work twenty-one miles in length, built of cypress piles which have been saturated with creosote oil to preserve them.

The highest bridge in the United States is over Kinzua Creek, near Bradford, Pa. It was built in 1882, has a total span of 2,051 feet and is three hundred and one feet above the bed of the creek.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND LORIMER CASE

LA FOLLETTE AND BORAH ASK SENATE TO HELP RESTORE GOOD WILL OF PEOPLE.

BAILEY EXPRESSES VIEW

Believes Senate Should Sit as Judges and Favors New Investigation Because of New Evidence.

Washington, May 27.—The Lorimer debate in the Senate yesterday afternoon got down to fundamentals; namely, public confidence in representative government, and around this point the debate gravitated during the closing hours of the session in their brilliant contributions by Senators La Follette, Bailey and Borah.

The discussion took this turn when Senator La Follette, near the conclusion of his long analysis of the Lorimer case and his proposed method of dealing with that case, appealed to the Senate to start off the investigation with the confidence of the people in its sincerity. He also contended that the decision of the Senate at its last session was neither conclusive nor accepted by the public.

Senator Bailey replied to this speech and paid special attention to the question of public sentiment in relation to the Lorimer case. He went on record as being in favor now of a most drastic investigation, but he wanted it understood that he favored a reopening of the case because of the production of new testimony and not because public sentiment is opposed to the last verdict of the Senate on Lorimer. He said he would no more grant a rehearing of the Lorimer case in answer to the public clamorings in the papers than he would, as a judge, grant a rehearing in answer to the demands of the spectators in the court room.

Senator Borah took occasion to offer a few observations diametrically opposed to Senator Bailey's position. He said it is the Senate's duty to preserve representative government by retaining the confidence of the people, and that the Senate ought to begin by cutting loose from precedents and courtesies and reaching down in earnest after the graft in the Lorimer case by appointing a committee in a way that would inspire public confidence right at the beginning.

The debate brought the Senate to no conclusive action, but on motion of Senator La Follette the body adjourned until Monday, when it is expected that the vote on the resolution will carry. This resolution authorizes the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make the investigation. It is understood that Chairman Dillingham will name a subcommittee to make the investigation and ask the Senate to clothe that subcommittee with all the powers of a special committee. It is understood also, that prospects are bright for the adoption of the resolution of the committee, and if he does there is a chance that a long and bitter fight will be waged against

DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRA FIELD

DRILLING STARTED IN NEW HOLE AND TWO NEW RIGS GOING UP.

CLAYCO NO. 1 FLOWING

Gusher Has Increased Rather Than Diminished Its Flow.

Electra News.
A rig was started this week on the southern corner of the Cross tract by the Clayco Oil Co.

This well is located about 80 rods further north than any drilled or being drilled heretofore.

Mr. Cross leased to the Clayco people about two months ago, receiving \$50 per acre for the mineral right alone and in his contract was embodied a clause whereby a well was to be completed within 12 months or the mineral right reverts back to him.

Wednesday the Electra Oil and Gas Company began drilling their well on the R. S. Allen farm north of town. The drilling will be done with a cable rig and completion will be pushed as fast as possible.

The new well is farther east than any in the field, and will prove up practically new territory.

It is also the only well being drilled by other than one of the big companies and is therefore watched by everyone interested in the field.

Messrs. Overmann & Neff are hauling lumber out to the Bates farm near Sunshine this week and will erect a derrick and begin to drill as early as possible.

This will be strictly a wild cat well and will prove up entirely new territory.

No definite information as to the output at the present time could be ascertained.

CONSPIRATORS WERE TEXANS.

By Associated Press.
San Antonio, May 29.—The Light says Dunn and Devilliers mentioned as the Madero conspirators are both San Antonians. Dunn is Wm. L. Dunn, once managing editor of the Light; Devilliers was formerly a San Antonio liquor dealer and owned a large farm near Cotulla, Texas up to a year ago. Dunn married a Texas girl.

the personnel of the committee.

Senator La Follette announced that he intends to change his resolution so as to have the Senate select the investigation committee from the new members of the Senate. When this amended resolution comes up Senator Martin will offer his resolution as a substitute for the La Follette resolution, and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska will endeavor to have the Martin resolution amended so as to provide for the ratification by the Senate of any subcommittee on Lorimer that the amendment is expected to receive the support of some half dozen Democrats, and all signs point to the adoption of the Martin resolution next Monday unamended.

KELL ATTACKS RECIPROCITY

Wichita Falls Man Tells Grain Dealers That Proposed Treaty is Inimical.

DALLAS, Tex., May 26.—The Texas Grain Dealers' Association listened this morning to a vigorous address by Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, assailing the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Mr. Kell declared that the ratification of the proposed treaty would be a serious blow, not only to the grain dealers and millers of the Southwest, but would injure the farmer. The reciprocity treaty, he said, would enable the Minneapolis millers with their proximity to the Canadian wheat fields to completely dominate the flour trade and to gobble up the export trade, some of which the mills in the Southwest are now getting and would cause many mills to close for a longer or shorter period. He declared the millers of the Southwest on this account could not pay so much for grain, and that as a result the farmers would be the losers.

Mr. Kell's speech was delivered with conviction and force, and created a deep impression.

CATHOLICS DENIED EVEN COMMON LIBERTY

Encyclical Declares Church Can No Longer Be Patient With Practices Like Those in Portugal.

By Associated Press.
Rome, May 29.—The pope's encyclical to Catholics everywhere published today says that the church can no longer be patient with the separation of the church and state as predicted in Portugal as it denies Catholics even common liberty.

The encyclical deals with the violent expulsion of religious orders from Portugal, the suppressing of church holidays, religious oaths and religious teachings. Introduction of divorce laws, arbitrary deposition of the bishops of Oporto and Beja. The pope says the law aims to detach the Portuguese church from Rome and therefore he condemns it as null, having no rights against the inviolable rights of church.

EIGHT KILLED IN WRECK ON BURLINGTON

Passenger Trains Collide Head-on—Day Coach Almost Demolished—Other Cars Overturned.

By Associated Press.
Denver, May 29.—At least eight were killed and twenty injured in a head-on collision between passenger trains 5 and 12, on the Burlington railroad near McCook, Neb., today. The members of the Denver and Omaha baseball teams in the Western League were in the wreck. Several were hurt but it is believed no players were killed.

The killed are four passengers and four trainmen. The day coach on the Colorado Limited, which was wrecked, was almost demolished, most of the fatalities occurring there. Some other cars were overturned without causing serious injury.

FOR SALE—8 Jersey cows; fresh in milk; 6 Jersey heifers; fresh soon; price \$47.50 each; all sound. Phone 104-20 or call T. W. Gilbert, Iowa Park, W-2tp.

A Few Helpful Moments With the "Get There" Club

This is the season of the year, Horace, when the chap at the desk next to yours and the one beyond him are no longer eager to drop in for a little game of Kelly pool or a whiff or two with the ivories with you after office hours. Not even the bowling alley can entice them. Uh—uh—there's nothing doing! They've other and vastly more enticing things to attend to.

They're going to take part in the great out-of-doors that the spring has opened up to them! All indoor sports are relegated to the discard. The s-z-zing! of the tennis racket on ball is in the air. The splash of the canoe paddle as it propels its light craft beneath overhanging rocks and through limpid pools is inviting participation. The high-dive into the river at the city's bathing beach—mark you, Horace—the great national game are calling their devotees to come out and join in.

Spring is in the air, the sap is in the trees and the red blood in the veins of man is stirring and pulsating after its long winter of comparative inertia. And if you don't fit in some place in this great scheme of enjoying the out-of-doors, you are making a mistake—a serious mistake, Horace.

Somewhat the average young chap of today does everything by extremes. He's a hard worker, for instance, who plugs away all the time at his task with never a thought of recreation or athletics. Or, he's eternally on pleasure bent, fooling and frittering his time away, with the earning of his daily bread an unpleasant necessity and the care of his body a matter of no import at all. Or still again, he may be so bound up in the different athletic teams he belongs to, that he amounts to nothing as a man making his way in the world and finds no pleasure in anything else but exercise. All three are wrong. All are making of themselves one-sided men. Each is right along one line and seriously in error along the other two.

In general, however, the tendency is to ignore care of the physical body. "Business" and "pleasure" are both come in for their due share of

attention from the average chap, but he considers exercise a luxury for which he has no time. Work in a gymnasium, at best, seems stuffy and monotonous. And he has long since forgotten how to skate on ice. Bowling may interest him, for it possesses elements of competition peculiarly attractive. But at that, in general, his efforts to take care of his body and build it up into a healthy one cease.

Now, however, the whole out-of-doors is open and calling to him and to you, Horace. Get up and go out. Throw off your winter sluggishness. Give your muscles a chance to exercise and your lungs an opportunity to breathe in pure air and clean sunshine. You owe it to yourself. It is as much an obligation of yours as is morality, clean living or business success.

You may not know which end of a tennis racket is the handle; you may feel that the minute you step in a canoe you are signing your own death warrant; you may have a positive aversion to all water deeper than that in your bath-tub, and you may consider baseball, either as participant or spectator, an absolute bore. All right—pass them up, all of them!

Duff you have got your legs left, haven't you? And you can walk, can't you? Well, then get up and walk! Not in the city streets, but out in the suburbs—and beyond. Get out where there's a little, at least, of the forest primeval left, where the air smells of the woods and wild flowers, where the earth is fresh and warm and the breeze laden with the fragrance of Nature awakening from its winter hibernation.

It will wake you up, too, this simple little walk in the out-of-doors. It will clear your mind of office worries. It will put new life into you and prolong your life. It will cheer your spirits if they are drooping and fit in harmoniously with them if they are buoyant. More than that, it's a good, sound business investment that will yield interest that no one can take from you. Get busy there, Horace, get out of doors!

Banks Consolidate.
The consolidation of the First National Bank and the First Guaranty State Bank of Olney is announced this week. The First National will take over the business of both banks; and Mr. W. C. Sparks, cashier of the First Guaranty State Bank, will be found at the First National where he will be glad to meet all the friends of both institutions. Olney Enterprise.

The Wichita Falls and Southern have their old, original engine, "No. 13," back on the road. This was the first or one of the first engines used on this road and notwithstanding its hoodoo number it has never had an accident. It has been in the shops for some time and has been thoroughly rebuilt. Olney Enterprise.

List of Notaries Public Named for Wichita Co.

The following list of Notaries Public for Wichita County appointed by the Governor, has been given out by the County Clerk Reid:

Wichita Falls—Geo. A. Smoot, H. C. McGlasson, H. J. Bachman, S. M. Foster, W. W. Jackson, J. T. Young, C. V. Durland, C. B. Woods, Orville Bullington, T. C. Thatcher, A. H. Brittain, W. L. Robertson, T. T. Reese, W. S. Curlee, J. R. Jordan, J. R. Hyatt, T. J. Taylor, M. D. Walker, Wm. N. Bonner, B. P. Hatcher, T. B. Greenwood, A. L. Huey, H. B. Patterson, F. P. Avis, T. A. Huff, Maude Stonecipher, W. E. Frieze, D. P. Woodward, C. S. Campbell, Fred W. Householder, T. R. Boone, C. W. Bean, J. W. Stone, L. T. Brewer, J. W. Murph, T. A. Baggett, J. M. Blankenship, F. W. Tibbets, N. P. Blakemore, Charles H. Smoot, A. B. Huff, Loula McBride, John Bonner, J. M. Bonner, Vernon Hall, Cell P. Fowler, Staley, J. T. Staley.

D. M. Perkins, J. F. Dibrell, H. M. Priddy, Robt. Cobb, Jr., Mary B. Bryan, Q. D. Anderson, Chas. C. Huff, H. Nutt, J. C. Tandy, R. C. Newton, C. E. Napier, W. F. Griffin, Thos. H. Peery, E. W. Napier, W. F. Turner, J. S. Bridwell, Arthur L. Whitchee, F. H. Gohlke, W. J. Bullock, J. J. Simon, W. T. Carlton, J. R. Paffy, Wendell Johnson, A. C. Howaru, G. R. Decker, L. L. Brewer, M. P. Kelly, W. E. Norton, Franz Weisbrod, Geo. M. Dowell.

Iowa Park—C. C. Davis, J. B. Winfrey, H. O. Young, W. R. Ferguson, G. J. Clark, B. F. Taylor, J. A. Moore.

Electra—Emil Flushe, F. D. Woodruff, W. J. Sheldon, W. W. Brown, Chas. Prigden, E. A. Dale, T. M. Hoxie, A. R. Crane.

Burkburnett—R. W. Ranning, J. E. Staley, J. T. Staley.

It is now suggested that Henry L. Stimson is to be President Taft's running mate in 1912, and it is said the new war secretary will offer no objections to the president's plans.

The farmers who plowed their lands early and deep last fall are the ones who will make crops this year in spite of the drought. Crops planted on lands that were plowed shallow made virtually nothing.

It has occurred to many that if the telephone company proposes to maintain a station at Lake Wichita, it would be a little more convenient and pleasing to the public to have the line in working order, at least a part of the time.

Every country has its reverses, but the fellow who sticks it out is the one that will win out in the end. In the face of two bad years property values, both in Wichita Falls and the surrounding country have continued to advance, and the chances are they will never grow less.

Let us not condemn too severely the ten-cent or moving picture shows. Within the last six months about thirty saloons have been forced out of business, and the saloon men say that tight times and the five and ten-cent shows was the cause of their failure.

Public sentiment is a wonderful persuader sometimes and it can be made so strong that even so dignified a body as the United States Senate cannot afford to ignore it. As an evidence of this fact, the Lorimer case without much doubt will be reopened unless the Illinois Senator who secured his election by bribery should decide that it is best for him to resign his seat before he is kicked out.

Wichita Falls is rather modest, too modest in fact to repeat even a few of the many nice things said of her by the hundreds of delegates to the Texas Retail Merchants' Association convention, which has been in session here for the past three days, and will close tonight with a grand ball at Lake Wichita. She wants them to come again and when they do, they will find that at least a major portion of the prosperity predicted for this city by them will have been acquired.

Today's mail brought to the Times the following to be inserted as an ad: "On receipt of \$1.00 will send recipe to make good strong whiskey at small cost. This recipe has raised many a man from the ordinary walks of life to a fortune. Address, Oklahoma City, Okla."

Without doubting his statement especially the latter part, the Times will be compelled to decline this ad. First, for the reason that it does not believe in accepting money from an advertiser for something that will do him no good, and its reason for believing that this ad will do him no good is the fact that the Times is firm in its conviction that some parties in Wichita Falls have already discovered his receipt or one just as good, and has the advertiser skinned several city blocks when it comes to making a good strong whiskey at a small cost. In fact, it has not been a great while since a well known bottle supposed to contain a celebrated bottled in bond brand of whiskey was on exhibition in this office, the bottom of which had been cut out, its original contents withdrawn and refilled again with perhaps a brand of whiskey that is made from a recipe such as the advertiser is seemingly anxious to dispose of for the sum of one dollar. All that was necessary to make that kind of whiskey was a good glass cutter and a bottle of sealing wax. Uncle Sam has his agents out looking for such fellows, and occasionally they get into jail.

Sunday is supposed to be a day of rest—a day on which the thoughts of man turn from the turbulence of earthly things into quieter ways and more peaceful paths. Something went wrong in the program yesterday, for it was a day of strife, wrath and sudden death.

The only bright spots that can be observed by reading the morning papers were the signing of a treaty of peace at Juarez and the beautiful weather in San Antonio. As for what happened in the other parts of the earth look at this: The French minister of war was killed and several others were injured at Paris by a flying machine; six negroes were lynched at Lake City, Fla.; a negro minister was lynched in Georgia; a planter in Georgia was murdered; four people were killed by a trolley car in Ohio; five girls were burned to death in Kansas; a rejected lover in Kentucky killed the girl who would not have him; one man was killed in a street duel in Mississippi and another in Tennessee; two men committed suicide in Philadelphia; two men were blown up by nitro-glycerine in Oklahoma; a young man killed a woman in Tennessee; three persons were drowned near Hamilton, Ohio; a negro woman was killed by lightning at Victoria, Texas, and a negro woman was murdered at Cleburne.

Probably other things happened and were not chronicled, but this list of casualties is enough to show that it was far from a quiet and holy day of rest—San Antonio Express.

(From the Galveston News)

We quite agree with Mr. Bryan that the democratic party "should represent at all times the moral sentiment of the country that manifested itself so sweepingly in the denunciation of the methods whereby William Lorimer was elected to the senate." We quite agree with him that "Mr. Bryan's organs need not flatter themselves that either 'resignations' by democrats who take offense because other democrats advocate great and growing reforms, or democratic votes cast in favor of seating men like Lorimer, will 'put Bryan out of the democratic party' or depose him from leadership within it."

No; if Mr. Bryan shall lose out it will be due rather to his own failure to place himself in a proper attitude toward some of the abuses of which he complains at a time when a word from him might have been effective. His expressions against Mr. Bailey and his organs come rather late in the day. At a time when Mr. Bailey was in a contest before his own constituents Mr. Bryan was silent as the tomb. Now, when Mr. Bryan is the subject of attack by Mr. Bailey's organs, he speaks out for the first time in plain English.

We do not say that Mr. Bryan ought, as an original proposition, to have intervened or interfered in the affairs of Texas. But, since he had interfered in the political affairs of other states—notably in the affairs of the state of Illinois and the case of Roger Sullivan—his silence, when Senator Bailey was under fire in Texas, and the people of the state had a chance to retire him from the office wherein, among other things, he cast one of the democratic votes "in favor of seating William Lorimer," was construed as favorable to Mr. Bailey and seemingly was a factor in the success of the junior senator. Indeed, Mr. Bryan's name was conjured up by Mr. Bailey's supporters and advocates in the senatorial behalf, and Mr. Bryan suffered this to be.

Furthermore, immediately after Senator Bailey's re-election, Mr. Bryan came to Texas, and, addressing the legislature, exhorting "embezzlers of power" in such manner as to give great aid and comfort to Senator Bailey and his supporters, and Mr. Bryan, being cognizant of the facts, circumstances and conditions, was bound to know that his words would have such effect.

Again, when democrats of Texas sought to prevent Senator Bailey from being named as a delegate to the Denver convention, \$5,000 which convention it was known that Mr. Bryan would be the nominee, Mr. Bryan was again as silent as the grave. Further, when democrats of Texas were jursing their campaign against Senator Bailey, analyzing his stewardship in their own way, Mr. Bryan came to Texas and rendered Senator Bailey a conspicuous service by provoking a discussion of the tariff question in a most pleasant and ladylike manner, thereby diverting attention from the real issues as seen by Texans.

If Mr. Bryan shall lose his leadership it will be because of a combination of causes—that Mr. Bailey and his friends no longer need him, and because the avowal of his opposition to Senator Bailey, like that of some homefolk, was withheld at a time when it might have been effective, and comes now too late to be pleasing to anybody save only perhaps that insignificant element which is easily pleased.

The role of leadership in the party seems destined to fall upon a new Richmond in the field, and to pass much lower down the alphabet than the B's.

HOW MUCH PRECINCT 1 CAN BOND FOR.

As there has been considerable agitation with reference to the issuance of road bonds by Precinct No. 1 for the purpose of improving public roads in this district we present below the assessed valuation of each of the four precincts:

No. 1—Wichita Falls \$7,094,250
No. 2—Burkburnett 1,374,745
No. 3—Tulsa Park 1,636,090
No. 4—Electra 2,020,538

As will be seen the assessed valuation of precinct No. 1 exceeds all of the other three precincts combined over \$2,000,000. If this precinct was allowed to levy the full 15c tax for the purpose of paying interest and providing a sinking fund it could issue \$140,000 5% bonds and retire them in 40 years upon the basis of the assessed valuation of 1910, and this amount will be somewhat increased, as there has been great development in the past year. Before taking any steps, however, to issue bonds it will be necessary to revoke the Wichita county special tax levy of 7½c, but as this levy is now divided among each precinct in proportion to assessed value, there will probably be no objection from any other part of the county, as if they desired to improve their roads they can levy a district tax upon themselves at any time.

Those who have looked into the matter seem to prefer the system in force in Lamar county for this county if any steps are taken towards building roads.

If \$140,000 was spent it would provide from 30 to 60 miles of road, according to the character of road built.

The road committee of the Chamber of Commerce expects to report to that body at their meeting tomorrow. It is not known what the report of the committee will be, but it is well known that there is an element in the directorship of Chamber of Commerce who believe that any steps toward increasing taxation upon the people of this city at present for roads should be held in abeyance for the present, and that no additional burdens in the way of taxation should be asked for except such as are necessary in the city itself for city purposes.

THE CONTEMPT CASES.

In a unanimous decision the supreme court of the United States on Monday set aside the sentences of imprisonment for contempt imposed upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, growing out of the litigation between the Bucks Stove and Range company and the federation.

In reversing the decision of the lower court the basis of the higher court's opinion was that the proceedings brought against the labor officers, being in conjunction with a suit in equity instituted by a corporation, was necessary for civil contempt, which could be punished only by the imposition of a fine. The sentence of the lower court to imprisonment was the penalty for criminal contempt, and in the premises, therefore, it was not a legal punishment.

The case, which originated three years ago, has been so widely discussed that the public is familiar with the fact that it had its inception in an attempt of the three labor officials mentioned. They were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment and in resistance to such sentence the case finally reached the supreme court of the United States.

The chief contention of the defense involved the constitutional right of free speech and a free press, which Judge Alton B. Parker, who had been retained to defend the labor leaders, sought to show had been denied by the decision of the lower court.

While the rule laid down by the supreme court in discussing the distinction between civil and criminal contempt arising in the case under consideration may be somewhat confusing to the average lay mind, the distinction which the court makes between the right of the individual to the exercise of free speech and the similar right claimed by organized combinations or individuals is very clear, and for that reason, makes the decision one of great importance, not alone to union labor and to the employees of union labor, but to the public at large as well. In defining the distinction, the court holds that the published or alleged boycott of the stove corporation by the American Federation of Labor. The stove corporation secured an injunction against the federation prohibiting the defendants from attacking the manufacturing company in their publication of in other unlawful ways. Shortly after the order was entered the manufacturing company appeared in court charging contempt spoken utterance of organized labor can be enjoined or attacked legally because organized labor is a combination and as such relinquishes the rights of an individual. It also establishes the fact that legal prosecution can be leveled not only at the union itself, but at its officers as well.

It can easily be seen that this rule can be made to apply to the acts of any organization which "unduly" or "unreasonably" restricts or restrains trade by unlawful speech or publication, and for that reason the decision may be more far-reaching than imagined at first glance.—Houston Post.

THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL.

Woodrow Wilson. If we felt that we had genuine representative government in our state, legislators no one would propose the initiative or referendum in America. The most ardent and successful advocates of the initiative and referendum regard them as a sobering means of obtaining genuine representative action on the part of legislative bodies. They do not mean to set anything aside. They mean, rather, to restore and influence.

The recall is a means of administrative control. If properly regulated and devised it is a means of restoring to administrative officials what the initiative and referendum restore to legislators, namely a sense of direct responsibility to the people who choose them.

The recall of judges is another matter. Judges are not lawmakers. They are not administrators. Their duty is not to determine what the law is. Their independence, their sense of dignity and of freedom, is of the first consequence to the stability of the state. To apply to them the principle of the recall is to set up the idea that determination of what the law is must respond to popular impulse and to popular judgment.

It is sufficient that the people should

change the law when they will. It is not necessary that they should indirectly influence by threat of recall those who merely interpret the law already established. The importance and desirability of the recall as a means of administrative control ought not to be obscured by dragging it into this other and very different field.

HASKELL A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR SENATORIAL HONORS.

From an editorial in the Daily Ardmore, Ardmore, it would appear that ex-Gov. Chas. Haskell is to be a candidate for the United States senate from Oklahoma, and the presumption is that he will take the shortest cut and contest that great honor with Senator Owen whose term expires two years hence. In speaking of ex-Gov. Haskell, the Ardmoreite pays him the following compliment:

"Now, then, ex-Governor Haskell, as a possible aspirant for the senatorial toga held by Mr. Owen, looms up big and supported by a following that would have to be reckoned with by any man. The people of Oklahoma know Charles Haskell—they know that he is a man of iron will—a man who makes his own convictions and lives up to them—a man of giant intellect—a man who has done things—really a man who knows how to take hold and accomplish the end, undertaken. He was made the butt of a plot at political persecution by the most egotistical nincompoop who ever won political recognition at the hands of the American people—a man who, upon one occasion, had the effrontery, the audacity, the lack of policy, the brazen nerve to brand that immortal Thomas Jefferson a narrow-minded egotist; Theodore Roosevelt, a man politically made through a national calamity, a monumental jackass, a nature faker, and a man who would perpetrate himself at the head of this government through what he pleases to style 'New Nationalism.' But Charles Haskell whipped him at every turn and was finally vindicated in the courts of charges made in an attempt to kill him politically."

That Haskell's presence in the national senate would be felt and that he would measure up to the biggest and brainiest men there and that he would be a power for good among them no one can deny. He is easily the biggest man in private life in Oklahoma today, and if he gets into the senatorial contest pitted against Robert L. Owen—well, the outcome would at any rate be watched with much interest by the people of the state—and of the nation for he is a national figure."

When people grow so prosperous that they think it is rather degrading for them to spend their money with those who helped them to make it, the town or city in which they make their home will be decidedly better off when such people change their place of residence. Besides setting a bad example, it shows the basest ingratitude, and if there is any creature on earth more despicable and detested than a hypocrite, it is an ingrate. Such people have outgrown their usefulness to their home town, and every dollar spent with them might as well be chucked into a rat hole or thrown into the river. On the other hand, merchants and business men generally should not content themselves by merely laying in a stock of goods and wait for the trade to back up to them. The real live-revenue business man—take note of what is going on around him. He sees the efforts put forth by managers of the large mail order houses and counteracts them by doing something along the same line himself by letting his customers know what he has for sale, and that kind of a merchant, generally speaking, has little complaint to make about people who send away to other cities for merchandise which he carries in stock and could have sold them at the same price, or perhaps a little less. Without the use of printer's ink, mail-order houses could not possibly exist. They would not sell a sufficient amount of goods to pay their rent, and if they attempted to put a sufficient number of salesmen on the road to cover the same territory that they now cover by their price lists and catalogues, the expense would be enormous. In fact so great that it would make it impossible for them to sell their goods at prices that would come in competition with the local merchant. Thousands of dollars for goods and merchandise of nearly ever character leave Wichita Falls every month, and if the proper effort was put forth by our merchants and business men at least 90 per cent of that which now goes away would pass through their hands.

"If a proposition were presented to Denton to give us a ground-soaking rain for 50c for every head of a family, said a man who evidently has had some little experience, 'we'd find from a few to several who would lie down on the proposition or hold back to see if they couldn't save their 50c and get the rain at the other fellow's expense.' There are doubtless people in every town who come within this description. But what we'd like to know is, 'Denton, more than it is share of them?'—Denton Record and Chronicle.

Every town has that kind of people in it. They don't see things move along, but wait to let the other fellow to the pushing. For instance, there are just a few such in Wichita Falls and were their names to head a list to secure a new enterprise it would be worth a four-deck head and front page story to any newspaper.

Though a private citizen, Madero is in reality the ruler of Mexico.



PURITY OATS

is just what the name indicates,

PURITY.

Guaranteed the BEST.

Guaranteed to Keep in Good condition.

You don't need a can opener to get them.

You don't have to scratch and dig them out.

The largest package for the money.

The dealer makes more money, the consumer gets more and better goods for his money.

Buy a package today

The hog shortage in Texas is a very serious matter. Our home consumption alone, it is estimated by the Texas Commercial Securities Association amounts to 250 cars per week. At the present price of hogs this runs high up in dollars and cents—something in the neighborhood of \$250,000 per annum. There is better and easier money in the raising of hogs than almost any other livestock, and yet but comparatively few farmers engage in that industry, preferring to raise corn and cotton, and buy their meat.

OIL INDICATIONS

IN WELL NEAR CITY

Oil was struck today in the well being drilled by Marlow & Stone and their associates west of Floral Heights and while the quantity is small, the indications are splendid for an increase in the production at a slightly greater depth. The well is now a little over six hundred feet and the oil encountered was found in a strata of blue sand rock, which, as it is penetrated, becomes softer with more encouraging indications.

It is estimated that the well will now produce a few gallons per day, but it is the intention of the drillers to keep going down until the conditions at a greater depth are ascertained. It is very stated that a small quantity of gas was encountered in connection with the work of drilling in the strata of rock in which the oil was encountered.

RAINS INCREASE

COTTON ACREAGE

Territory Around Altus and On Wellington Branch of Northwestern In Splendid Shape.

Rains along the Wellington branch of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern and about Altus, Ok., have placed that section in splendid shape for good crops.

Frank Kell, general manager of the Wichita Falls Route, this morning received the following message from one of the leading business men at Tip-ton:

"Corn and cotton never looked better, and we had one and a half inches of rain. Cotton is being planted in the wheat and oat fields. There is sufficient moisture to insure a good stand. The acreage will be increased 100 per cent."

Another message from Duke says: "Have had good rains from Duke to Wellington. Crops are in splendid shape."

Similar messages were received from Loveland and other points in that section.

and print paper. Neither will they be found complaining if the tariff is removed from wool, hides or lumber. All these things go to cheapen the cost of living, and there are few people out of the millionaire class who do not fully realize that the cost of living is entirely too high and out of proportion to the wages that are being paid.

The reports from pro headquarters at Houston are to the effect that they are confident of winning a victory on July 22nd, but this optimistic feeling is not so general over the state, in fact it begins to look as if the pro forces were very much discouraged at the outlook, and unless something is done towards organizing for the campaign they cannot expect anything but defeat. On the other hand, the anti forces are most thoroughly organized and know within a few hundred votes of their voting strength. They are in the minority, but it is safe to assert that 95 per cent of the anti vote of the state will go to the polls on election day. If the pros were as well organized there is not much doubt but that the state could be carried for statewide prohibition by at least 75,000 majority. The pros have the votes, but lack organization, and in order to perfect an organization such as the anti have, will require a great deal of money. This the pros have not. They have been too confident of victory all along, and this overconfidence is going to cause their defeat unless the managers wake up to the realization that they have a fight on hand.

SECRETARIES BULLETIN.

The Commercial Secretaries' Association has been conducting a statewide campaign through the Commercial Clubs and the press of Texas for an expenditure of \$25,000,000 on our public thoroughfares in 1911, and the organization has just completed an investigation into the progress made in road building during the year and finds that an expenditure of \$25,000,000 is practically assured; and if the intense interest in road construction continues unabated an expenditure of \$50,000,000 during the year is within the bounds of possibility.

The following list give the fiscal status of our public road funds at the present time.

Road Bond Money on hand—January 1st, \$3,446,323.

Road Bond Money authorized since January 1st, \$3,125,500.

Regular Annual Road Tax, \$4,250,000.

Regular Street Tax, Bond Issues for street improvements, etc., \$6,521,000.

Bond Elections called, \$1,430,000.

Prospective Bond Issues with organized movements behind them, \$4,580,000.

We are nearing the \$25,000,000 mark with only half the year gone and with public interest in road improvements daily increasing, during the remainder of the year, the bond issues alone will probably reach the \$25,000,000, making a total of approximately \$50,000,000 to be expended on public thoroughfares during 1911.

The Association has in process of preparation a comprehensive plan of building continuous highways throughout the state. Gov. Colquitt, in his address on Good Roads at the Dallas Fair last fall suggested an Applet Way from Red River to the Gulf and an effort will be made to put through at least one continuous road running North and South across the state this year.

A State Good Road Convention will in all probability be called at Dallas, soon to perfect plans.

Republican campaign on November. "Who will appoint the judges?" was the question raised toward the close of the campaign and Mr. Bryan was given an opportunity to decline to make any pledges. The people will learn after a while, what the corporations have long known, namely, that the power to appoint United States judges is a far-reaching power. The people agitate and congress legislates to little effect so long as the highest court in the land is in sympathy with those who exploit the public. The amendment which the court makes by judicial construction is the very amendment which Mr. Taft suggested in his Columbus speech when he announced his candidacy, and now the judges whom he appointed have so voted as to make it unnecessary to secure the amendment by legislation. Now let those, democrats and republicans, who are opposed to trusts, set to work to overcome the decision by legislation. The democratic plan will be found in the following plank of the democratic platform of 1908:

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable; we therefore favor the enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: First, a law preventing duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States, and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowances for cost of transportation."—Bryan's Commoner.

Wichita Falls Times. "If, in order to keep your town in the limelight or on the map it is necessary to send out stories of scandal, then scandalize a little bit," argues an exchange. "The Times, however, takes a different view of such matters. When it becomes necessary for a town or city to resort to such means to get advertising the generally accepted opinion is that such a city is a very good place for decent people to avoid."

Dallas News: There are scandals everywhere. In every shabby town there are true stories unfit to print. Wise editors and correspondents avoid them. There is no obligation upon newspapers to print scandals which affect only the persons scandalized. The kind of people who would be drawn to a town through scandalous reports from it are not the kind who would be of much value to it after they arrived. Better no advertising than the wrong kind of advertising.

President Taft has denied the application of pardons for Chas. W. Morse and John R. Walsh, two ex-prominent bankers, the former of New York and the latter of Chicago. In doing this the President took the position that the National banking laws must be upheld, it matters not whether the guilty ones be rich or poor.

MAKING READY for SUMMER MOTORING



The Shetland Wool Garments Ideal on Break Days

A Charming Bonnet for About-Town Riding



Practical Costume for the Woman who Drives Her Own Car

Pongee Coats the Standby for Summer Motoring—Knitted Coats and Caps Still the Fad for Country Motoring—Gay Little Linen Motor Coats in Dainty Color Combinations.

Every type of dress has its distinctive character, and unless it meets the requirements of this character, it is neither correct nor attractive. The wedding gown must have staidness and dignity; the dancing frock charm and gaiety; the carriage and reception costume elegance; the morning gown simplicity; and the sportswear character. It is if it possesses the sturdiness without the bit of sportiness, it is apt to be dreary and uninteresting.

Home-made motor raiment is beyond the ability of the home dressmaker. Even the progressive pattern suppliers by whose aid almost everything may be fashioned by laying perforations on a lengthwise fold and making notches that seem to correspond, do not give a great deal of encouragement to the woman who believes she can make anything on her own sewing machine. Clever cut and faultless tailoring must distinguish the motor coat or it is a miserable failure and very good looking coats, luckily, are to be obtained ready-made at moderate prices—garments far more smart and "knowing" looking than anybody could turn out at home, no matter how handsome the material used or how religiously the lengthwise folds, perforations and notches were followed.

Styles Change Little in Motor Coats. The woman who is canny does not rush out to buy her motor apparel at the beginning of a season. She keeps her eyes open, reads shop advertisements and waits. A good looking coat purchased late in the season at a much reduced price is sure to be in perfectly good style at the beginning of the next season, for the lines and general appearance of such coats vary little, though, of course, little trimming details are always being changed. Wonderful bargains are offered when a season is well advanced and lovely pongee coats may be picked up for a song in August and September, while smart models in tweed and homespun are offered at ridiculous prices in December and January.

A Warm Motor Coat Essential Even in Summertime. Only an amateur in motoring will provide a summer motor wardrobe of pongee, satin and linen coats only.

One may start out on a sultry morning when it seems impossible that anything heavier than the thinnest linen dunder could ever be tolerated over a muslin frock. The wind changes around to the east, and in an hour penetrates to the marrow of one's bones as the car drives against it. French women who drive out to the races in cobweb lingerie frocks protected by thin, silk motor coats always carry in the tonneau big, warm coats of tweed or ratine, which are donned after sunset for the homeward ride.

White blanket coats are very fashionable this year and these coats are made in mannish fashion, like a man's overcoat, or they may be built in the comfortable polo style, with straight lines belted in under a very wide belt of the material. A warm yellow-brown shade, between mustard and khaki, is also immensely chic. A coat in this shade, built of soft French ratine, is pictured. It will be noted that the lines of this coat are very straight and give a slender effect to the figure, though the coat is big, roomy and warm. The enormous patch pockets and white pearl buttons give that touch of sportiness which makes the motor garment smart.

Most of the new motor coats have collars and revers which may be turned back, as shown in the model pictured, or buttoned snugly up around neck and chest when desired. Coats made of double-faced material—and many of these are shown now—have the reverse of the material on collar and revers facings. The plaided stuff showing also in pocket flaps and other details. Do not make the mistake, when buying a motor coat, of selecting a utility coat, attractive because of its graceful cut and deep shawl collar with the opening low at the side. Such a coat may be charming for summer travelling wear but it will not be satisfactory for motoring, when comfort and protection from the wind are the chief considerations. The deep front opening and shawl revers will not sufficiently protect the chest and throat from keen breezes and the graceful lines will not prove as comfortable as a loose, roomy model in which one can nestle about in the leather upholstered tonneau.

Never make the mistake of buying a smooth surfaced material for automobile wear for the constant rubbing



Coats have Narrow Lines Like the Skirts Under Them



For Evening Wear in the Motor Car

against the leather seat and back will soon produce a glossy shine. Many motor car hostesses keep light mohair or silk coats which the guest may slip over a utility coat or two-piece suit, built of one of these smooth surfaced serges or cloths, to prevent the garment's being ruined during the trip by rubbing.

Smart Coats of Lightweight Material. Well cut, smartly tailored coats of mohair are favored by many women who could well afford handsomer materials, for summer motor wear. The mohair is cool and light in weight, sheds the dust readily and does not show traces of soil. These mohair coats are being turned out in very smart style this season, with loose raglan shoulders and huge patch pockets buttoned with bone buttons. Gun metal gray and light khaki tan are the shades liked best for mohair coats. Women who are looking forward to motoring in England this year are providing rainproof coats, for the climate in the north of England and among the Scottish hills is fickle and smart showers, pelt down, seemingly out of a clear sky, so sudden are the weather changes.

For a trip of this kind the steamer coat will answer for cool days, a rubberized mohair coat being provided for general wear, and an attractive pongee coat being ready for certain occasions.

Knitted Garments Worn in the Country Only.

There is an informality about the knitted motor coat, no matter what its cost, that makes it undesirable for town use; but these garments are ideal for country motoring, and in the mountains there are many days, even in midsummer when even a knitted hood is comfortable. There is nothing chummy about the new knitted coats. They are beautifully shaped to give graceful lines without clinging too closely to the figure curves and the colors are delectable. A cool bottle green and a warm wood brown are the favorite shades. Knitted red worsted motor garments are not seen and, even blues are not favored, but as has been said the greens and browns are charming. An illustration shows the latest idea in a knitted motor coat, designed for country wear or for general wear under a thin pongee or mohair motor coat.

This knitted coat is in a wood brown color and buttons snugly up around the throat, though the collar may be thrown back when desired. With the coat goes a wood brown knitted cap and one of the delightful white shetland wool veils which are sheer and thin, yet agreeably warm when the

wind is chilly.

Linen Coats in Attractive New Designs.

In contrast to the cosy knitted wool motor garments are the cool, summery coats of colored linen, which are particularly pretty and appropriate for summer morning wear about town or on short trips in the country. One should, however, never venture far from home in a linen coat, and these coats should never be bought for touring wear, for brief is the attractiveness of linen unless it has the constant attendance of a laundress or at least frequent pressing with a hot

iron. Natural linen coats this year have smart garnishings of colored linen and the motor bonnet matches the colored trimming. An attractive model, noted the other morning, was of very heavy, natural colored linen and the deep sailor collar, extending in deep shawl revers to the waist line, had a three-inch hem of brown linen. Across the back was a short belt with rounded ends and this belt was piped all around with the brown linen. The buttons were of brown shell and pockets and belt were buttoned to the coat.

Another pretty linen model was of

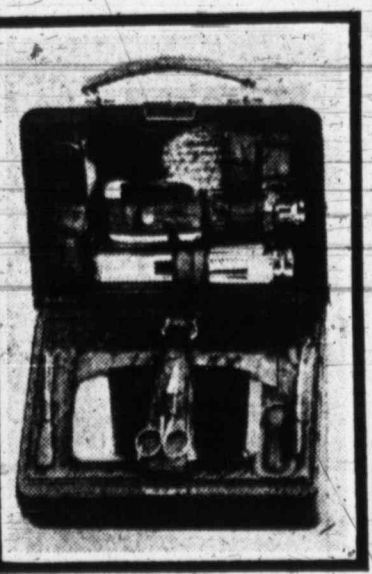
Comfort and Convenience in MOTORING EQUIPMENT

Mechanical perfection is combined with the utmost of luxury in the up-to-date motor car, whether it be a practical touring car with an open tonneau or an elegant limousine for town use during the social season, or one of the dainty coupes or broughams which one drives from the inside, and which are ideal for women's use.

One of the most unique contrivances in the line of motoring conveniences is the limousine wash stand, intended for use on long drives when one desires to freshen up a bit far from an old inn. This handy contrivance folds up against the dashboard of the car and no one would suspect that it was a wash stand until the small table top is let down and the legs unfolded. Then one sees a perfect little dressing table with a wash basin, two stoppered bottles filled with water soap, towels, hand brush and file, hair brushes and other toilet articles.

Limousines for town use are most luxuriously furnished with all sorts of small toilet needs. Powder, rouge, lip sticks, eyebrow pencils, cut glass extract bottles, atomizers, curling irons and manicure implements are fitted into little receptacles provided for them. There are also memorandum pads, card cases, theatre ticket holders, parasol and fan racks—even cigarette lighters and ash trays in limousine's limousine.

Most of the closed cars have also little cut glass flowerholders which are each morning filled with violets, carnations, gardenias or some other favorite flower, the color of the flower usually corresponding with the upholstery of the car. In limousines and small town coupes and broughams the cushions are usually in light gray or



Well Equipped Dressing Case for a Man's Use.

tan color, the deep maroons and plum colors which used to be the fashion being less favored; now than delicate shades. Of course, the window shades and the rugs must match the upholstery and the color scheme is carried out even in the door handles and small trim of the interior of the car.

A new addition to motor car equipment is the aviation mirror which is placed that occupants of the car may look down into the mirror to watch soaring aeroplanes instead of

heavy, supple which on straight, narrow, long, roomy arrangement. There was an enormous collar and beneath larger sailor collar. The turned-back white linen with low linen. The heavy of heavy white. More dressy than are satin and pongee on the prevailing having large cotton shawl revers that now. Sometimes of a tan pongee coat in very smart. The revers in the well-made lined coats are always arranged so that they may be turned up and buttoned snugly at the neck. Without this manner of adjustment a motor coat is useless. A handsome pongee coat of firm, heavy weave, with facings or better yet a complete lining of satin or toulard silk is a very desirable possession and such a coat may, with occasional dry cleaning, be made to last through several seasons.

A Costume for The Woman Who Drives a Car. One of today's illustrations shows a costume designed for wear behind the steering wheel of a touring car. Though women drive their own cars successfully and are as accomplished as men in running automobiles, the feminine costume is more or less of a nuisance when it comes to getting in and out of the narrow space between seat and steering wheel. Besides, the ordinary skirt has a way of blowing about as the car rushes along, which is apt to be embarrassing to its driver. This new motor costume is shaped as the photograph shows, that the skirt always keeps its position, the panel in the center being weighted at the bottom and the pleated sides giving ample freedom to the knees and feet. The costume is also roomy about the shoulders and is built of warm, yet light weight material.

The illustrations show some of the smart and convenient belongings ready for the motorists this summer. Everything likely to be needed on an extended trip is included and these belongings are packed away into the very least amount of space possible. A complete sewing kit will appeal to both men and women, for few men there are nowadays who are not able, if occasion arises to turn their hands to sewing on a button or catching together a rent in a glove. In the sewing kit, which is a long strip of leather with various silk lined pockets, are three needles, scissors and buttons, with gloves mending silk, hooks and eyes and other needfuls for a hasty tailoring en route.

The little writing pad is also a particularly convenient notion. The stationery is of the sort which folds up to form practical envelopes and in the leather case are postage stamps, ink and pen. The small table may be whisked out in a minute and rested on one's lap or the edge of the car and a note or telegram dashed off.

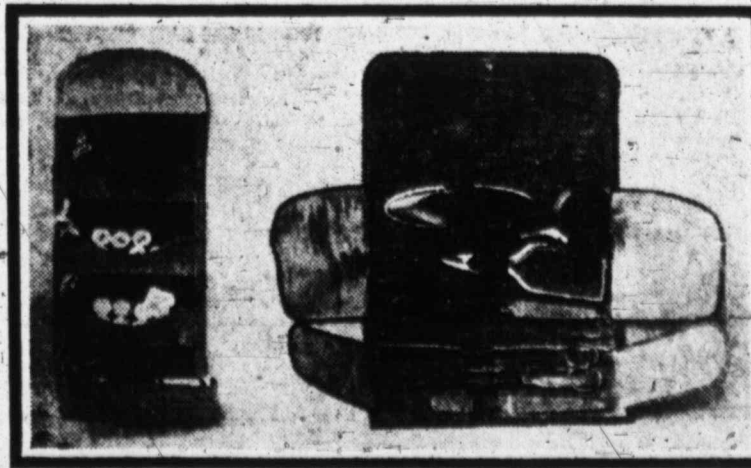
The flat leather case for vials, gloves and handkerchiefs may be carried conveniently in the tonneau and fresh wearables will be always at hand when after a long, dusty run one wishes to make one's self slick and clean before entering a town or arriving at a friend's house. In this picture is shown also a useful leather case holding four well stoppered screw-top bottles in which may be carried cologne water, medicine or stimulants.

The dressing bags are particularly smart and convenient. The large bag for a man's use is equipped with all the necessary brushes, manicure and other implements, and under a flap is space for shirts and collars. The woman's dressing bag is daintily fitted with gold stoppered bottles and jars and ivory backed brushes and in the center there is a space for folded nightdress and slippers.

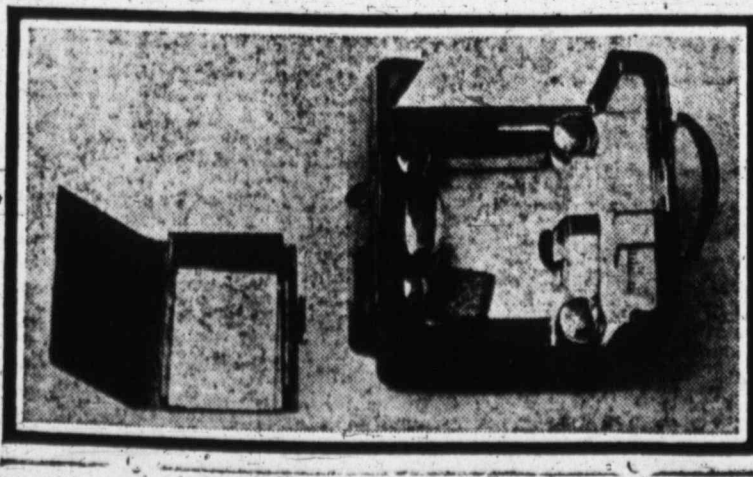
Up-to-the-Minute Motor Bonnets.

craning their necks to peer about. Luncheon baskets are an appreciated feature of motor car equipment and every well equipped touring car has its luncheon hamper or wicker built in a shape that fits compactly into some special space, and provided with plates, cups, table silver, napkins, covered flasks for liquids and air tight boxes for salads and sandwiches. Some of these baskets provide for six or eight persons, though two and four persons only are provided for in the average hamper.

Bottles for keeping hot liquids or ice cold liquids at their original temperature are a great comfort on long, cross-country trips and these bottles are now being manufactured to sell at much less than the prices originally



Indispensables That May Be Packed in Smallest Space.



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Authorized Capital and Surplus of \$600,000.00

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E. P. GREENWOOD,

Vice President and General Manager

Intelligence of Animals

Kansas City Journal

There are marked changes going on in the thinking world as to whether there is not an order of mind in the lower forms of life similar to the manifestations of mental activity in the human species. Many thinkers, for various reasons, while not boldly asserting that the two kinds of mind are not precisely alike, find it difficult to make distinctions where none really exists. It may be that the difference in kind is one of degree or intensity rather than quantity. But there are those who are experimenting and pushing their investigations out into many different fields of life in their biological studies, and who are constantly meeting with surprises in the larger forms of life as well as in the microscopic organisms which are calculated to eliminate the boundary line between instinct and reason—if any such really exists.

At the outset it should be understood that the old concepts of mind are passing away, and those who would limit it to a function of matter can not but feel the narrowness of their own thoughts compared to the breadth of the subject in the present stage of verified knowledge.

Descartes is chiefly responsible for this antagonism. The idea somehow got into his head that the mental and the physical natures of men were in some manner so linked together and wound up during life, that they worked together as two clocks, occupying different spheres might respond tick for tick, although he limited psychological action to man only, thereby excluding all animals which he regarded as automata.

It may be accepted as axiomatic in the mechanical world that nothing can be transmitted from any sort of energy only of its kind. Motion can transmit motion transmitting, but not creating motion. A mental process can not, therefore, come from anything except itself. We assume in our thinking that there is a physical universe and of which we actually know comparatively little, and there is also a world of mind and of which only a few little patches here and there have been partially explored. But patient workers are bringing to light most wonderful discoveries from year to year, and these quiet investigators, take little pains in parading their discoveries before the public. One must go to the scientific journals to know what they are doing.

All efforts heretofore to locate mind have signally failed. No definition has

yet been given to either mind or life which is free from objection. But little by little hidden and obscure things are being brought prominently into the very clearest light, and made tangible to the senses as well as in harmony with consecutive thinking.

Evidently two conditions require to be satisfied before one can admit the presence of mind in any organism—the presence of the elements of consciousness and of choice or selection.

For instance, the amoeba, one of the simplest known animals, presents active and spontaneous movements—it exercises the power of choice, and consciously selects its food. These activities imply an order of purposeful knowledge.

Romanes, a very devout man, observes that "no one can have watched the movements of certain infusoria without feeling it difficult to believe that these little animals are not actuated by some amount of intelligence. There is a rotifer whose body is of a cup shape, provided with a very little tail armed with strong forceps. I have seen a small specimen of this rotifer attach itself to a much larger one with its forceps, the larger rotifer at once becoming very active and springing about with its burden till it came to a piece of weed. It took firm hold of the weed with its forceps, and began a most extraordinary series of movements to rid itself of the incumbrance. It dashed from side to side in all directions; but no less surprising was the tenacity with which the smaller rotifer retained its hold, although one might think it was being jerked to pieces. This lasted several minutes, till eventually the smaller rotifer was thrown violently away. It then returned to the rotifer, but did not succeed a second time in establishing a hold. The entire scene was as like intelligent action on the part of both animals as could be well imagined."

Sir William Dawson says: "An amoeba shows volition, appetite and passion. One trying to swallow a one-celled plant as long as its body, evidently hungry and eager to devour it, stretched itself to its full length, trying to envelop the plant. It failed again and again, but repeated the attempt until at length, convinced of its helplessness, it flung itself away, and made off in search of something more manageable."

A spider with a big fly could not secure it, so it bit off the fly's leg, and as the fly stooped its head to its leg, the spider quickly enmeshed it with cords thrown over it, and thus lassoed its victim.

Two jackdaws tried to build a nest on a sloping window sill outside a church, but the sticks slipped down. In five days they constructed a crib of sticks resting on a step six feet below and reaching up to the sill to support the nest on which they built it.

This looks like a case of reasoning to overcome gravity by building a retaining wall.

Elephants in Indian not only carry logs to the saws, but they pile the lumber with as much care and exactness as do the hands who work at the mills. At the sound of the dinner bell the saw mill elephants will instantly drop their logs and scamper off, screaming with glee at the welcome respite. They will absolutely refuse to carry a log which they consider too heavy, but if the driver insists they may call on one of their mates to help.

In the stacking of square logs, if the elephant finds that he has not brought the log near enough, he calculates the distance with his eye, and then he walks around to the end of the log and applies his trunk and flanks to it and puts it in place. He is not directed to do this by his keeper.

Other elephants actually feed the circular saws in the mill, and so marvelous is their intelligence that an astute little tusk was observed to ease the pressure on his leg, withdraw it anxiously and then offer another part to the revolving saw, which was formerly going crooked through the log.

A spider was observed trying to spin a thread so as to connect two objects, but the wind blew from the wrong direction. The spider suspended the operation till the wind changed, and then wove the strands. This action was in accordance with the experience of men before the days of steam navigation. Examples can be indefinitely multiplied.

In Adair County, Missouri, August, 1865, I witnessed a battle between a rattlesnake and a blacksnake. I was hiding on horseback along a dirt road on a prairie ride, when my attention was attracted by the well known noise of a rattler a few feet from the road. It was coiled on a small ant hill with head raised four or five inches and swaying back and forth with eyes steadily fixed on a blue racer blacksnake which was gliding very rapidly around the ant hill, but far enough away to keep the rattler from biting it.

I sat on my horse and watched the maneuvers of both reptiles for five or six minutes, and in the meantime the rattler had tried to strike the blacksnake several times, but the latter was too quick for him and was always out of reach. Each wanted to get the advantage of the other, but the rattler, under the tantalizing actions of his wily antagonist, became furious, wild and vicious as the skirmishing went on. Finally the rattler struck out at a good length and wildly, and before he could recover, the blacksnake had seized the rattler by the neck close to the head, so close that the rattler could not turn its head and bite. The floundering in the grass was terrific, and now began the battle in a death struggle. The blacksnake in the hurry-burly commenced wrap-

ping itself around the body of the rattler, which was about three and a half feet in length, looked like a great spotted snake swelled up with streaks of black twisted lengthwise around it. This struggle must have continued four or five minutes, possibly longer. When the blacksnake had wound itself around the body of the rattler, then the blacksnake stretched itself out and squeezed the rattler to death. When it straightened out its body, the ribs of the rattler were crushed in. The rattling soon died away. But the blacksnake made sure by giving additional squeezes, till the rattler ceased to move. Then began the unwinding process. The blacksnake commenced unwinding itself at the tail. It would unwind a little bit and then stop, and so on till its body was almost entirely unwrapped. But it never let loose of the rattler's neck till the very last moment. When its body was entirely unwound, it, by a sudden muscular movement, threw itself between two and three feet away from the body of the dead rattlesnake. There it lay on the ground quite still a minute or two and then crawled away. The time this occupied must have been fully a half hour, perhaps longer.—Kansas City Journal.

Allendale Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith of Wichita Falls were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gwinn and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Gilham of Allendale, spent several days in Wichita Falls last week, visiting relatives and friends, returning home Monday.

Mr. J. B. Slack of Iowa Park is looking after farm interests near Allendale this week.

Most of the farmers are busy harvesting this week. The yield will be less than it has been for a number of years.

Mr. Lesley Humphreys and Miss Gertrude McClure called on Miss Cora Gwinn Sunday evening.

Little Miss Oona Gwinn of the city is spending this week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Allen, of this community.

Messrs. Ed and Fred Smith of Bowman made their usual visit to Allendale Sunday.

Messrs. Cora and Ida Gwinn were visitors in Wichita Falls Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Billingsley spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Falker.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Lewis of Dallas came in Thursday for a few days' visit with their aunt, Mrs. W. P. Billingsley.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Chasteen of Bowman visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Chasteen of Allendale, Sunday.

Red Lopez Court Martialled. Agula Prieta, May 27.—A court martial this morning sentenced Red Lopez, the insurgent leader, to eight years imprisonment for deserting in face of the enemy at the recent battle here.

CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST TRUST MEN

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS
CAREFULLY CONSIDERING
PROSECUTION OF MEM-
BERS OF THE TOBAC-
CO TRUST.

NOT LIKE STANDARD OIL

In Tobacco Cases, It Is Believed, Way
Is Open to Criminal Action.
Drastic Remedy Held Over.
Trust Heads.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 30.—The department of justice today is carefully considering the possibility of criminal prosecutions of individual members of the tobacco trust, which the Supreme Court yesterday ordered dissolved. Although Attorney General Wickersham would make no statement he declined to say positively that no action would be taken. None could be taken against Standard Oil individuals, but this case is considered different.

Several senators today said that the sentiment in favor of amending the Sherman anti-trust law so as to make every restraint of trade a violation of law instead of only "unreasonable" restraints was perceptibly reduced by the tobacco decision. The senators, however, who introduced such amendments after the oil decision, intend to press them and it is possible a stubborn fight over this issue will be made on the floor of the Senate.—The drastic remedy held over the heads of tobacco trust defendants in case they do not reform the evils complained of by Supreme Court has strengthened the facts of those who accepted that court's interpretation of Sherman law as proper.

The Government yesterday won a sweeping victory over the so-called tobacco trust, when the Supreme Court of the United States held the American Tobacco Company and its allied corporations to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

By directing that the combination be forbidden the privilege of interstate commerce or be placed in the hands of a receiver unless it disintegrates in harmony with the law within six, or at the most eight months, the court is regarded to have dealt with the tobacco organizations more drastically than with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the dissolution of which was ordered two weeks ago.

Both the first and second sections of the Sherman anti-trust law have been violated by the so-called tobacco trust, according to the court. Not

only has it restrained wrongfully and unlawfully interstate commerce, in the eyes of the court, but it has attempted to monopolize the tobacco business to the injury of the public and of its competitors.

While the decree was regarded unusually severe, at the same time there was a touch of leniency in not making the combination an outlaw "No. 2." The various elements of the combination are to be given an opportunity, under the supervision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, of reorganization, so that there may be brought about "a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

The opinion of the court was announced by Chief Justice White, who also delivered the opinion of the court in the Standard Oil case. The entire court agreed that the tobacco company violated the Sherman anti-trust law, but Associate Justice Harlan dissented from the repeated interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to call for the application of the "rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade were forbidden by the act. In this respect the division of the court was the same as in the Standard Oil case.

Justice Harlan also took issue with the rest of the court as to the reorganization of the tobacco company, saying that he had found nothing in the record which made him "at all anxious to perpetuate any new combination among these companies, which the court concedes at all times exhibited a conscious wrong-doing."

The court reiterated its determination to follow the "rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade violated the Sherman anti-trust law. Chief Justice White explained at length the opinion of the court in the Standard Oil case, but did not qualify the reasoning in that case so as to harmonize it in any particular with the dissenting views expressed in that case by Associate Justice Harlan and other critics of the decision.

Tonight it is regarded as settled that the "rule of reason" will prevail in the courts of the land in the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law until at least the personnel of the Supreme Court greatly changes or the Sherman anti-trust law is amended.

In reality, the decision was nothing less than a deliberate explication of the application of the "rule of reason" to "undisputed facts." From the date of the organization of the first combination, the court found there was a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of the ordinary right to contract and to trade, but by methods devised to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business.

This purpose was carried out ruthlessly, according to the court, upon the assumption that to work upon the theory to play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success pos-

sible. Such action, viewed in the light of reason, was regarded by the court as violative of the law.

The People Will Smoke.

By Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., May 30.—The Supreme Court decision is viewed with little concern by the operating officials of American Tobacco Companies. They say it can not reduce the output as the demand is increasing for all kinds of tobacco, even snuff. They expect, however, more cumbersome and expensive operation of the various branches will be one result of the decision.

Said one official: "Manufacturing must go on, but it seems probable that under the required reorganization we may be inconvenienced by having a clumser and more extensive system with separated companies, increased bookkeeping, more officers and other features not in harmony with modern scientific business methods."

Real Estate Transfers.

Jacob Shuldheiss to B. F. Dutton, 7 acres, S. P. R. Co.'s survey No. 1, \$300.

Orville Bullington to C. C. Knight, undivided two-fifths interest in 131 lots in South Park addition, \$6,000.

C. C. Knight to Orville Bullington, 50x90 feet off east end of lots 8 and 9, block 176, also undivided half interest in and to 40 feet of east wall of Ruby Theatre building, \$12,000.

W. M. McGregor to G. W. Eagle and J. Milton Erwin, north 20 feet of lot 8 and south 30 feet of lot 9, block 217, \$10.

W. M. McGregor to J. T. Wills, north 40 feet of lot 8, and south 10 feet of lot 10, block 217, \$10.

F. D. Woodruff to Jerome J. Rueh, lot 12, block 11, Woodruff Heights, Electra, \$75.

J. J. Perkins to P. P. Langford and others, seven-eighths interest in 486 acres as follows: 357 acres out of G. C. & S. F. survey No. 8, and 128 acres out of E. M. Gille's survey, \$14,862.32.

Mabledean Notes.

Mabledean, Tex., May 26.—All the farmers are busy in this section of the country heading their wheat. The yield is very light this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Fleming from Wichita Falls visited Mrs. Robert Clark last Sunday.

Rev. Crutchfield will fill his regular appointment at Dean next Sunday. Mrs. Rabin and Miss Mary Fagan were the guests of Katy Clark Thursday.

A large crowd enjoyed the singing at Mrs. Graves last Sunday night. Misses Gertrude and Lila Gorman from Henrietta were visiting friends here last week.

Victim of Accidental Shooting Dies. By Associated Press.

Sherman, May 30.—Logan Phillips, aged 12, who was accidentally shot ten months ago, died today of paralysis incidental to the injury.

For making quickly and perfectly, delicious hot biscuits, hot breads, cake and pastry there is no substitute for

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Sixty Years the Standard

Made from pure Grape
Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

"I am entirely opposed to the use of alum in Baking Powders."—Prof. Chandler, Columbia Univ.

Read the Label

"Alum, sodium alum, basic aluminum sulphate, sulphate of aluminum, all mean the same thing—namely, BURNED ALUM."—Kansas State Board of Health.

Tobacco Corporation Violates Sherman Anti-Trust Law

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 29.—The United States Supreme Court held today that the tobacco corporation, the so-called trust, to be a combination in restraint of trade and in violation of sections one and two of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The American Tobacco corporations were made the target of the second big "trust" prosecution of recent years. The first was the Standard Oil. Because the testimony taken in the tobacco case was not so extensive as that in the Standard Oil case, the two cases were before the Supreme Court for consideration at the same time.

The attempt of the government to dissolve the tobacco corporation as violating the Sherman anti-trust law took shape in 1907. In that year, a petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court at New York. The government asked that the American Tobacco Company, its officers, directors and affiliated corporations be prevented and enjoined from restraining and monopolizing commerce in tobacco.

The restraints and the monopolies alleged by the government, were said to have been obtained by an intricate system of corporate organizations. It began in 1890, when the first American Tobacco Company was organized. The new company took over the business of five independent cigarette concerns.

In 1898, the Continental Tobacco Company was incorporated to take over the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company and that of five independent plug manufacturers.

In 1900, the American Snuff Company was incorporated to take over the snuff business of the American Tobacco Company, of the Continental Tobacco Company, and of two other independent manufacturers.

In 1901, the American Cigar Company was incorporated to take over

the business of the American Tobacco Company and other manufacturers and sellers of cigars, cheroots and stogies.

In the same year, the Continental Tobacco Company was incorporated to take over in exchange for its bonds substantially all of the stock of the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company.

In 1902 the American Stogie Company was incorporated to take over the stogie business of the American Cigar Company, the American Tobacco Company, and the Continentals Tobacco Company.

In 1904, the American Tobacco Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, and the Consolidated Tobacco Company were merged into the present American Tobacco Company. The government claimed that all these organizations were created with the definite purpose to destroy competition and that they accomplished that purpose. Each step was attacked as a part of an unlawful plan whose development and progress was advanced, it was charged, by duress, oppression, and unfair methods intended to drive out and keep out competitors and secure monopolies.

The defendants claimed that nothing was to be found in the organization of these corporations, but the orderly, natural and legitimate development of a great business. They said the acquisition had been proper and that no intent to restrain trade or monopolize trade had prompted the creation of corporations.

In addition, it was charged that the American Tobacco Company acquired control of the United Cigar Stores Company, which conducts retail stores to large cities, and thereby was seeking dominion in the retail business, an avenue absolutely necessary to effective competition.

CANADIAN RIVER BRIDGE IN DANGER

HEAVIEST RAIN SINCE 1908 HAVE
FALLEN FROM CHILDRESS
WESTWARD.

GOOD RAINS ABOUT ALTUS

Heavy Rain Was Falling at Vernon
Monday Morning—Shower Here
Sunday Very Light.

Although the heavens seemed ready to let loose a downpour, only a light shower, barely enough to lay the dust, fell here Sunday afternoon.

While Wichita Falls and the territory immediately surrounding is parched and dry, bountiful rains have fallen from Vernon west to the New Mexico border and the country around Altus, Okla., and along the Wellington branch to the Wichita Falls and Northwest is soaking with the best rain in twelve months.

The rains in the last two days in the Panhandle have reached the proportions of a flood. Late Saturday several hundred feet of the Fort Worth & Denver track north of Amarillo was washed out and through traffic was delayed eight hours. This morning the Canadian river bridge was reported in danger and a pile driver was sent from here. Heavy rains have fallen from Quanah west and this morning the heaviest rain of the season is reported falling at Vernon.

Rains from Vernon southward and over the Wichita Valley and Wichita Falls, Route south of Altus have been light.

From Altus to Wichita Falls according to reports received at the Wichita

Falls Route offices here today, the rainfall was heavier than in Wichita Falls.

The Wichita Valley rain report this morning was as follows:
Dundee, good rain, 6.15 to 7 p. m.
Seymour, light rain, 4:30 to 4:50 p. m. and good rain from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.
Bomarton, heavy rain and wind from 4 to 7 p. m.
Goree, heavy rain, 3:40 to 6:10 p. m.
Weldert, heavy rain, 3:30 to 5:40 p. m.

Haskell, heavy rain, 3:15 to 6:25 p. m.
Stamford, good rain, 7 to 7:30 p. m.
Sagerton, good rain, 3 to 6 p. m.
Aspermont, good rain, 2:35 to 3 p. m.
Peacock, good rain, 1:45 to 2:45 p. m.
Dayton, hard rain, 1:50 to 2:15 p. m.
Sord, hard rain, 1:25 to 2:45 p. m.
Spur, heavy rain, 11:10 to 11:40 a. m.

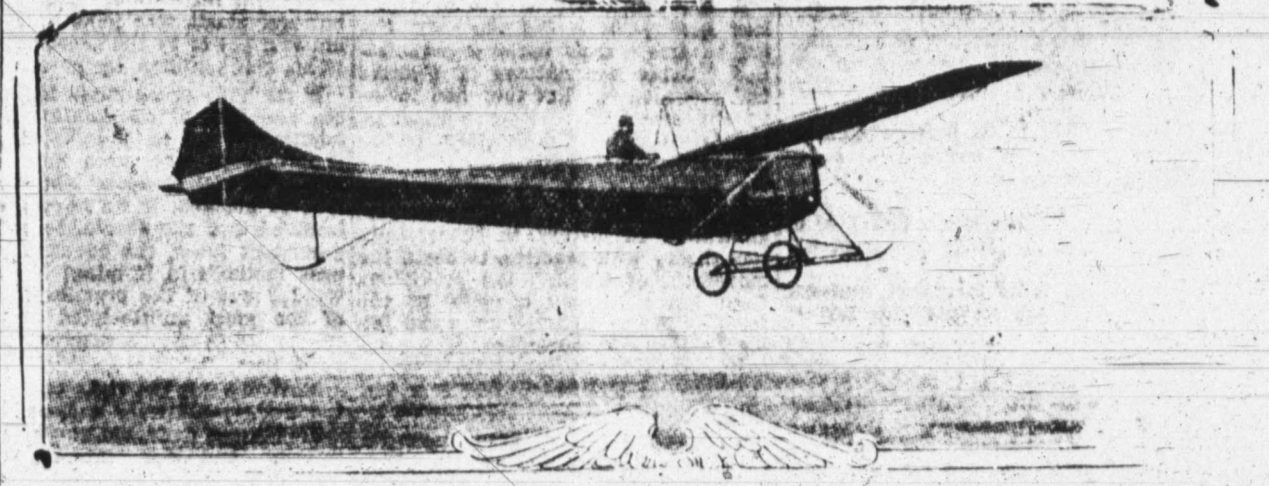
Six inches in Twenty-Four Hours.
By Associated Press.
Dalhart, Tex., May 29.—Trains are delayed indefinitely by washouts on account of the rain. Six inches fell here in twenty-four hours.

Other Rain Reports.
Snyder, Tex., May 29.—Light rains fell over Senry County last night.
Mineral Wells, Tex., May 29.—Light rains fell in this vicinity last night.

Lynchon to be Tried For Murder.
Newark, O., May 29.—The case of Art Dover, indicted in connection with the lynching of Carl Etherington in July of last year, was called for trial today before Judge Nicholas. Dover had offered to plead guilty to manslaughter, but the judge refused to accept the plea because Dover is said to have incited the mob at the time of the lynching.

San Angelo Gets Postal Bank.
By Associated Press.
Washington, May 29.—Hitchcock today designated fifty additional post offices, including savings banks depositories including San Angelo, Texas and El Reno, Okla. The entire fifty will be second class offices.

Monoplane in Which Vedrine Covered 400 Miles in 2 Hours and 35 Minutes



The Morane monoplane, the swiftest in the world.

This new French aerial speed marvel has flown at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Just what makes the craft such a tremendous speed is not apparent from foreign advices. In appearance it looks very much like all other monoplanes built in Europe.

In this machine Vedrine, yesterday completed his flight from Paris to Madrid.

The Paris-to-Madrid race was begun May 21 under the auspices of the Petit Parisien which offered a prize of \$20,000. In addition to this the Spanish Aero Club gave prizes amounting to \$10,000 and King Alfonso offered a special prize for the fastest speed over the Spanish section.

The journey was divided into three stages, Paris to Angoulême, Angoulême to San Sebastian and San Sebastian to Madrid, a total distance of about 750 miles. Twenty machines were entered to start the race, but as a result of the tragic accident when the start was made from the Issy Les Moulinaux aviation field, which resulted in the death of M. Bertheux,

the French minister of war, and the serious injury to Premier Monis, all but three of the aviators withdrew.

Vedrine was the favorite. He covered the first stage—279 miles—in three hours and thirty-nine minutes, breaking all records for a long distance cross-country flight.

On the second stage between Angoulême and San Sebastian, Vedrine had a narrow escape from death. His machine grazed the peak of a huge rock, near the Spanish town of Fuenterrabia. Although the plane was bent, Vedrine continued his flight and safely reached San Sebastian.

The second stage was about 200 miles. The third stage of the journey from San Sebastian to Madrid was the most difficult of the entire flight. The 266 miles of the route was almost entirely over desolate ranges, the crags varying from 1,000 to 5,000 feet in height. A fall meant certain death and it was practically impossible to make a fresh start in the mountainous country.

Aviator Gilbert fought a battle with a large eagle when on the final stage

of his flight from Paris to Madrid yesterday. The huge bird swooped down upon him while he was at a great height, struck him a powerful blow with his beak but succeeded only in carrying away his cap. The aviator, with one hand on the controlling levers, reached in his pocket, secured his revolver and fired two shots at the bird. This is the first recorded flight in the air.

Vedrine said he, like Gilbert, also was attacked in mid-air by a large eagle while passing over the Sierra de Guadarrama in Castile, which attains an elevation of 7,900 feet. The eagle seemed furious at the man-bird and swooped down again and again, trying to reach the air man's face with its powerful beak. Vedrine's greatest fear was that his attention would be diverted, which would cause him to lose control of his machine. Finally the aviator out-manuevered and lost his feathers for by swiftly dropping and rising to new levels.

Vedrine covered the third stage of the race, between Burgos and Madrid, a distance of 300 miles in two hours and forty-five minutes.

"FACTS" ON TEXAS "WETS"

In the following article from the current issue of the National Prohibitionist, a bit of history is revived which a good many newspapers in Texas would like to have forgotten. The Times remembers receipt of the proposition for the purchase of its columns by the alleged liquor organization and also remembers its answer in refusing to entertain the proposition. But here's the article from the National Prohibitionist:

In the state of Texas there is on now a campaign for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution in order to provide for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. One of the notable features of that campaign is the fact that the influential press of the state is almost solidly arrayed against prohibition. This fact gives pertinency to the review of a bit of history which will shed considerable light upon the attitude of the Texas press.

In 1902, on Sunday, June 29, there appeared in several of the leading daily papers of Texas what to the unsophisticated looked like an instructive article, entitled, in some papers, "Prohibition in America" and in some, "History of Prohibition in America." Various subheads were appended to this, some of them declaring it a "timely topic," some of them asserting that the article had been "prepared by a citizen" who had given the question close study.

I was at that time managing editor of The New Voice and, believing that the appearance of such an article indicated a plot between the liquor interests and the papers of Texas, I suggested to an able member on the New Voice staff an exploring tour in Texas. That gentleman was just at that time deeply interested in another phase of the question, another part of the county and doubtless, the advertisement of taking up the Texas matter. Bill the more I looked at it, the more I became impressed with its importance, so that I finally directed him to proceed with it and anticipated a great exposure, knowing the gentleman's marked abilities in that direction.

My expectations were more than realized.

Our representative at once got in touch with the situation in Texas and his first discovery related to the source of these articles. Before the end of July he had secured a copy of the report of the A. H. Belo & Co., the publishers of the Galveston News, and the Dallas News, frankly admitting that these articles were paid advertisements, inserted by the anti-prohibition committee of which J. W. Higgins, an ex-councillor, then mayor of Waco, was the chairman, and that the only objection which the Belo people had to continue this kind of advertisement was the fact that they were hearing from their subscribers in a rather uncomfortable manner.

Not believing in doing things by halves, the New Voice representative addressed a decoy letter to practically every paper of importance published in Texas, asking for their rates for the publication of anti-prohibition matter as "regular reading matter, without advertising marks of any kind," requesting them to specify the price per line of this sort of stuff, both in their news columns and in their editorial columns.

It is only fair to say that there were a few Texan editors who replied to this insulting letter as a decent man ought to reply and refused to publish the lies of the liquor traffic at any price.

But of the leading papers of Texas there were found 168 willing to sell their columns for the deception of their readers at so much per line; while forty-four deliberately quoted prices per line of telling falsehoods to their readers in their editorial columns. I have before me just now a copy of Facts, a paper put out by the so-called

"Anti-State-wide Prohibition" organization of Texas, the second page of which is devoted to an array of newspaper opinions hostile to Prohibition, taken from the columns of Texas papers. The first is from the Galveston News, the second from the Dallas News, and the third from the Texas News, all of which are now in the hands of the liquor traffic.

News papers before its readers in a wonderfully moral attitude. It declares that "no one could be more sensible to the woes caused by drunkenness than the News," and no one could outdo the News in advocating any measures that, in its opinion, would make for temperance." It almost goes into spasms over drunkenness as "the breeder of immorality and crime" and weeps over the misery it inflicts upon "innocent women and children," but declares that, just as it opposed prohibition twenty years ago, so now it is "constrained, though not without regret, to oppose the adoption of state-wide prohibition."

When this is read through Texas let it be remembered that, less than twenty years ago," to wit, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1902, the News published on its ninth page, with a three-column head, a villainously false article, attacking prohibition and took pay therefor from the honorable mayor of Waco, J. W. Higgins, the Texas representative of the liquor interests of the United States and, according to Jas. P. Newcomb, the editor of the Texas Liquor Dealer, in an interview on August 10, 1902, an employee of the so-called "National Prohibition Bureau," the organization of brewers, distillers and wholesalers who were fighting for the perpetuation of the liquor traffic in Texas.

The next newspaper opinion which Facts gives to its readers is from the Dallas Times-Herald, an editorial rejoicing over Alabama's repeal of prohibition. Of course, it is impossible to interview the Times-Herald, as it is controlled now by the same motives which controlled it in 1902, but in 1902, over the signature of its business manager, the Dallas Times-Herald offered to run anti-prohibition matter in its news columns for twenty-five cents per line.

The next paper quoted by Facts is the Fort Worth Record. It finds no statement concerning that paper in the report of our Texas investigations. Perhaps it was not then in existence. Perhaps we overlooked it. Or perhaps it did not swallow our hook.

The next paper is the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. That paper does not appear on the list of papers offering to sell themselves to the liquor interests in 1902, but I find that the Telegram, evidently one of the factors of the present combination was willing to sell and offered to print the liquor dealers' stuff for twelve and one-half cents per line in its news columns.

Facts next quotes the San Antonio Express: That paper was one of the illustrious members of the Texas press willing to sell out on a sliding scale and it quoted a rate of from eight to fifteen cents per line for the publication of anti-prohibition matter in its news columns, the price to vary in accordance with the amount of matter furnished. It was willing to tell a big lie at a cheaper rate than it would tell a little lie.

Facts next quotes the San Antonio Light-Gazette. This appears to be a new combination, but Light, without the Gazette attachment, was running in 1902 and it readily agreed to sell its news columns to the liquor interests at a rate of from ten to twenty cents per line, and to sell its editorial columns for twenty-five cents per line.

The next paper quoted by Facts is the Houston Post. Lying came high in the Post office in 1902. The Post's price for its news columns was fifty cents per line. It made no statement concerning a price for its editorial columns. Perhaps it isn't getting any pay at the present time for the numerous and lengthy editorials which it is

running against prohibition.

The next paper quoted, the Houston Chronicle, does not appear in 1902. Next, however, comes the El Paso Morning Times. That paper was doing business in 1902 and was willing to sell its news columns for fifteen cents per line to help perpetuate the traffic which, in its editorial, quoted by Facts, it declares to be "the cause of untold suffering and loss of character and standing and wealth."

Texas papers were interesting in extreme. I have before me now a facsimile of the letter of C. J. Glover, proprietor of the Waco Evening Telegraph, a letter which he begged to have considered confidential, in which he offered to run 1,000 lines of anti-prohibition matter disguised as reading matter for ten cents per line, or 10,000 lines for five cents per line and promised to take up the fight editorially for \$1,000 lump sum.

The News of Abilene, Tex., was willing to sell itself for one cent per word.

The Independent of Henrietta, Tex., insisted that all articles must be signed by somebody and that a check at the rate of one cent per word must accompany the copy.

The Courier of Texarkana was willing to make a lump sum, 2,000 lines of editorial and 8,000 lines of "local readers" for \$1,000.

As I turn over the letters I strike one from the publisher of the Western Star of Dickens, Tex. Whether that worthy is still doing business on the old stand I do not know since my newspaper directory passes Dickens over in silence. Evidently the publisher of the paper was then sheriff of his county, judging from the letter.

He quoted a rate of five cents per line, "part of it to be printed as editorial and a part as mere reading matter," and he added, "I am for money in my business. I can take either one side or the other, so long as there is pay to me, but I never make a practice of printing for free."

Certainly if that fellow has been dabbling out general information for the liquor traffic for three years, the town ought to be ready for almost anything.

I notice another letter from the editor of the McKinney Courier-Gazette, a paper which is still running, offering to sell editorial space for "twenty-five cents per line straight." I have before me the full list of the Texas papers that wanted to sell out to the liquor interests in 1902. It is too long to publish here. The Texas citizen who finds his local daily paper on his local weekly, so far as it is concerned, serving the interests of the liquor men in this fight, may find it worth while to inquire of The National Prohibitionist whether that paper finds a place on this list of infamies. In any event, these facts ought to help the citizen of Texas to understand why the papers of that State are so uniformly anti-prohibition.

Up to the present time I have not attempted to discover whether the "barrel" of the liquor interests has been deeply tapped to finance the anti-prohibition campaign in Texas; but this is known, that the anti-prohibition committee which publishes the sheet, Facts, to which I have referred, has opened, long headquarters in the Oriental Hotel owned by the Busch people in Dallas, is employing a large staff of workers and has contracted with one printing establishment for \$50,000 worth of literature. Doubtless they have enough to pay the "Royal Arch" indulged in with the "Texas newspaper prostitutes" price.

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NEW DISCOVERY**

**FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
WHOOING COUGH
AND ALL TROUBLES OF
THROAT AND LUNGS**

**PROMPT USE WILL OFTEN PREVENT
PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION**

**PRICE 50c and \$1.00
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
ALL DRUGGISTS**

Attorney General's Department Heard From on Road Question

Sometime ago the Chamber of Commerce took up the matter of a bond issue for public roads for Precinct No. 1 in connection with which it was proposed to issue \$200,000 in bonds for improvements in this precinct, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Commissioners' Court with reference to the matter. This committee met with the court and as a result of the meeting Judge Felder stated that he favored a bond issue, but much preferred to include the entire county so as to have a comprehensive plan covering all the main roads of the county. This he said, could be done with the slight increase of 10 cents on the \$100 valuation over the present rate. According to his view this tax would not only provide the interest and sinking fund on \$200,000, but also a maintenance fund as well, and at the meeting Judge Felder said to the committee: "If it is your idea that a portion of the funds to be derived from the proposed bond issue can be used on the streets of the city, and this I am advised is your contention—I am of the opinion that same is in violation of law and for this reason would not receive my approval. If it could be legally done I would favor the improvement of the roads leading into the city and the extension of same into the heart of the city, but in my opinion the law only allows us to build and maintain bridges within the corporate limits of a city."

Judge Felder at the time consented to take the matter up with the attorney general and below will be found his letter, together with the answer received thereto.

"May 22, 1911.
"Mr. Jewell P. Lightfoot, Attorney General, Austin, Tex."

"Dear Sir—Commissioners' Precinct No. 1, in which is the city of Wichita Falls, pays approximately one-third of the taxes of Wichita County. The city alone pays approximately one-fourth assessed a percentage of these taxes for the use in the State. Mayor Higgins, the man who bought space in the Belo papers in 1902 is merely an employee of this pool. I believe that the funds of this pool by next winter will be sufficient to buy up any Democratic legislature that ever met in Texas. We propose to fix the newspapers and politicians, the outlook is most gloomy for the trade in this State."

"I notice another letter from the editor of the McKinney Courier-Gazette, a paper which is still running, offering to sell editorial space for 'twenty-five cents per line straight.' I have before me the full list of the Texas papers that wanted to sell out to the liquor interests in 1902. It is too long to publish here. The Texas citizen who finds his local daily paper on his local weekly, so far as it is concerned, serving the interests of the liquor men in this fight, may find it worth while to inquire of The National Prohibitionist whether that paper finds a place on this list of infamies. In any event, these facts ought to help the citizen of Texas to understand why the papers of that State are so uniformly anti-prohibition."

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of the taxes of the county. It is proposed to issue bonds for road improvements in said precinct No. 1. The business men of Wichita Falls insist that if bonds are issued in said precinct that a portion of the funds should be expended on the streets of Wichita Falls.

"Is it legal for the commissioners of Wichita County to expend a portion of the funds received from a road improvement bond issued in said precinct No. 1, on the streets of Wichita Falls? If so, should this expenditure be limited to the streets connecting with the county roads leading into the city?"

"Please further advise whether a portion of the general road taxes may be so used on the city streets, without such bond issue. Yours truly,
"C. B. FELDER,
"County Judge."

"May 21, 1911.
"Mr. C. B. Fielder, Wichita Falls, Tex."

"Dear Sir—Replying to your request of the 22nd instant, beg to advise that upon the facts stated by you we do not see any reason why the law making a city responsible for its streets and roads, should be construed to limit the responsibility for those streets which such a town incorporates, should be varied in the case you put. In other words, the property of the city is liable for the roads on the outside of the city independent of the management and maintenance of the streets within the city. The city, has the same taxing power for this purpose as the county does as stated, we see no reason why the rule suggested should be varied. Of course, we fully appreciate the contention of your people, but such contentions, however meritorious, should be made to yield to the positive rule of law and of our statutes. Yours very truly,
"SEB. F. CALDWELL,
"Assistant Attorney General."

"Fredermann trophy at Savannah last sales for use in the State. Mayor Higgins, the man who bought space in the Belo papers in 1902 is merely an employee of this pool. I believe that the funds of this pool by next winter will be sufficient to buy up any Democratic legislature that ever met in Texas. We propose to fix the newspapers and politicians, the outlook is most gloomy for the trade in this State."

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HOG MARKET LOWER AGAIN WEDNESDAY

FORT WORTH RECEIPTS WERE 2500 HEAD—BULK AT \$5.70 TO \$6.00.

STEER PRICES STEADY

Market Ten Cents Higher, the Bulk Go at \$4.00 to \$4.50—Tops Bring \$4.70.

Special to The Times
Fort Worth, May 31.—Hogs receipts 2,500 head. The market is closing 10 cents lower. Tops sold at \$6.10, the bulk going at \$5.70 to \$6.00. Light, sold at \$5.35 to \$5.75. Mixed at \$5.70 to \$5.85. Heavies at \$5.80 to \$6.10. Pigs at \$4.25 to \$5.00.

CATTLE
Receipts 2,600 head, including 1,000 calves. Steers steady to 10 cents higher. Tops sold at \$4.70, the bulk going at \$4.00 to \$4.50. No stockers or feeders are here. Cows are steady and active at \$3.00 to \$3.40. Heifers sold at \$3.90, some stocker heifers sold at \$3.25.

Bulls are unchanged. Calves are active and strong. Two loads brought \$6.50, the bulk going at \$5.85 to \$6.00.

SHEEP
Receipts, 1,000 head. The market was dull and nothing was sold.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	Open	Close
May	104	104
July	88	89
September	87	88
December	89	89
Corn		
May	53	52
July	52	53
September	53	53
December	52	52
Oats		
May	35	34
July	35	35
September	35	35
December	35	35

A NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE.

By Associated Press
San Augustine, Tex., May 26. With the arrest of Henson Coulter, and two sons and Eliza Ware, the authorities say they have but one additional suspect to serve before having in custody all the parties charged with the murder of Arch Lynch, the lumberman, alleged to have been killed in ambush near his mill Wednesday.

LAKESHORE ASSEMBLY PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

Secretary Day, cooperating with the committee of the Lakeshore Assembly, is conducting one of the most active campaigns in behalf of that occasion that has ever been known here in connection with a similar attraction, and if the attendance is not a record breaking one for an event of this kind it will not be the fault of those in charge of the campaign of publicity. Thousands of letters, folders, cards, posters and other forms of advertising matter are being mailed out to addresses furnished by different members of the two conferences and it is likely that every member of the church in the territory embraced in the assembly will receive literature calling attention to this big meeting.

Not only is the Assembly being advertised in an active and extensive way, but a program of a high order is being arranged and all who come will be helped and entertained both in a literary and religious way.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF AD CLUB TONIGHT

Secretary Day of the Wichita Falls Ad Club this morning received a telegram from the secretaries of the Ad League at Dallas requesting that the club at this place send delegates to Dallas on June 20 to be present and participate in a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a State Association of Advertising Clubs. A like request, it is understood, has been communicated to all the Ad Clubs of the State with a view to having a representative meeting at Dallas on the date indicated above.

The matter will be brought before the meeting of the local Ad Clubs tonight and it is possible that one or more delegates will be selected to attend the Dallas meeting.

CALOMEL MUST HURT YOUR LIVER

Every Time You Take This Powerful Drug You Are In Danger. Take Dodson's Liver Tonic Instead. Calomel is made from mercury and while mercury has many uses it is a dangerous thing to swallow. If calomel stays in the system very long it sours. Even when it works naturally, its after-effects are often bad.

Miller's Drug Store has a liver intestine called Dodson's Liver Tonic which is positively guaranteed to take the place of calomel. It stimulates the liver just enough to start it working, and does not make you sicker than ever—as calomel often does. Dodson's Liver Tonic won't force you to stop eating or working after taking it. It is as beneficial for children as for adults.

Try a bottle today, under Miller's Drug Store guarantee. You know this store is reliable.

TEST WELLS FOR OIL AND GAS NEAR CITY

CONTRACT CLOSED FOR WELLS WITHIN SIX MILES OF CITY IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

WORK TO START AT ONCE

Benson and Little, Oil Operators of Independence Kansas Close Contract Today.

A contract was entered into here this afternoon the terms of which provide for the drilling of two wells in opposite directions and not over six miles from the city, the wells to be test wells for oil and gas. The contract provides that work shall begin at once and that the wells shall be put down as fast as conditions will possibly admit. The location of the wells was agreed upon but the information was not given out for business reasons and will probably not be known for several days.

Messrs. Benson and Little with whom the contract was made are prominent capitalist and oil operators of Independence, Kan., who propose to make a thorough test of this section and to develop the field in the event that it is productive as indications lead them to believe.

Negotiations in this matter were conducted by Frank Kell who made the announcement at the meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce this morning that he expected to make such a contract. In discussing the matter with a Times reporter this afternoon Mr. Kell stated that work was to begin immediately and that that as indicated before path were to be within six miles of the city and in opposite directions thereby providing two chances for locating a producing field. He was enthusiastic over the transaction, which he considers a movement of importance to the city and the great benefit for Wichita Falls in addition to those we now claim.

C. E. CONVENTION NEXT ON PROGRAM

June 8th to 11th Dates for Big State Meeting Here—Chautauque Assembly Follows June 16 to 23.

That the citizenship of Wichita Falls and the visitors to the city will be well entertained during the next two months is evidenced by the attractions booked for this period, which include the State meeting of the Christian Endeavor June 8 to 11, the Chautauque Assembly June 16 to 23, and the Lakeshore Assembly July 24 to 31. These attractions will bring to Wichita Falls some of the most noted speakers and entertainers in the entire country providing a literary treat such as is seldom afforded a city in the length of time. The attractions are all of the highest order and will leave an impression upon the people of the city that will be for the betterment of the moral tone of the community.

The first to come will be the Christian Endeavor convention, which is expected to attract several hundred delegates and visitors, and for which occasion the local committee has made extensive arrangements. The business men are already beginning to decorate with the colors of the society and there is a disposition upon the part of our people to make the event as pleasant as possible for those in attendance.

The bankrupt sale of the Walsh & Busby stock of merchandise was inaugurated this morning and the sales force has been kept busy waiting on customers, many of whom have visited the place during the day.

The city and the paving company are busy in connection with the paving work, the force of the former being engaged in preparing the grade on Eighth and Ninth, while the latter is cutting down the concrete base on Eighth between the union station and

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Adams at 213 Austin street, and their parents of a ten-pound girl, born this morning.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER LOCATES IN THIS CITY

H. W. Paine Resigns Position as Designer and Engineer of Automatic Transportation Company to Accept Position Here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Paine of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived on the Katy Monday evening, having had a very pleasant trip.

Mrs. Paine is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Carpenter of 807 Burnett street.

Mr. Paine is an electrical engineer of note, and has resigned his former position as designer and engineer of the Automatic Transportation Company of New York, to accept a like position with the Carpenter Electric Company of this city.

Mr. Paine has for the last four years been working with the United States Government in developing motors and motor generator sets and automatic circuit breakers for use on the subway and elevated rail and parcel delivery

having just having completed an installation in the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania, which is operating to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

We are fortunate in having Mr. Paine to locate here as his services will be of benefit to the industrial development of this city.

Nearly Smothered

Chandler, N. C.—Mrs. Augusta Lomax of this place writes: "I had smothering spells every day, so bad that I expected death any time. I could not sit up in bed. I suffered from womanly troubles. My nerves were unstrung. I had almost given up all hope of ever being better. I tried Cardui, and it did me more good than anything I had ever taken. I am better now than I ever expected to be. Thousands of ladies have written similar letters, telling of the merits of Cardui. It relieved their headache, backache and misery, just as it will relieve yours, if you will let it try."

CHARITIES' APPLICANT FLASHES ROLL OF BILLS

Fort Worth, May 31.—For the first time since he left Pennsylvania an old man, claiming to be a Grand Army veteran, failed to work a united charities association here Friday. After carefully perusing with the local charities for several hours and attaining no results he flashed a roll of bills and went away.

The old man claimed to be stranded in Fort Worth, with nothing but his pension papers. He tried to pawn these to the Rock Island for a ticket to Kansas City, where he claimed that he had four sons engaged in a prosperous business. The railroad refused to take the pension papers as security and sent him to the United Charities.

"Can I get the price of a railroad ticket for these papers?" was the question he asked the Charities. This was answered in the negative, but he was told that he might secure transportation if he threw himself on charity.

"Never, I couldn't do that. No, I can't give you my name. If I were to become known it would ruin my position in Kansas City," he protested.

At that moment Mrs. J. L. Green, assistant manager of the Charities, to whom he was talking, turned to the phone and the old man availed himself of the opportunity to sketch her on a pad lying on the side of the desk. And when she saw it he was beside himself with glee, and laughed heartily.

However, he would give no information about himself and, according to the custom of the organization, the Charities refused to aid him.

At last he became irritated. "I don't want your blooming old charity because I've got a roll," said he, displaying a large batch of bills. "I've worked every charity from Pennsylvania to Texas. I have secured transportation everywhere and the trip has rejuvenated me wonderfully. Thanks so much for your trouble." And he walked out.

What the Farmers Union Has Done

To The Officers and Members of The Farmers' Union:

A new epoch was written in American history when the Farmers' Union became a truly national organization. Other associations of farmers had preceded it. But they had fallen by the sword of partisan politics or had failed to high enthusiasm to the harvest—so they fell.

I speak advisedly when I say that the Farmers' Union is the first organization in history to successfully join theory with practice, to begin the movement of weeding the politicians from the innermost councils of the farmer, and to impress upon the latter that the improvement of his lot rests not in the hands of some far-off "uplifter" or fly-by-night reformer, but with himself.

Today the world asks less for rhetoric and more for results. This is a very slight summary of what we have accomplished, together with a statement of what we yet hope, with the aid of the Almighty and our own courage, to accomplish.

We have 1,628 warehouses, mainly for storing cotton. Mississippi leads the warehouse movement, with a million-dollar corporation.

We own and operate a large number of elevators and terminal agencies for the handling of grain.

We own and operate 245 packing houses.

We own and operate coal mines.

We own and operate several banks, flour mills, creameries, pickle factories, several hundred stores, an implement factory, a phosphate plant, a phosphate mine.

We own and operate tobacco factories and warehouses, produce exchanges, fertilizer factories, peanut warehouses, a peanut recleaner, many cotton grading schools, co-operative life and fire insurance companies.

Any number of other general business agencies are owned or controlled by members of the Farmers' Union.

In this connection, it must not be forgotten that the Union does not officially own these concerns. We are not a close corporation. In every instance, ownership or control rests in individual members, consoaring together for their own benefit. That is the true spirit of co-operation.

Before this order was organized, statistics showed that 70 per cent of the farmers in the South were blighted with the curse of the mortgage. We have cut down the percentage by one-half, and our work in that direction has hardly begun.

The influence of the Farmers' Union is written upon many of the best laws put in recent years upon state and national statute books.

In many states we have secured radical increases in public school appropriations. In many of the states the Farmers' Union has been instrumental in the establishment of agricultural colleges.

Other important legislation, state and national, now pending, is an indication of the restless influence of the organization among American farmers. We have made systematic canvasses of the various legislatures, and of several successive sessions of Congresses. There is a new viewpoint in Washington toward the American farmer—and the night of the Farmers' Union, demonstrated in elections, is responsible for it.

These achievements are the outward sign of a great new movement in American agriculture. But they are not comparatively important to the spirit of fraternity which we have wrought among the farmers of this nation. It is fraternity, appealing to intelligence, that has wrought this progress. And the same force will develop in a thousand unexpected directions, to solve the problems of the American farmer.

Notable among the triumphs of the organization is that one which has brought a social awakening among the farmers. In many states it has brought thousands of white women and children out of the cotton fields into the schools and the homes—where they belong. Had it gone nothing else, the existence thus far of the Farmers' Union would have been justified by this transformation, that is merely in its beginning.

I cite these facts as the basis of an argument that now is the time for every American farmer to affiliate with this organization.

It has passed the stage of experiment. It is an assured, achieving, permanent institution. Every farmer, however small, who joins it, increases his own power by the organized might of his three million brethren.

If we have saved many millions from our members by co-operation and legislation; if we have defeated several congressmen who were unworthy of office, several senators who were untrue to pledges; if we have gradually instilled into our people, by gruelling, persistent labor, the doctrine of business methods in farming; if we have weeded out of the organization some of the most unprincipled scoundrels in the land, and thoroughly strengthened it—

Have we not the right to go before the American farmer and, on the record of things done, bid him in his own interest and our interest to join with us?

We are entering upon a tremendously important era in our national history. Organization is its keynote; conservation of energy and effort its slogan.

Whether hard times or good times are ahead, the farmer will not be able to minimize the effect of the first or glean his legitimate share of the last, unless he is organized.

Do you object to the order because you know some crooked customers in it? There are many such in every religious denomination, in many secret orders, one or two black sheep in your own family.

Does that fact keep you out of the church, the secret order, or cause you to desert your family? Hardly. It makes you more anxious to go in and cure these evils, if you are worst being called a man, and not a beast.

That same influence should bring you into the Farmers' Union, with the divine determination to help your brother man—and if you help your brother man, you cannot avoid helping yourself, and your children and your children's children.

Some foolish people have believed we wanted to injure the small merchant, and have therefore criticised us, or refused to affiliate with us. Tell such people that we do not intend to put the small merchant, or any other rightful business factor, out of commission. We want to co-operate upon equal terms with the business man. We need the merchant, we need the banker, the manufacturer, the teacher, the editor, the preacher, other professional people. And they need us, as friends and not as suspicious outsiders.

The greatest drawback the American farmer has ever labored under has been the willingness to be swayed by the man who flattered him, and who would not tell him unpleasant, but wholesome, truths. This day is passing. The farmer is learning to pick the cotton strands out of the wool—where the politician and the public man are concerned. The quicker he completes the job, the better for his own material, moral, mental and spiritual salvation and those of his brethren.

The Farmers' Union has survived some of the most devilish schemes ever devised to crush an organization. With infinitely less money than any organization of our numerical importance, we have accomplished vast results.

We are turning now with increasing emphasis to the job of distributing our products in a business way. Heretofore many counselors have urged and "helped" us in the matter of production. Now we are seeing that distribution, scientific and co-operative, is even more important, as New Gresham saw when he first launched this great undertaking.

We are working toward the ideal of making the Farmers' Union the transforming influence in American farm life. To that end we ask the co-operation of the wealthiest and the most poverty-stricken farmer.

CHAS. S. BARRETT, Union City, Ga., May 15, 1911.

It is not difficult for a girl to love almost any young man that her parents are willing to object to.

As a matter of fact, but few people ever have the opportunity of looking a gift horse in the mouth.

A woman never ceases to question her husband's judgment until the undertaker gets busy with his person.

When the thread of one's discourse depends upon a string of lies, it is very apt to get tangled into a knotty problem.

RECIPROCITY OPPONENTS BEFORE COMMITTEE

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 31.—What was expected to be the last day of the committee's hearings on Canadian Reciprocity featured today by the appearance of John H. Allen and Whidden Graham of the T. M. of Allen & Graham of New York, who are said to have been employed to "manufacture sentiment" among the farmers in opposition to the agreement. Senator Stone had them summoned to tell exactly what they did. Stone alleged they were promoters and not practicing attorneys contorting the statement of N. P. Hull, master of the Michigan Grange that Allen and Graham had been acting as legal advisers for the National Grange. It was learned that this firm sent out for some officers of the National Grange literature warning farmers that reciprocity would injure them, and asking them to contribute to the opposition.

The First Guarantee State Bank of Holiday has changed to the Bank of Holiday unincorporated with the same shareholders, same directors and same officers, namely: F. M. Kemp, president; W. B. White, vice president; and W. T. Chiles, cashier.

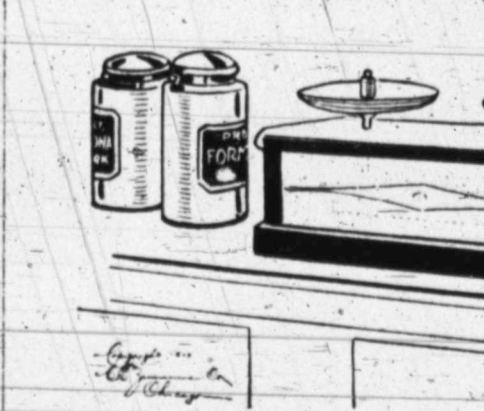
In the justice court the case of W. F. Weeks vs. C. M. Bryan was tried this morning a verdict being rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The case was one involving a \$75 indebtedness claimed by Weeks.

Don Calloway, traveling freight agent of the Mallory Steamship line is in the city today on business for his company.

She Broke Down Entirely

Lantz, W. Va.—Mrs. Tebe Talbott of this place, says: "I had been troubled with womanly ailments for some time, and at last I broke down entirely. I got so weak I could scarcely walk across the room. Thanks to Cardui, I improved right off. Now I do my housework, and am feeling well." During the past 50 years, more than a million women have been benefited by taking Cardui. You must believe that Cardui will help you, too, since it helped all these others. Cardui is a safe, harmless, vegetable remedy of positive, curative merit, for women. At drug stores. Try one bottle. It will surely help you.

FREE WITH EVERY PRESCRIPTION



Care—that's one thing that goes in every prescription that goes out of our store. We follow the doctor's orders—follow them with fresh, pure full-strength drugs. As a result, prescription compounded by us often secure results where others fail. Back of the policy is the knowledge that too much depends on the medicine your physician prescribes to permit of substitution for the sake of a few cents more profit and there's no extra charge for the pure ingredients and extra care.

Marchman's Drug Store

702 Indiana Ave. THE REXALL STORE Free Delivery. Phone 124.

O. F. MARCHMAN

702 Indiana Ave.

Resident Agent.



PURE ICE CREAM

Fancy ice creams and individual moulds—an appropriate design for every occasion.

FREE DELIVERY.

Phone 124.

DANGER IN DELAY.

Kidney Diseases Are Too Dangerous For Wichita Falls People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they get firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health is gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, and Bright's disease, follow as the kidneys get worse. Don't neglect your kidneys. Help the kidneys with the reliable and safe remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, which has cured people right here in Wichita Falls.

H. J. Awker, 901 Scott Ave., Wichita Falls, Tex., says: "I know from personal experience that Doan's Kidney Pills are a reliable remedy for kidney trouble. For years I was bothered by rheumatic pains that sometimes rendered me almost helpless. I finally learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and procuring a supply I used them with satisfactory results. I have taken them occasionally during the past six years, and have always received prompt relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The front of the store occupied by Alex Kahn is being treated to a fresh coat of paint.