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Weather Forecast

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Volume X. WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917. Number 257

PRESIDENT WILL ARM U. S. SHIPS

AUSTIN GROCER WITNESS TODAY AT HEARING

TESTIFIES CONCERNING CONTRACT TO FURNISH GOVERNOR WITH "INCIDENTALS"—TRIES TO "REDUCE" HIGH COST OF LIVNG

POE DUE IN AUSTIN

Former President Governor's Bank at Temple Due to Reach Capital This Afternoon—Hearing is Adjourned Until Two O'clock

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., March 9.—Efforts on the part of Attorney General M. M. Crane to show that Governor Ferguson made a contract with W. A. Achilles, grocerman for "light, heat, water and incidentals" in order to obtain groceries for the executive mansion, and the legislative appropriation bill consumed a short time of the opening session of the Davis legislative investigating committee this morning.

Achilles was put on the stand when Mr. Crane had finished with him, Attorney General W. A. Hanger, for Governor Ferguson came right back and elicited testimony from the witness which tended to show that the governor had made the contract with the grocer in order to cut down the high cost of living.

Mr. Crane asked Achilles on redirect examination, why, when he contracted to supply the mansion on the $1,976 warrant of the fund known as "Y-16" he did not write "groceries" into the agreement instead of using the words "incidentals." Achilles said it had been customary to supply the mansion with groceries under the head of "incidentals."

"Did you order groceries from your wholesaler as 'incidentals?'" asked Mr. Crane.

"No," replied Achilles.

After the grocer was excused, Mr. Crane announced that he could not go ahead with more evidence from the comptroller's office until matters that had been compiled had been verified by state auditors. He explained also that he could not begin oral testimony until H. C. Poe, former president of the Temple State Bank had arrived as other testimony would be unintelligible without Mr. Poe's evidence.

Mr. Crane cleared up the mystery of Mr. Poe's whereabouts by announcing that he had received a telegram from him. Mr. Crane said Poe was on his way from Temple by automobile and would arrive at 1 o'clock. On receipt of this announcement a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

GERMAN CAPTAIN IS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Captain Fritzen Arrested in California By Agents of Department of Justice

By Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Captain Alfred Fritzen, said to be a German naval officer was arrested at Hartsford near here late last night by Dr. E. M. Blanford, special agent of the department of justice and held in the city jail on suspicion of felony. The authorities said he was wanted in connection with the alleged plot to destroy the Welland canal. The arrest was made upon orders from Washington. The arrested man was found in bed. His only statement was "What I know I cannot tell." Federal agents here have been on the watchout for him for six months, they said. He said he had been touring Cuba recently.

MILLIONN TONS OF SHIPPING IN A YEAR

One Thousand 1000-Ton Merchantmen Could Be Built at Cost of $100,000,000 to $150,000,000

By Associated Press.

New York, March 9.—Marine engineers estimate that one thousand of the 1,000-ton merchantmen suggested by F. Huntington Clark, could be built in a year at cost of $100,000,000 if the boats had a speed of nine knots and that the same amount of tonnage with a speed of 14 knots would cost $150,000,000. Mr. Clark's idea is the latest suggestion of meeting "the submarine peril" in case of war with Germany.

ANTI BLACKLISTING BILL BEFORE SENATE TODAY

By Associated Press.

Austin, March 9.—The Senate passed finally today Senator Gibson's bill amending the insurance law so as to make the provision of co-insurance optional and to be participated in by all classes of insurance risks.

There was also passed finally the bill by Senator Dean fixing a five year limitation for the collection of delinquent taxes.

The anti-blacklisting bill by Senator Strickland was under consideration in the Senate today.

GAINS FOR FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE, REPULSE HILL 304

Intensive fighting in the Chaampagne region resulting favorably to the French and a failure of a French attack at Hill 304 northwest of Verdun are reported in today's official statement.

The Champagne event, Paris declares was brilliantly successful—it was aimed to reduce the salient near Mason de Champagne, created by a German attack in February. It resulted, says the Paris report, in the destruction of German positions on a front of more than 1,500 yards and approximately from 600 to 800 yards in depth.

Berlin announces the penetration of German trenches in this attack, but also the recovery of an important dominating position, conceding, however, that the French retained possession of some of the ground their attack brought them.

A successful assault by the Germans on the Russian positions along the Roumanian front between the Trotush and Casl valleys is announced by German headquarters.

Ninety-one airplanes were lost by the entente last month as compared with a German loss of 24 machines, Berlin announces.

SECRET WIRELESS FOUND ON APPAM

By Associated Press.

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—It was learned today on reliable authority that when Marshal Saunders boarded the Appam with his men at Newport News and took possession of the vessel in the name of the United States government following the break with Germany, he found installed on the Appam an elaborate secret wireless apparatus by means of which all wireless messages sent in this section of the United States could be received.

On a careful examination of the Appam it was said, a fine wire was found strung beneath the pipe leading to the whistle on the smoke stack of the Appam and extending above the ship as do the regular antennae of the usual wireless. The wire led down to the engine room where dynamos were kept running to furnish the ship's lighting.

Investigation showed the wire finally ran to the private room occupied by Lieut. Hans Berg. The messages were read by Lieut. Berg by flash from an electric light bulb.

SENATE BEGINS DELIBERATIONS UNDER NEW RULE

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—In the ten minute session of the Senate today Senator McLain, republican of Connecticut introduced a resolution requesting the president to call Congress in special session March 20 to enact measures of vital importance to the nation. It was not discussed and the Senate adjourned to Monday. There seems no likelihood that it will be passed.

Speaker Clark called at the White House today and asked about the probable date of the next session of Congress. He was told that he would be notified as promptly as possible.

The new Senate today began its deliberations under a new rule which will forever end organized filibusters of that body. It will, if enforced, prevent "a little group of willful men" whom President Wilson held responsible for blocking the passage of the armed neutrality bill, from staving off a vote upon the bill before the Senate.

The new rule was adopted by the Senate last night by a vote of 76 to 3. Under it two-thirds of the senators present and voting can end a debate and say when a vote can be taken on a pending measure.

Those voting against the rule were Senators LaFollette, Gronna and Sherman.

WOMAN WANTS 4 HOMELESS BABIES

Sends Message to Chicago Saying Has Good Home And Cant Help Loving Them

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 9.—Four homeless children are wanted by Mrs. A. J. Teichman of Gordon, Texas, according to a message received yesterday and efforts are being made to find babies to send her. Her letter said: "Please send me about four babies. I live about ten miles from Gordon, have a good home and can give them plenty to eat. I can't keep from loving them."

The Juvenile Protective Association will attempt to supply her needs.

EXTRA SESSION ABOUT APRIL 26

GOVERNOR FERGUSON INDICATES HE WILL PERMIT LEGISLATORS MONTHS VACATION

REGULAR SESSION

Expected to Adjourn About March 20th After Investigation is Closed

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., March 9.—A committee from the House and Senate today conferred with Governor Ferguson relative to final adjournment of the legislature and as a result the governor informed the committee that if the legislature remained in session until about March 20, after which time it is expected the investigation will have been finished, that he will not recall the lawmakers immediately into extra session, that he will give the lawmakers one month off and will call them April 26 for the extra ordinary session.

It is understood the governor is planning a vacation to be taken in June. This plan suggested by the governor appears satisfactory to most of the members.

COUNT ZEPPELIN DIES AT NUREMBURG

By Associated Press.

London, March 9.—Count Zeppelin is dead, according to a dispatch from Berlin, received by Reuter's Telegram company. According to Berlin telegrams transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, Count Zeppelin did Thursday afternoon at Charlotte Neuremburg, near Berlin, from inflammation of the lungs. He was 79 years old.

Count Ferdinand Zeppelin became famous at the age of 70 as the builder of the world's first practical dirigible balloon. On his seventy-fifth birthday he navigated his twentieth airship to celebrate the occasion. But before he had achieved fame he had devoted a half century of his life, exhausted a personal fortune of $750,000, and sacrificed a brilliant career as a German cavalry leader in conquering the air. Emperor William recently proclaimed Count Zeppelin to be "the greatest German of the twentieth century." As a token of appreciation, he conferred upon him the exalted order of the Black Eagle, the highest honor in the emperor's power.

SHIP SAILS FOR LONDON WITH 231 PASSENGERS

By Associated Press.

Newport News, Va., March 9.—With about 231 passengers aboard the British steamer Rotura steamed from this port today for London. Her course through the German war zone was mapped out in field orders issued to the captains.

VALIDITY OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW ATTACKED

By Associated Press.

Austin, March 9.—Constitutionality of the compulsory school law of the 34th legislature is assailed in a case filed in the court of criminal appeals by J. L. Butler of Palo Pinto county. It is charged he violated the law by keeping his son, Alvin Butler from attending school during the compulsory attendance period. Butler was fined $5 in the county court of Palo Pinto county and had appealed to the higher court on the ground that the action in this case was in accordance with the law.

WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR PLOT AGAINST PREMIER

By Associated Press.

London, March 9.—The taking of new testimony in the trial of Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, charged with conspiring to murder David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, labor member of the war council was resumed today. Mrs. Wheeldon in her testimony admitted she had often expressed the hope that the premier and Mr. Henderson would soon be dead. At the moment of this expression it represented her wishes, she testified.

REPORTS MANY AMERICANS REMAINING AT BERGEN

By Associated Press.

New York, March 9.—The Norwegian passenger steamship, Bergensford and with no passengers, the first ship from Bergen arrived today in ballast from Norway to arrive here, since the German submarine blockade was announced. Officers on the ship said that in Bergen were hundreds of persons, many of them Americans, who are very anxious to come to America.

IDAHO PROTESTS AGAINST RECALCITRANT SENATORS

By Associated Press.

Boise, Idaho, March 9.—A protest against the part taken in the filibustering against the armed neutrality bill by United States Senators Kenyon and Cummins of Iowa was printed today in the journal of the Idaho legislature, having been introduced last night under suspension of rules when presented by stenc legislators formerly residents of Ohio.

CUBAN REBELS LOSE SANTIAGO TO GOVERNMENT

STRONGHOLD OF REBEL UPRISING REGAINED BY GOVERNMENT FORCES ACCORDING TO REPORT FROM PRESIDEIT MENOCAL

THREW AWAY ARMS

Menocal's Dispatch Says Rebels Fled Before Government Troops—Inferred at Washington That Minoz Captured City By a Coup

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—Official dispatches to the navy department today established that the Cuban government forces have regained control of Santiago, the stronghold of the rebel uprising. President Menocal has notified this government that Governor Munoz, in command there, represents him and the recognized Cuban government. The taking of Santiago and the capture of the rebel leader, Gomez, and his staff is regarded here as marking the collapse of the rebellion.

Today's dispatches do not say whether there was a fight but say, "The rebels, realizing they were traitors, about to be captured, threw away their arms and fled."

It appears from the dispatches which are incomplete that the Munoz forces took the city by a coup within it and before the municipal troops had arrived.

RELEASE AMERICANS HELD BY GERMANS

Sent With Other Neturals to Switzerland When Quarantine Limit Expired

By Associated Press.

London, March 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Americans and other neutrals who were on board the British steamer Yarrowdale left Germany on Wednesday. The Spanish, American and Brazilian prisoners were sent from the prison camps at Brandenburg to Switzerland Wednesday afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuters by Way of Amsterdam. The dispatch say that the prisoners were released on the expiration of the quarantine imposed by the discovery of scarlet fever.

QUARANTINE FOUND TO BE WARRANTED ONE

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—The following telegram was received at the state department from Ambassador Willard at Madrid under date of March 7.

According to a report from the Spanish ambassador at Berlin the prisoners of the Yarrowdale at Brandenburg were visited by the Spanish embassy physician who gave his approval of the quarantine. It was stated that if no more cases broke out the quarantine would be raised on March 7. The men complained the message said, of the diet but had no other grievances. Only five of the men were in the hospital with slight colds.

PROPOSED TO MAKE INAUGURATION LATER

Congress Will Be Asked to Submit Amendment Changing Day to April

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—Congress, at its next session, will be asked to pass a resolution for a constitutional amendment changing the inaugural day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. Announcement was made to that effect today following a meeting of the Washington members of the national committee on the change of inauguration day.

President Wilson who is suffering from a severe cold on account of exposure Monday will be urged to help secure passage of the proposed amendment.

GERMAN EXODUS TO MEXICO CONTINUES

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 9.—An unprecedented number of passports to Mexico have been issued recently by the Mexican consul here, it was learned at the consulate today. In the last seven days 110 passports were issued and of these, it was said, half of them were to Germans.

WILSON CALLS CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION APRIL 16

GRAIN MAN USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Federal Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against R. T. Crouch and Mrs. Margaret Buchanan.

By Associated Press.

Waco, Tex., March 9.—A lengthy investigation by the federal grand jury which formally adjourned Wednesday afternoon led to the returning of joint indictments against A. B. Crouch, president of the Crouch Grain Company, Temple, and Mrs. Margaret Buchanan of Temple, secretary to Crouch both charged with using the mails as a means to defraud. Crouch's name was not made public until this morning.

It is contended by the government that Crouch forged bills of lading attached drafts thereto and that about $200,000 was secured by him, two banks at Temple having been "caught" for about $150,000. It is understood that Crouch is now in South America. Mrs. Buchanan was released yesterday afternoon on bond in the sum of $2,500.

MERE BOY KILLS MAN WHO HAD KILLED FATHER

By Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, Kans., March 9.—"Vindicate your blood" were the last word Jacinto Vinardi spoke to his 11 year old son, Jose, as he lay dying from gunshot wounds. Out into the fight leaping a shot gun almost as large as himself, the gun that had just dropped from his father's hand went the lad. Not far from home he saw Mike Gillio standing in front of his shack, laughing and holding the weapon with which he had just slain the elder Vinardi. Gillio pointed the gun at Jose. The lad did not hesitate, pointed the gun at Gillio, pulled the trigger and the man fell. He died instantly, proving the lad's aim was true.

REPORT FINDING OF VILLA AMMUNITION

Prisoner Captured By Carranza Forces Reveals Cache In Chihuahua

By Associated Press.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, March 9.—A large quantity of hidden Villa ammunition was found by the de facto troops following the battle of Chihuahuriac, Chihuahua. A prisoner captured by the Carranza forces during the battle revealed the hiding place of the ammunition in return for a pardon. The cache contains several thousand rifle cartridges and artillery shells, according to official reports received here.

Reports from the Guerros district say the Villa forces have been badly disorganized because of the absence of Villa from the field and the lack of leaders. Ammunition has been received here from Mexico City and 30mm rounds have been sent north to supply de facto troops in the field near Casas Grandes.

DUTCH-BELGIAN FRONTIER CLOSED

By Associated Press.

London, March 9.—The closing of the Dutch-Belgian frontier by the German military authorities is reported in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

TENNESSEEANS FAVOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Memphis, Tenn., March 9.—Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens pledging support to the president of the United States in his fight to protect Americans on the seas and condemning the action of the small minority of senators in preventing passage of the armed neutrality bill were forwarded to President Wilson and Tennessee representatives in both houses of Congress. The meeting also decided to have petitions circulated in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee to be signed by voters, urging the president and Congress to pass a universal military training law.

MERCHANT SHIPS WILL BE ARMED FORTHWITH

BULLETIN

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson has decided to arm American ships under his constitutional authority and also called a special session for April 16.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson today decided to call an extra session of Congress in April and also decided that he had the power to arm American merchantmen against German submarines operating in violation of international law. The president is expected to exercise this authority to arm American merchantmen forthwith. The extra session of Congress was set for April 16.

The president in a formal statement announces that he is free to exercise the right of arming American ships at once.

SPEEDY PATROL BOATS FOR DEFENSE

German U-Boats Have Evaded These Craft, Which Are Most Effective Defense

Washington, March 8.—The most effective defense developed by Great Britain against submarines is light draft, swift patrol boats. The German U-boats have never, so far as known endeavored to face that peril, always evading it and sreking cargo or passenger ships whose size and slow speed placed them at the mercy of the underwater craft.

Torpedos are useless against the patrols and the only weapons left the submarine is her disappearing gun. Even there she is at great disadvantage, as while she is coming to the surface and preparing for action she must be under the enemys fire, with the certainty that a single hit on her hull spells death. Half a dozen rifle bullets would be fatal.

A submarine must see her intended victim clearly enough to determine the range, speed and direction of the enemy craft to operate her torpedoes. These factors must be known with approximate accuracy and the torpedo set to reach a given point where the enemy will be at the same time. It requires more than a swift glimpse through a periscope to determine these things and it is a notable fact that in cases reported the range of submarine attack has been at most five yards, although the effective range of torpedoes goes as high as ten thousand yards.

When a submarine comes up to sight a victim she does so without definite knowledge of what she will find. The direction of the ship can only be approximately established through microphones before the periscope comes above the surface. For that reason submarines have several sights when approaching a steamer, and there are few if any cases recorded where any attack has been delivered with patrol boats anywhere in the vicinity.

The moment a periscope appears above the water it might attract the attention of a swift patrol boat and be subject to gunfire. Chances of hitting it are slim, as it presents a small mark, but the patrol commander has located the boat, knows the probable course the submarine must steer to get in position to torpedo a steamer and sets himself to ram the submersible or to sink it by gunfire when the periscope comes up for a second look. A mere touch of the patrol boat's stem against the submarine's hull means loss of the underwater boat, for the slightest break will admit the sea.

The average patrol boat carries a 6inch quick firing gun in its bow. While shells cannot harm the hull of the submarine—that is, a short distance below the surface—there is always a chance one will tear off the periscope. While the periscope is up, however, the submersible's hull is near enough the surface to be rammed. Unless fired from directly above, the shell from a warship will richochet on the surface of the water.

Anchored nets are used in shallow water to trap submarines. At greater depths patrols travel in pairs, carrying a 300-foot stretch of net, which is spread between them as they sweep toward the spot where a periscope has been seen. The nets are light and hamper the movements of the patrols very little. Once a fin or the propeller blades of the U-boat catch in the net, escape virtually is hopeless.

The crews of the patrol usually hammer on the netting to convey the message to the submarine crew, trapped below the surface, that the boat must come up and surrender, or a bomb will be dropped to destroy it. Submarine commanders have never failed to surrender their boats.

The safety of the patrol boat lies in its light draft for torpedoes travel about twelve feet below the surface and cannot be quickly changed so as to run close to the top of the water. They are not effective against a big ship except at sufficient depth to insure pressure around them greater than the resisting power of the steel sides of the ship.

The safety of a fleet of merchantmen convoyed by warships lies in the fact that a submarine would hardly risk the danger of fire from so many quarters. While some armed merchantmen have exchanged shots with submarines, so far as reported they have failed to sink the small craft. On the contrary, many armed merchantmen have been destroyed as a result of encounters with under sea boats. There is no record of a fight between submarines. It is reported a submarine destroyed a Zeppelin by gunfire from the deck and that an airship destroyed a submarine by the use of a bomb.

BELGIAN FACTORIES CLOSED BY GERMANS

Prohibit Operation of Factories Using More Than Five Tones of Coal Monthly

By Associated Press.

Ostend, March 9.—The German authorities, according to the Telegraaf, have virtually stopped all industries in Belgium. The prohibitions include all factories employing more than 12 workmen for using engines of more than five horsepower or consuming more than five tons of coal or other fuel monthly. Belgians are also forbidden to build and furnish factories after March 1 without permission from German headquarters.

PRESIDENT WILSON KEPT TO HIS BED

Condition Improved By Physician Recommends That He Remain In Bed

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson was still confined to his bed today and as a result the usual Friday cabinet meeting and other calls were cancelled. Although the president's condition was somewhat improved, his physician has recommended that he remain in bed, cancel all engagements and see no visitors.

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COUNCIL VOTES TO MAINTAIN "WHITE WAY"

IF PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PAY INSTALLATION COSTS CITY WILL SUPPLY CURRENT AND KEEP UP ORNAMENTAL LAMPS

ONLY 72 FIRST YEAR

Council Limits Agreement to That Number—Lamps to Be Installed in Business District—Will Cost Property Owners About $1.50 Per Front Foot

With the assent of the council to the maintenance of the proposed illumination system of the downtown streets gained at last night's meeting of that body by a delegation from the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and a committee from the Rotary Club the installation of the white way is regarded as assured. Opinions that the property owners along the streets on which the lights will be installed will readily assent to being assessed for the first cost of the installation were expressed by several of those present. "I am heartily in favor of it, myself, and don't expect much difficulty in carrying out the plan," said J. A. Kemp. "Of course at first difficulty in getting all the property owners to come in on the matter will be experienced, but we can get enough to start with as an experiment and after we get a sample I am sure they will all want to come in."

In agreeing to bear the maintenance cost, Mayor Britain, speaking for the council, specified that the city would not be called upon to install more than 27 of the lights the first year, and that no lights would be installed unless the whole block in which they were to be installed was lined up for that purpose. It is also understood that title to the lights and standards is to be vested in the city.

The action was made on the motion of Alderman Bradley, seconded by Alderman Richolt, that it was the sense of the council that the city undergo the expense of maintaining the system. All those present registered a vote in favor of the proposition.

An outline of the proposed system prepared by F. N. Lawton showed the lights covering Ohio and Indiana from Seventh to Tenth, and the latter's between those streets. This is subject to change and it is not thought that the entire system will be installed at first, but probably will be installed in parts. The first blocks making the installation are to get the lights. One probable change in the plan will be the installation of the system on Eighth street from the Union station to Scott. The lighting of Tenth street outside of the business district will be handled as another matter, and the lights to be installed will not be so powerful or the maintenance cost as much as the system planned for the business district. Estimates of the costs of installation and maintenance were given by F. N. Lawton, who estimated the cost of installation would be around $1.50 per front foot to the property owners. He stated that the rate offered by the light company for maintenance would be $3.35 per lamp per month, burning from dusk to 11 o'clock at night. If burned until midnight the cost would be $4 per lamp per month. The system of 72 lights would thus run something slightly under $2,000 annually if burned until 11 o'clock, according to the council's figures.

In bringing the matter up before the council B. F. Johnson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that the installation of this system was simply in line with what was being done in other cities in Texas and the Southwest, and that Wichita Falls was in danger of lapsing somewhat behind other cities of the same size in this matter. He also brought out the point that the business district was enfitled to a somewhat larger proportional outlay than the residence districts, since it was one part of town which was used by everyone. Members of the Chamber of Commerce delegation were as follows: J. C. Ward, H. B. Hines, J. A. Kemp, T. B. Smock, F. N. Lawton, B. F. Johnson, N. Henderson, W. S. Robertson, A. H. Carrigan, I. H. Roberts, W. M. Priddy and Harry Thornberry.

M. A. Bundy and B. N. George appeared to ask the installation of a fire plug on Elizabeth street at a point now without fire protection. Mayor Britain stated that the council desired to make another inspection of this street before deciding on the location of the plug.

The accounts of the city secretary, police department, city tax collector and assessor and city treasurer were examined and approved last night being the regular monthly checking night.

Alderman M. J. Gardner was absent. Mayor Britain and Aldermen Richolt, Bradley, Lea Jr. and Reed were present. Horace Nutt, city attorney; V. G. Skeen, city clerk; A. J. Humphris, city marshal; J. L. McClure, fire chief; H. F. Robertson, tax assessor and collector; J. W. Walkup, city treasurer and L. C. Hinekley, city engineer were in attendance.

WANT GERMAN USED IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Associated Press Mail Correspondence.

Berlin.—The German Language Association (Deutscher Sprachverein) which includes many Austrians in its enormous membership, unanimously adopted resolutions at its 1917 convention to ask the chancellor to insist that any peace negotiations may be decided upon shall be conducted in German, and that the German delegates shall be instructed to use no other language, nor to countenance the use of any other language. The association is the most prominent of its kind in Germany and comprises 330 branches.

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THREE CANDIDATES ALREADY APPEAR

Likely to Be Full Field of Entries in New Congressional District

Three candidates for the congressional nomination in the proposed new thirteenth congressional district have already appeared, although the redistricting bill has not yet passed the legislature. Their candidates of course, are contingent upon this bill getting through at this session of the legislature.

The three who may be regarded as candidates are: W. J. Bullock of Wichita Falls, Hon. E. F. Hill of Denton, and Judge Charles F. Spencer of Montague. Judge sixteenth congressional district comprising Cooke, Denton and Montague counties. It is probable that there will be several other candidates and possibly one or more additional from Wichita Falls, although no announcement has come from any of those who are being discussed.

Discussing reports of candidates the Denton Record Chronicle says:

"In one sense Denton county will have two candidates in the race for congress next year, providing the Congressional redistricting bill is passed, according to developments Tuesday. In reply to rumors that he would be a candidate, Judge Charles F. Spencer of the Sixteenth district court was questioned and announced he had made up his mind to make the race. While his home is at Montague, Judge Spencer is in Denton almost half of each year for the two sessions of the district court and is almost as well known here as though he was a resident of the city the year round.

"In reply to the question from a Record-Chronicle representative, he answered:

"You ask me if I am to be a candidate for Congress.

"Answering, will say that many friends throughout the proposed district have generously solicited me to make the race in case the redistricting bill is passed by the present session of the legislature and I have definitely concluded to run should the bill pass. At the proper time I will thoroughly canvass the district and present my views on what I consider to be the live issues of the day."

"Interest amongst possible candidates for Congress providing redistricting carries, is strong and in addition to the tentative announcement of F. F. Hill and Judge Spencer to make the race a statement has been received from W. J. Bullock of Wichita Falls, the west end of the proposed district, that he has decided to make the race on the conditions imposed by the two candidates here in announcing their plans.

TODAY'S SPECIAL

Vanation creams ,assorted. Special price per pound..... 20c

FELLS & CO. 722 Indiana Phone.... 626

Maxwell Hardware Co.
Everything for the Farmer, Mechanic, Builder and Housewife.

IF YOUR FORD

Automobile needs overhauling and repairing, phone 1976. I will come to your place to do the work. I guarantee to fix 'em or not charge for work.

IRVIN MAHA.

N. O. Monroe, real estate and rentals, room 217 First National Bank Bldg. Phone 2454. 265 tfc

Another New One—

KELLOGG'S BRAN

—Perfectly Cooked

KING'S Grocery
721 Seventh Street
Phone 604

Phone 630

MORRIS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO

When you want the best moving service. We have large wagons and good men to work on them. We are not the only Transfer company in the city we are just one of the well equipped ones. We will be glad to handle your freight, furniture and pianos, with quick service and best of care.

CASH FOR JUNK

We pay the highest Cash prices for all kinds of Junk, Rubber, Copper, Brass, Lead, Aluminum, Zinc, Bones, Belting and Old Books, Magazines, Auto Tires and Tubes, and Sacks.

Country Shipments Solicited.

Write for prices.

Wichita Junk Co.
Wichita Falls, Texas.
512 Indiana Ave. Phone 2260.

Especial Attention Given to five gallon orders. Rural phone 9001, Ring 14

Spring Style Show Opens Today In Our Store!!!

Step in and see our low prices for new 1917 Spring Styles Made-to-Your-Measure

Fascinating display of smartest Spring Styles. Over 500 sparkling new all wool materials—the pick of the Nation's supply.

Be a "Custom Tailored Man" this Spring! Come to our Style Exhibition! We'll prove to you that Custom Tailoring is NOT a luxury!

We've established our store as HEADQUARTERS for clothes that are RIGHT for men of discrimination.

Come in today! Let our expert chart your figure! Many of our choice, new Spring fabrics are exclusive. Quantities are limited. Make your selection early.

GUPTON, THE TAILOR
Phone 101 708 Eighth St.

717 7th St.

Firestone AUTOMOBILE, MOTOR-CYCLE AND BICYCLE **TIRES** **Firestone**

OUR AUTO TIRE SERVICE STATION, WHICH WE OPERATE IN CONNECTION WITH OUR LOCAL SALESROOM AND DISTRIBUTING DEPOT, IS THE MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED VULCANIZING PLANT IN TEXAS.

Branches in Abilene and Vernon.

WE REPAIR AND ADJUST ALL MAKES OF TIRES

AGENCY in EVERY TOWN

717 7th St.

IN THE SPHERE OF WOMANKIND

Recipes for this column are solicited. Phone 1671 or send to The Times office.

Rosebud and Rose.

'Mid a garden of roses that tremblingly shook
Their fragrance on the air;
That raised to each comer a fond shy look
I walked with two women fair.

And one was a beautiful rose full blown,
A queenly woman she;
The other a slender maid scarce grown,
A dream of a rose to be.

To the glorious queenly woman I gave
A full blown exquisite rose.
But for the maiden sweetly grave
A shy rosebud I chose.

She smiled, but on the roses rare
She turned a longing eye.
The woman set the rose in her hair.
But she look'd on the bud with a sigh.

—Harry Collins.

THURSDAY BRIDGE MEETS WITH MRS. MAUPIN

Three tables of bridge players, including Miss Nira Dent of Chicago, Mrs. Everett Jones and Mrs. John Shaw, substitutes, enjoyed the game of the Thursday Bridge Club to which Mrs. Ernest Maupin was hostess this week. The game was played in the attractive Kemp Kort apartments of Mrs. Everett Jones and the high score souvenir, a sterling jelly spoon, went to Mrs. Eugene Sherrod. A shrimp salad with potato chips, wafers and olives, sherbet and cake was served. Members present: Mesdames Sherrod, Gwynn, Winfrey, DuVal, Zundelowitz, O'Neal, Marvin Smith, Walter Robertson, and Miss Sherrod.

—o—

MRS. LEROY HILL CLUB HOSTESS THURSDAY

Mrs. Leroy Hill was hostess on Thursday to the Merry Matrons. Fancywork entertained until late in the afternoon when the hostess served ice cream and cake. The members present: Mesdames Prothro, Sides, Walker, Wiley, Hodge and Hill.

—o—

NEEDLECRAFT CLUB MEETS WITH MRS. P. B. COX

For their usual two hours of needlework and social chat the Needlecraft Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. P. B. Cox. Mesdames M. P. Kelly, M. A. Drennan and Wade Smith were guests. A tempting salad course was served by the hostess. The members present: Mesdames J. Hancock, S. Simpson, M. E. Crowell, Charles Crowell, B. M. Bullard, C. M. Reid and Roy Brundage.

—o—

M. M. M. CLUB MEETS WITH MRS. JOHN GRUBBS

The M. M. M. Club was entertained most pleasantly Thursday afternoon by Mrs. John Grubbs, 1008 Taylor. Mrs. Will McAbee of Oklahoma City, sister of the hostess and Mrs. George Howery were guests of the club, enjoying the pleasures of the meeting. Mrs. McAbee assisted the hostess in her refreshment service, a delicious two course luncheon. Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Oats were welcomed as new members, the other members present being: Mesdames Benson, McClure, Evans, Cowgill, Humphreys, Prince, Rawls, Walter McAbee and Farrabee.

—o—

OYSTER SUPPER FOR BAPTIST PHILATHEAS

Thursday evening the Philathea Class of the First Baptist Sunday school and the teacher, Mrs. Wiley Robertson enjoyed an oyster supper at the church. There were about 25 present.

—o—

BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR YVONNE JETER THURSDAY

Thursday, March 8 at her home, 1705 Burnett, Mrs. Z. A. Jeter entertained a few little folk in honor of the fifth birthday of her daughter, Yvonne. The games of childhood in great variety were played then music, piano and voice and readings were given by little Miss Elsie Orr and much enjoyed. Those of the guests whose birthday will come soon blew out the candles of the prettily decorated birthday cake with wishes for the birthday girl. These included Nathaleen Ash, Eva Mae Cockrell, Elizabeth Carter, Johnnie Orr and M. J. Holston. Refreshments and then the leave taking followed. The guests enjoying this party were: Mrs. J. W. Holston, grandmother of the honoree, Elsie Orr, Nathaleen Ash, Elizabeth Carter, Margaret Bartell, Rosa Holston, Eva Mae Cockrell, Johnnie B. Orr and M. J. Holston.

—o—

FORTY-TWO PARTY AT GRISHAM HOME

A compliment paid especially to the members of the Thursday Forty-two Club and in which other friends of the host and hostess shared was the 42 party of Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grisham. The attractive new residence was given floral embellishment for the occasion by carnations and the hostess arranged her game tallys and other accessories to pay tribute to the approaching St. Patrick's Day. A delectable salad course with an accompanying ice was served late in the evening. Those enjoying the Grisham hospitality were: Messrs. and Mesdames G. D. Anderson, Adams, Mack Thomas, Bolding, Harvey, Straus, Pounds, Frank Griffin, Larkin, Felder, O'Neal, J. T. Montgomery, Timberlake, Clint Wood, Greenwood, M. O. McDowell, J. L. Jackson, Arthur Huff, Langford, Silk, Guest, Noble, Snider, Mrs. Ben Bell, Mrs. J. D. Johnson and Judge R. E. Huff.

OPEN FIRES, WINDY DAYS AND DISASTER

State Fire Marshal Sounds Warning Against Practice of Burning Trash in the Open

Warning against open fires on windy days, in support of which instances of disastrous conflagrations started by this means are cited has been sounded by the state fire marshal, S. W. Inglish and the local authorities, Mayor Britain and Fire Chief McClure as follows:

"A loose fire brand, a high wind and buildings covered with wood shingles are the three principal elements of a conflagration. The combination of these three elements has caused thirteen conflagrations in the United States within the past fifteen years entailing a property loss of more than sixty million dollars. Three of these conflagrations occurred in the month of March, 1916, the most destructive of which was at Paris in our own state. The property loss at Paris approximated at least ten million dollars, and in hundreds of cases wiped out the savings of a life time.

"Buildings with wood shingle roofs we have. High winds we are subject to periodically and can not prevent; so it is against the loose fire brand that we must direct our preventive efforts. The season of the year is now here when a general clean up is the order of the day. A general clean up is a good thing since good housekeeping, individually and collectively, is one of the worst enemies to fire waste, yet we must not get careless in the use of the renovating agency—fire, else with our trash and rubbish we may also destroy our home and our business.

"This communication is to give warning about open fires on windy days. Wait for a still day to burn your dead grass and the winter's accumulation of rubbish, and in no event, start open fires near buildings. Even a fire under the wash kettle in the yard on a windy day may destroy your town. When you are about to start an open fire on a windy day think of the danger of a conflagration and beware."

H. S. DEBATERS ARE ELIMINATED TO SIX

First of Series of Debates Held at High School For Selection of Schools Representatives

In the first elimination of debaters of the high school debating club to ascertain the school interscholastic representatives six boys, four of the affirmative side and two defending the negative, were chosen from speakers in the contest Thursday afternoon at the high school. These successful debaters were: Willie Seals, Harry Bunnenberg, Frank Patton and Abe Bashara, affirmative; Alfred Burnside and Andrew Urban, negative. All six boys were chosen by majority vote.

Thursday morning, March 29, the final elimination in which the two Wichita Falls high school representatives will be chosen for participation in the county and district meet will be held. At this contest the speakers will take the opposite side from their stand of Thursday so that they may be qualified to debate either side of the question demanded by the Interscholastic League rules, the single tax.

There were originally 21 boys studying the question with a view of trying for a place on the high school debating team, but five of these dropped out before the contest yesterday. Each boy spoke for ten minutes, the debate lasting about two and a half hours. Judges were: Rev. Harry F. Draper, Messrs. Akin, McGlammery, Misses Gerland, Hendrick, Robey and Mrs. J. W. Williams.

The showing made by these boys is such an excellent one that the school authorities feel confident that they have material for winning team and think the winners in the second elimination will stand a good chance of going to Austin as the district representatives. The debating and declamation phase of the interscholastic work is receiving more attention this year than it has in some time and when the meets are held the result of the work will help very materially toward putting the Wichita Falls high school in the front ranks in the literary contests.

TO LINE UP AT ONCE FOR ILLUMINATION

Committee Will Probably Start Canvass of Property Owners Today

No time will be lost by the Chamber of Commerce officials in lining up the business men for the installation of the white way illumination of the downtown streets, the plans of B. F. Johnson, secretary, contemplating the making of a start in this direction this afternoon. A new map is being prepared which will show the proposed distribution of the lights through the business section. A committee headed by J. C. Ward and H. B. Hines, directors of the civic bureau, Secretary Johnson and P. I. Weaver and R. O. Barnes of the Southwestern Electric Sales Co., who are to furnish the standards, lamps and other equipment.

The sample light and standard which was mounted on the city hall corner last night evoked a great deal of admiring comment both from the council and the members of the Chamber of Commerce delegation who were present. The standard is of pressed steel, about 18 feet high, and mounted with a General Electric Company luminous arc. Painted with white enamel the standard has as attractive an appearance by day as by night, and is a distinctly ornamental asset to the street.

DON'T SUFFER WITH NEURALGIA

Musterole Gives Delicious Comfort

When those sharp pains go shooting through your head, when your skull seems as if it would split, just rub a little Musterole on the temples and neck. It draws out the inflammation, soothes away the pain, usually giving quick relief.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister.

Many doctors and nurses frankly recommend Musterole for sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet—colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). It is always dependable.

MUSTEROLE

WE NOT RUB IT

Perkins-Timberlake Co.

820-822 INDIANA — ASSOCIATED STORES — 820-822 INDIANA

A Portrayal of the Newest Spring Fashions—

Women's Stylish Suits, Modeled From Silk Jerseys and Khaki-Kool, Now on Display—

Exquisite Suit of Jersey Cloth, Royal purple, with large flowing collar of white. Price **$34.50**

Green Jersey Cloth, belted model **$29.50**

Gold Jersey Cloth, white collars and cuffs, Skirt with the new Barred effect, each **$29.50**

Green Taffeta Suit, collar of Khaki-Kool, in pretty stripes. Paisley linings **$32.50**

Oyster White Poplin Suit, stripes in collars, cuffs and belts, each **$39.50**

Extra Special—A Sale of Women's Collars

Beautiful Collars—Some extra large size. Made of Organdy Net and Georgette. Values up to 75c. Placed on table each 50c

THE NEW SKIRT MATERIALS—Heavy Wash Suiting in Herring bone and plain weaves. Stipes of blue, lavendar, black and tan. Yard **50c**

SPECIAL—INFANT'S HOSE—Pure Silk, colors of red and blue Regular 50c values. On sale **35c**

McCall's Patterns FOR APRIL Now on Sale

Perkins-Timberlake Co. — Telephone 168 AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY — Perkins-Timberlake Co.

Women's Suits Expressive of Originality

Charmingly individual styles that are most interesting, developed of Khaki-Kool, Wool Jerseys, Homespun, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Wool Velour and other fabrics favored by Dame Fashion. New season models reflecting the beauties of Spring in color and designing. Linings show the beautiful silken weaves and the tailoring is perfectly done. Prices are very reasonable, from

$25.50 to $55.00

Women's Coats — Particularly Good Models

The Coat Section is kept very busy these days, for by each express comes new models from the foremost designers, many of which are sold almost by the time they come in. Of special note are the lovely new fabrics, Spring's newest colorings and the belted flopping styles, many with deep collars and pockets, and when lined beautiful silks are brought into play and prices are unusually low at

$15.00 to $35.00

Distinctive Models in Women's Spring Skirts

The separate Skirt has a most important place in miladi's wardrobe for Spring and here they are in a most delightful array that reveals the fabrics and models, as well as the leading colors for the coming season. Khaki Kool patterns. Silk and Novelty Worsteds are the dominating fabrics, and values are remarkable in a range from—

$5.00 to $25.00

WOMEN'S BOOTS—SPRING MODES

REFLECTING A FAULTLESS TOUCH OF SMARTNESS AND BEAUTY

Splendidly complete assortments of the new Spring styles are here prominently featuring

Lace and button styles are both shown and every new last can be had in a full range of sizes. Only the very best of American brands are here and each pair is the result of expert designing.

Models for all occasions—street, walking, sports and dressy wear—are here in a wide choice and priced reasonably, a pair—

$6.00 to $15.00

P.B.M.Co. DEPARTMENT STORE

"Absolute Reliability"

FAMILY AVOIDS SERIOUS SICKNESS

By Being Constantly Supplied With Thedford's Black-Draught.

McDuff, Va.—"I suffered for several years," says Mrs. J. B. Whittaker, of this place, "with sick headache, and stomach trouble.

Ten years ago a friend told me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, which I did, and I found it to be the best family medicine for young and old.

I keep Black-Draught on hand all the time now, and when my children feel a little bad, they ask me for a dose, and it does them more good than any medicine they ever tried.

We never have a long spell of sickness in our family, since we commenced using Black-Draught."

Thedford's Black-Draught is purely vegetable, and has been found to regulate weak stomachs, aid digestion, relieve indigestion, colic, wind, nausea, headache, sick stomach, and similar symptoms.

It has been in constant use for more than 70 years, and has benefited more than a million people.

Your druggist sells and recommends Black-Draught. Price only 25c. Get a package to-day. N. C. 68

508 Indiana

FORD REPAIRING and Storage

Ford work only—Close personal attention given all work. Small customers cared for same as large.

E. W. CLAITOR, Manager.

ROAD ELECTION IN MAY OR JUNE

Passage of Wichita County Road Law Came too Late to Order Election This Term

With the final passage of the Wichita county road law by the Senate yesterday plans for the circulation of petitions for the good roads bond election will be taken up immediately by the executive committee. The passage of the measure came too late, however, for presentation to the commissioners court at their March term, and consequently will have to go over for the April term, the second Monday, April 9. The election will thus be thrown to the latter part of May or early in June at the earliest. These dates may be changed by special request at the time of the presentation of the petition should those in charge desire it. Discussion of election and campaign plans will probably monopolize the business session at the next Motor Club luncheon, March 20.

SCHOOL CENSUS NOW BEING TAKEN

School Board Requests That Citizens Help Expedite Work of Enumerators

The scholastic enumeration in the Wichita Falls independent school district is now going on. The enumerators are Miss Imogene Brown and Jesse Miller. The law allows until the first of April to complete the enumeration and the enumerators will be kept busy to get through by that time. The school board requests that citizens grant every facility to expedite the work of the enumerators and to give them every aid in making the enumeration thorough, as the amount of money the schools will receive from the state fund is governed by the number of children of school age enumerated.

Benjamin Washington Correct Clothes

Samuel W. Peck Young Men's Clothes

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

STETSON and MALLORY HATS

The Newest in Neckwear Always

Samuel W. Peck & Co. NEW YORK

MEN'S STORE

P.B.M.Co. DEPARTMENT STORE

"Absolute Reliability"

Ask for and Get SKINNER'S THE HIGHEST QUALITY EGG NOODLES

36 Page Recipe Book Free

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PHONES—
Business Office 167
Editorial Room 1671

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 9, 1917

By an executive order to be issued soon by President Wilson all postmasters of the first, second and third class will go under the classified service. This means, it is said, that all first, second and third class postmasters now in the service will be required to enter a competitive examination at the expiration of their present terms. This order is made effective April, 1, and was brought about by the lower House failing to pass the bill passed by the Senate placing all first, second and third class postmasters in the classified service on exactly the same terms as were the fourth class postmasters and all assistant postmasters placed in the classified service under the order of President Taft, issued just a few weeks before he retired from office. This order of President Taft did not require competitive examinations of fourth-class postmasters or assistant postmasters, but when President Wilson took office the order was so amended as to require this. As a result of President Tafts order, nearly all perhaps 90 per cent of the fourth-class postmasters throughout the United States and equally as large a percentage of the assistant postmasters now in the service are Republicans. So long as they attend to their business they cannot be removed. Just what effect President Wilson's order is going to have on postmasters of the first, second and third class is a matter yet to be determined. As we understand it now, such competitive examinations are open to all—Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, whites, negroes, Indians, or what not. Under the rules governing the selection of postal employes now gives to the appointing power the option of making his selection from one among three applicants making the highest grade. Under the new order of the President, the one making the highest grade the only one eligible and his or her name must be selected and sent to the Senate for confirmation. If this is true, and we have no cause to doubt its veracity, it will mean that many postmasters now holding commissions under President Wilson will be retired, regardless of whether their records as postmasters for their first terms have proven reasonable good or not, and some more apt scholar take his place. This would be the case even though the new appointe was woefully lacking in natural ability and executive power in conduct of government business. In other words, such persons would be elevated to positions of great responsibility entirely beyond their ability to discharge, or even within their power to convelce. In this respect there is really more danger of injuring the postal service than there can possibly be of improving it. The postal service at the present time is almost wholly conducted under civil service regulations, with the exception of the first, second and third class postmasters, now considered political offices and for the greater part filled with Democrats. Under the civil service regulations to make selections from one among three making the highest grade gives to the administration in power a wonderful advantage—a little better than a two to one chance of filling the offices with applicants whose views along political lines harmonize with that of the administration. Under that regulation, the Republican party while in power, succeeded to a remarkable degree in seeing that the "plums" fell in proper hands. As a natural result there are by far more Republicans holding down positions under civil service regulations today than there are Democrats. This is true, even in the South where Republicans are scarce and difficult to uncover except when there is a piece of government pie to pass around. That being true, could any one justly censure the President if he should so amend this order as to make it optional with the appointing power to make his selection for first, second and third class postmasters from among one of three applicants making the highest grade? The Republicans could not complain, and as this paper views the matter, the Democratic power is under no obligations whatever to the Republican party, and has no reason to expect better treatment from a Democratic adminstration in filling government offices than was extended Democrats under the long extended reign of Republican power.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen meet every first and third Friday night of each month at new Odd Fellows' hall, 708½ Seventh street, L. C. Robertson, Cor.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Initiation Friday night in rank of Page.

JOHN P. MARR6, C. C.

MASONIC LODGES

Wichita Falls Lodge N. 635 A. F. & A. M. Stated meetings first and third Friday nights in each month.
W. Y. HAMMACK, W. M.
J. W. WALKUP, Sec.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 202 R. A. M. stated convocations second Friday nights in each month.
L. W. CUNDIFF, H. P.
D. C. WALKER, Sec.

Wichita Falls Commandry No. 59. Regular conclave Friday night in each month.
C. W. RICHOLT, E. C.
J. W. WALKUP, Rec.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 237 O. E. S. stated meetings first and third Tuesday nights of each month.
MRS. NANNIE JENNE, W. M.
MRS. MAE DAKAN, Sec.

MEXICO AND THE GERMANS

Many of the tales that are told about German relations with Mexico are more or less fanciful. That German citizens in the United States in the present crisis should desire to get away is perfectly natural, and there is practically nowhere for them to go at present except Mexico. The statement that 50,000 German reservists have gone from this country into the domain of the First Chief seems on its a face a trifle exaggerated. We have no doubt that the reports of the presence of Germans in the Mexican Army or armies are true, and there have been many Germans in business in Mexico since Porfirio Diaz began to welcome foreign thrift and capital. It does not follow that they are all concerned in plots against the United States.

There are good reasons, however, for continued watchfulness in all our relations with Carranza. He has not yet answered the inquiry regarding the Zimmerman proposal. He has tried to enter into certain negotiations with South American Governments in regard to the European belligerents in which the United States can play no part. The mystery concerning the reported presence of German submarines in the Gulf has not been cleared. He has it in his power to set at rest all doubts about that matter, but now, as always he sticks to his role of proud potentate and seems to feel it beneath his dignity to be obliging. It is essential to the success of his plans to maintain friendly relations with our Government. We must stand by him when the day of settlement comes or he will fall. If Mexico is to get loans, she must get them here. But the present attitude of Carranza does not indicate that he quite realizes all of the perils of his position—New York Times.

A marriage license was issued today to J. J. Irby and Miss Mamie Hendricks.

The case of Jess Carpenter, J. L. Davis and Bob Jones, charged jointly with a burglary committed at Electra which was on trial yesterday in the Seventy-eighth district court, is with the jury, the case having gone into their hands yesterday afternoon.

B. F. Johnson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who is to go with a committee of members of the Girls National Honor Guard in an effort to secure the camp equipage of the Woodmen of the World for their encampment here in June left for Dallas this afternoon, driving through in his car. Miss Genevieve Carver, captain of the West Texas division, will leave tonight for Dallas for the interview with the Woodman officials.

One of the First Wichita Falls citizens to display the American flag to indicate his support of President Wilson and the government is W. H. H. Thatcher who lives on Tenth street Mr. Thatcher has been a lifelong republican but in the present crisis believes it to be the duty of every American to support the president.

Free shines will be given the ladies while Wichita Hand Made cigars will be distributed among the gentlemen at the opening of the Metropolitan Shine Parlor 722 1-2 Ohio avenue tomorrow. The new parlor which is outfitted with attractive furnishings is being opened by Pete Anatopulas.

The Wichita Falls Motor Club has offered a reward for the recovery of the Ford car stolen from R. E. Lee at Vernon, also for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Mr. Lee is a member of the club. Writing C. W. Reid, president of the club, Mr. Lee describes the car as a roadster 1917 model. It had no tool and tire compartment in the rear, but instead had two irons about two inches square bolted onto the body crossways. Both rear wheels were equipped with non skid tires. The casings are probably marked with indelible pencil R. E. Lee. Mr. Lee has furnished Mr. Reid with a description of the man who he believes took the car.

LARGE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VERNON

Headed by D. P. Talley, president of the Colorado to Gulf Highway Association, C. W. Reid and John W. Thomas, president and secretary respectively of the Wichita County Motor Club, a large delegation of Wichitans left the Chamber of Commerce this morning bound for the meeting of the Panhandle district, Colorado highway association at Vernon today. Steps toward improving the highway between Amarillo and Fort Worth to care for this year's travel and combat efforts being made to divert the tourists over other routes, will be taken at this meeting. The party expects to return tonight. Advertisements of the Spring Style and Automobile Show to be held here Wednesday and Thursday of this week were scattered in the Wichita county towns through which the party passed.

HEAD OF NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. DEAD

The Wichita Falls branch and all other branch houses of the National Biscuit Company will be closed from 10 to 11 a. m., Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of A. W. Green, founder and president of the company, who died last night at his home in New York. The flags which float over the National Biscuit Company's buildings are lowered at half mast today and tomorrow.

L. C. Hensley, manager of the Wichita Falls branch, received a telegram this morning announcing the death of Mr. Green.

Sheriff's Sale

The State of Texas, County of Wichita. By virtue of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable 78th District Court of Wichita County, on the 8th day of March, 1917, by Edgar Scurry, Judge of said Court against S. C. Kimble, J. A. Fisher, and Charles Pridgen, for the sum of Thirty-five hundred one and 66-100. ($3501.66) Dollars and costs of suit in cause No. 648 in said court, styled J. G. Hardin vs. Edward Massey, et al, and placed in my hands for service; I G. A. Hawkins, as sheriff of Wichita County, Texas, did on the 9th day of March, 1917, levy on certain real estate situated in Wichita County, described as follows, towit: Lot one (1) in block one hundred sixty-eight (168) in the original town of Wichita Falls, Texas, and all improvements thereon, as against all the defendants hereinfi towit: W. C. Kimble, J. A. Fisher, Chas. Pridgen, Edward Massey, and Lucy Massey, and P. E. Ashworth, and levied upon as the property of said S. C. Kimble, J. A. Fisher, Chas. Pridgen, Edward Massey, Lucy Massey, and P. E. Arsworth. And on Tuesday the 3rd day of April, 1917, at the Court House door of Wichita County, in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m., I will sell said real estate at public vendue for cash to the the highest bidder as the property of said S. C. Kimble, J. A. Fisher, Charles Pridgen, Edward Massey, Lucy Massey, and P. E. Ashworth by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale.

And in compliance with law I give this notice by publication in the English language once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Wichita a Dil Times a newspaper published in Wichita County.

Witness my hand this the 9th day of March, 1917.

G. A. HAWKINS, Sheriff,
Wichita County, Texas.
By R. L. LASSITER, Deputy.
Mar 9-16-23 3tc

Navy's Chief Engineer Says Foreigners Know Our Naval Secrets

REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT S GRIFFIN

A sensation was caused in Washington by the revelation of Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, engineer in chief of the navy, that the plans for the new battle cruisers have reached foreign governments.

So seriously is the situation viewed that Congress will be asked to pass a drastic measure imposing fine and imprisonment on any person who gives away a naval or military secret.

Rear Admiral Griffin in making his charges sets the responsibility directly at the door of some of the engineers and shipbuilders who were prospective bidders on the battle craft and who received the navy department's plans under the seal of confidence.

SHOWING REPORTED AT HOLLIDAY WELL

Much Interest In Report Received This Afternoon But Confirmation Is Yet Lacking

Reports received fro mArcher county at noon today that the Holliday well ty at noon today that the Holliday 1800 feet was the chief topic of interest in local oil circles today. Operations were resumed at this location Tuesday, after having been at a standstill for several days on account of lack of water. The well was dry when tested at the depth of the Panther sand, but those interested decided to drill further and have hopes of getting a well. They will probably go to near 2,000 feet unless oil sand is struck before that depth. A confirmation of the report would do much to kite the stock of the Holliday field which has been at rather a low ebb since the well came in dry at the former test. While nothing of a definite nature is known of the Gulf Production Company's Holliday well, it is reported that they are setting casings today and are paying good prices for acreage near there, which is taken as a good indication that they have good prospects for a well.

At The Churches

Church of the Good Shepherd.

Holy Communion at 7:30. Sunday school at 9 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11. The rector will take for his sermon subject, "Symbolism and Reality." Mr. R. F. Adams of the College of Music will render a violin solo, Aria by Tenaglia. Don't miss this service. Evening service at 7:30. Sermon on "Men who Are Offended at Christ." Mrs. J. T. Roberts will sing "The Lord is My Shepherd" by Rowe with violin obligato played by Mrs. Greenwood. You really cannot afford to miss any of the services of this church. If you have never attended we issue you a cordial invitation to worship with us this Sunday. You will find reverent worship, inspiring messages and real music.

FRED T. DATSON, Rector.

First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. J. Uly Woodside has been elected choir director for the coming year. Mr. Woodside is a fine singer and a pleasing director. It is determined that we shall have music second to none. The pastor will speak at both hours. The subject for the morning sermon is: "The Mission of Christianity." At night the theme will be: "Self Discovery." Our church is now the banner Westminster Guild Church of Texas Synod. We have three Guilds and plans for the organization of a circle. The Morningside Presbyterian Sunday school will meet at 2:30 p. m.

N. F. GRAFTON, Pastor.

First M. E. Church, South.

Sunday school at 9:30. Special music by the big Sunday school orchestra. At the morning service Rev. F. O. Miller of McKinney will preach. The choir will sing "I Was Glad" by Packard. Offertory Esperance by Sudds. Intermediate and Senior Leagues at 6:30. All the young people of the church invited and expected to find your place in one of these leagues. In the evening the pastor will preach the first of a series of sermons to young men. The subject will be "The Young Man and His Snares." Song, "O Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight." The choir will sing "Abide With Me" by Faure. Offertory "Adoration" by Gaul. The following are the subjects of the series to young men: March 11, "The Young Man and His Snares;" song, "O, Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight." March 18: "The Young Man and His Check Rein;" song, "Can a Boy Forget His Mother's Prayer." March 25: "The Young Man and His Character;" song, "Some Other Day." April 1: "The Young Man and His Business;" song "If a Christian Meets a Christian." April 8: "The Young Man and His Plans;" song, "Will the Circle Be Unbroken."

S. A. BARNES, Pastor.

Christian Science

Services are held in the Masonic Temple, second floor hall as follows: Lesson sermon at 11 a. m. Subject Man. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Reading room second floor is open every day except Sunday and legal holidays from 2 to 5 p. m. There is in connection with the reading room a free circulating library of Christian Science literature. Library cards and full information may be obtained by applying to the librarian. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and use the reading room.

TICKETS READY FOR SPRING STYLE SHOW

Tickets for the out of town visitors to the Spring Style Show are now ready at the office of the Retail Merchants Association, and reservations for the out of town visitors will be made on request. No admission will be charged the people from out of the city. Wednesday night is reserved for the out of town visitors. The Thursday night performance is for the benefit of the Library Association, and the sale of tickets for this occasion is in the hands of a committee from this association.

VISIT OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

PENNINGTON'S PENNINGTON'S

A Complete Showing of GAGE HATS of Original New York Patterns

Never before has any store here offered such a notable variety, both in shapes and colors, of ready trimmed high class Millinery.

GAGE HATS of Exquisite Styles

LADIES' SILK WAISTS

Ladies' all Silk Waists in Crepe Dechine, Georgette, Crepe or fancy Habutai Silk Waists that are Suitable for street wear. Also the most delicate evening shades for party wear. Priced

$3.98, $5.00, $6.50 and $9.00

Ladies' One-piece Dresses

Special showing of ladies' one piece Silk Dresses—the Famous Betty Wales Dresses are here in all their splendor of style, exhibiting new and wonderfully clever models. Dresses that range in price from

$25.00, $37.50 and $45

GOSSARD CORSETS

The front lace Gossard Corsets are here, suitable for any figure. The name "Gossard" means satisfaction. Let your next corset be a Gossard.

Newest novelty Silks, in Oriental and Novelty designs as well as fancy stripes, checks and plaids. These are meeting with most instant favor and never before have we shown such a selection. Every thing that is new will be found here in styles, suitable for Sport Suits, Street Dresses and Afternoon Party Frocks.

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES FOR MEN WHO CARE.

Pennington's WICHITA FALLS

RED CROSS SHOES FOR LADIES BOTH QUALITY AND STYLE

717—INDIANA AVE.—719
WATCH OUR SHOW WINDOWS

Consult US

Before you waste your energy and strength packing those articles for shipment—call 444 or 14 and give us quote our low rates—your articles will be SAFE from breakage, damage, etc., when WE pack or crate them, for we employ ONLY experts. See us today.

McFall Transfer & Storage Co
PHONES 444 AND 14

SERVICE

For Messengers
Call WHITE'S

Phones 265 and 258

10c Anywhere in Town
20c Floral Heights

OTT UMBERGER WALTER WHITE

Your Home Is Incomplete Without a PIANO

Our Removal Sale prices and terms offers a great opportunity for you to buy a piano now.

Come in today and let us show you the best Piano or Player-Piano for the least money that has ever been heard of in Wichita Falls.

Harrison-Everton Music Co.

Open Every Evening

How By-Products Figure Rich Profits For Packers

(By Grant W. Harrison)

More than a million carloads of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep move every year from the producing West to the meat consuming East. With the development of this industry has come great central live stock markets at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and St Joseph, thru which this traffic passes. At these five Western markets the great packers have established their plants and here they take toll from the passing herds.

More than 300,000 men are engaged in the business of raising this live stock and fattening it for market. These men claim their business has ceased to be profitable and they are clamoring for Congress to order the new Federal Trades Commission to investigate the alleged packer trust.

The consumer on the other hand complains of the migh cost of living.

The testimony taken by the congressional committee last year on the Borland resolution tended to show.

First—That the margin of profit to the stock raiser and cattle feeder has been crowded dangerously near the vanishing point.

Second—That the cost to the ultimate consumer of meat products has increased materially.

Stung by newspaper criticism, or the fear of a congressional investigation, the big packers have abandoned their customary indifference to criticism and are now using much space in metropolitan newspapers to let the people know how it happened.

In a recent display advertiseemnt, Armour & Co., said:

"Armour pays the producer for a thousand pound steer at the 1916 average of $7.61 per hundred weight, $75.10.

"But dressed this thousand pound steer weighs only some five hundred and sixty pounds, which, at the average Armour selling price of $12 12 1-2 for 1916 brings only $67.90, or $8.20 less than the cost of the live steer.

"No logic is necessary to convince you that neither Armour nor anyone else can sell meat at a loss.

"Nor does Armour sell meat at a loss. The four hundred and forty pounds of remaining material is all used, every drop of it."

What then is tucked away in this 440 pounds of remaining material and what advantage does the big packer have in its utilization that is denied to the small butcher? The by-products, as they are called, coming from this "remaining material" are classified as follows:

1. Hide
2. Fat.
3. Trimmings.
4. Blood.
5. Manufactured goods or food containers.
6. Head.
7. Feet.
8. Fertilizer material.

In an editorial note the National Provisioner says:

"Every packing house superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packing house practice; theory is all right but practical results are a necessary guide always."

Mr. F. W. Wilder, former general superintendent of Swift & Co., and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, Chicago, kept such tests and used them in his book, "The Modern Packing House." Let us use the Wilder figures for quantities and per cents, and the National Provisioner for December 23, 1916, for Chicago prices, and see the value of the 400 pounds of bullock that the Armour advertisement calls "the remaining material."

The Hide

The hide is the most valuable by-product of the bullock. From the test records given by Wilder we find that the hide is approximately 7.3 per cent of the live weight of the bullock. On this basis a thousand pound bullock would dress a 73 pound hide. It is salted and placed in packs, where it is allowed to cure for about three weeks. We find packer hides quoted from 31 1-2 to 33 1-2 cents. Figured at the lowest quotation, the 73 pound hide would bring $29.90. When cattle are killed in large numbers and a central point it is necessary to make a division of labor and instead of one man doing many parts of the work, he does one part continuously and hence becomes very skillful. Under these circumstances the "take-off" of the hide is improved and the tanner will pay from 3-4 to 1 cent per pound more for packer hides.

Fat

Next in importance to the hide is the fat or tallow. The average bullock yields from 60 to 75 pounds of this fat. Wilder's tests show an average of 71 pounds or 6 per cent of the live weight of the animals tested. Three grades of fat are obtained. No. 1 fat is the caul fat, the ruffle fat and the fat from the top part of the heart. It is used for the manufacture of the best grades of oleo oil and oleo stearine. It is technically termed "butter fat." Its use in the making of a substitute for butter dates back to the siege of Paris in 1871. A reward was offered to anyone who would find a substitute for butter. A French scientist reasoned that as a fat cow gave more and better butter than a lean cow, the "butter fat" must be nature's surplus fat in the animal and that all beef animals in accumulating fat must store up the "butter fat" product which would be a natural butter as much as if skimmed from the milk. From this theory was worked out the process which has given us butterine and its kindred products.

The second grade of No. 1 tallow is made from the ordinary run of fetty material left after the selection picked for oleo making. The third grade No. 2 tallow is made from all tallow yielding material from which the other selections have been made and of the pressings of the beef tankage and fertilizer material.

Wilder found that the 70 pounds of fat yielded 45.89 pounds of No. 1 oil, 11.26 pounds of stearine, 9.85 pounds of waste. Oleo oil is quoted at 20 cents and stearine at 14 1-2c. At these prices the oleo oil would be worth $9.13, the stearine $1.63 and the scrap tallow 58 cents, a total of $11.74.

The Trimmings

The trimmings consist of the tongue liver heart, tail, sweetbreads, and the meat mrom the head. Wilder's test on 135 cattle gave the following results:

	Av. lbs.	Price	Amt.
Tongues	5	$0.85	$0.85
Livers	10	.08½	.85
Hearts	10	.08½	.85
Tails	1½	.08½	.127
Head meat	.727	10	.072
Cheek meat	4.4	10	.44
Pine meat	4	10	.04
Sweetbreads	.811	22	.068
Average price per head			$2.618

Blood

The average bullock, according to Wilder yields 8.2 pounds of dried blood. This, at $66 a ton, gives a value of 27 cents per head.

Manufactured Goods or Food Containers

The manufactured goods or food containers consist of sausage casings, weasands, bladders and the tripe. The Wilder tests on 135 cattle follow:

113 sets bung gut skins			
107 sets weasands 7½c			
2,619 lbs tripe, 6c lb.	157.14		
125 sets round guts 9c a set	1.625		
48 sets middle 9c 40 a set	19.20		
135 pieces bungs 15c each	20.25		
1 4-2 each	1.695		
each	8.025		
37 bladders, 60c a doz	4.25		
59 lbs, weasant emat 5c lb.	2.95		
Total	$215.135		
Average per head	1.59		

Head and Fat

The Wilder test for the yield on heads and feet was taken on a kill of 130,240 cattle, and result as follows:

Skulls	4.079	$35 per ton	.0713
Jaws	2.289	35 per ton	.0400
Knuckles	2.641	35 per ton	.0362
Hoofs	1.744	35 per ton	.0305
White hoofs	47	50 per ton	.0036
Horn piths	456	21 per ton	.0047
Round Shins	1.198	60 per ton	.0359
Flat shins	956	65 per ton	.0310
Horns	518	160 per ton	.0126
Neatsfoot oil	1.061	1.20 gal.	.0026
Cheeks	3.580	10 lb.	.0358
Head meat	.698	10 lb	.0069
Fine	1.072	10 lb	.0069
Sinews	1.899	10 per ton	.0180
Tallow	1.726	10 lb	.17304
Tankage	1.159	16 per ton	.0092
Brains	.650	.07½ lb	.0488
Headoil	1.068	11 lb.	.1740
Total per head			.9068

Tankage

Tankage is the waste matter not utilized in the other by-products. It finds its way into stock food, is pressed into paper board or is reduced to fertilizer. The tankage on 135 cattle at the Wilder tests was 10,324 lbs or 77.2 lbs per head. The best estimate of its value we can get is that this is worth about 30 cents per head.

Recapitulation

These figures show that the byproduct of the bullock of the 440 pounds of "remaining material" as it is styled in the Armour advertisement have the following value:

Hide	$2.99
Fat	11.71
Trimmings	.61
Manufactured Goods	1.59
Blood	.27
Head and Feet	.90
Fertilizer	.30
Total	$18.40

In his annual report for 1916 the president of the Cudahy Packing Company stated that of every dollar taken in from the sale of animals, 7 cents was paid to the wage earner, 5 cents went for freight and 4 cents for materials needed in manufacturing and in the preparation of goods for sale, a total of 16 cents. Assumming that the Armour cost of production and the cost of production and the Cudahy cos. are the same we have. Carcas brings $67.90, by-products or "remaining material" brings $40.40, total $108.30 From this take 16 cents on the dollar or $17.32 and the $76.19 paid the producer, and there still remains $14.88 as the packer's net profit.

During the congressional hearing on the Borland resolution last spring a statement from the Wall Street Journal of January, 1916, was introduced in evidence. It showed that four packers—Swift, Armour, Morris and Cudahy had a net working capital of $150,000,000 and that they had accumulated a surplus of $150,000,000. It further showed that for the year 1915 their net profits were more than 78 million dollars distributed as follows:

Swift	$14,087,500
Armour	11,000,000
Morris	2,321,414
Cudahy	723,642

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES
"EASY TO USE"
Give a quick lasting shine and preserve the leather.
F.F. DALLEY CO. OF NEW YORK INC.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

STYLISH SUITS for Little Gentlemen

Fond Mothers will be interested in our display of stylish Suits for Little Gentlemen—Suits of Khaki-Kool and Linen in plain colors and fancy stripes and plaids, with belts and caps to match.

AS NOBBY AS THEY CAN BE—AT $1.00 to $5.00

W. B. McCLURKAN & COMPANY

Newest Auto Device Here

Ambu Locates Trouble in Electrical Systems

The man who has experienced trouble in electric Automobile systems will appreciate Ambu. It Instantly locates any electrical trouble with starter, lights, batteries, etc.—and saves you the cost of a high priced mechanic's time.

LET US "TROUBLE PROOF" YOUR CAR WITH AMBU

SHULER & WALLACE GARAGE

PHONE 2169 704 SCOTT AVE

Mr and Mrs. M. P. Braswell, of Na[illegible] way home from a visit with relatives [illegible] were in the city today on their [illegible] to Petrolia

YOU CAN BUY GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE

AT

ART'S JEWELRY AUCTION SALE

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Etc..

YOUR BID IS OUR PRICE—Ask those who have attended.

SALES DAILY AT 2:30 AND 7:30 EVENINGS

Diamond Ring FREE at Every Sale *Comfortable Chairs for the Ladies*

ART LOAN & JEWELRY CO.

705 Ohio Avenue *At the Sign of the Diamond Ring* 705 Ohio Avenue

Wanted—To Buy and Exchange Second-Hand FURNITURE and STOVES

Star Furniture Co.

Phone 1011 910 Indiana Ave

BE READY FOR THE COLLECTOR

Receiving Want Ads by telephone is the final detail in making The Times Want Columns promptly and perfectly useful to the readers.

Telephone Ads cost no more, in money—and less in time—but The Times must employ collectors to follow the phone.

The extra accomodation of receiving by phone should be encoufaged by always being ready for The Collector.

DON'T LET HIM CALL THE SECOND TIME.

If you have a room to rent, a house to rent, a farm for sale, or if you want to buy an article, whether new or second hand, you should use The Times Wand Add Columns daily.

RATES—Want ads are one cent a word for the first insertion and half a cent a word for subsequent successive insertions. No want ad taken for less than fifteen cents and no ad taken to run three times for less than than 25 cents. In giving in Want Ads PHONE 167.

Miscellaneous Wants

WANTED—To buy Ford roadster, Phone 1258. 253 12tc

WANTED To buy Ford roadster, Phone 1258. 248 12tc

WANTED—To buy 5-passenger Ford touring car for cash. Phone 1258. 247 12c

We buy all kinds of office furniture and fixtures, desks, filing cabinets, show cases, tables, etc. McFall Transfer and Storage Co., phone 14 86 tfc

WANTED—6 room residence, A-1 location, adult family must be good, address C care Times. 56 3tp

WANTED—To buy Ford roadster, Phone 1258. 248 12tc

We pay cash for men's cast off clothes. Phone 2450. 236 tfc

WANTED—To buy 5-passenger Ford touring car for cash. Phone 1258. 247 12c

WANTED—Old False Teeth. Don't matter if broken. I pay one to ten dollars per set. Send me your old sets by parcel post and receive check by return mail. L. Mazier, 2007 S. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa. 253 10tp

WANTED—6 room residence, A-1 location, adult family must be good, address C care Times. 56 3tp

WANTED—To buy 5-passenger Ford touring car for cash. Phone 1258. 247 12tc

WANTED—To buy Ford roadster, Phone 1258. 248 12tc

WANTED—To buy 5-passenger Ford touring car for cash. Phone 1258. 247 12c

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms, modern, close in, private family. Phone 2460. 253 3tc

WANTED—To buy 5-passenger Ford touring car for cash. Phone 1258. 247 12c

WANTED—6 room residence, A-1 location, adult family must be good, address C care Times. 56 3tp

WANTED TO TRADE—Restaurant for good Ford car. Ponder Furniture Co. Phone 718. 256 3tp

WANTED—To buy gas stove, kitchen cabinet, dining table and chairs; must be in first class condition. Phone 839 between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. 257 3tc

Financial

$1000 to loan on City Property, $2,000 on farms. This is private money. Stehlik & Baber, Phone 2331. 222 tfc

Apartments for Rent

FOR RENT—Two nice apartments unfurnished, all modern conveniences, situated in Bland-Henderson building 7th and Scott. See J. M. Bland, Thomas & Bland. 46 tfc

For Rent—Offices and Store

FOR RENT—Three new modern store rooms, 25x75 feet at 603 Indiana avenue. See J. C. Mytinger, 505 Kemp and Keil Bldg. Phone 860. 96-tfc

FOR RENT—Storage room in concrete building close in, phone 1231 183 tfc

FOR RENT—Store room 706 and 708 Ninth street formerly occupied by Roberts Gro Co. C. Joline. 191 tfc

FOR RENT—Modern office rooms, see J. C. Ward, room 4 Ward building, Phone 596. 224 tfc

FOR RENT—Six modern office rooms over Rexall Drug Store. Phone 949. Apply A. Zundelowitz. 256 tfc

Chickens, Eggs and Pet Stock

FOR SALE—Rhode Island eggs, per setting, $1.00. 1406 Broad. Phone 244. 236-tfc

VICTOR WHITE ROCKS—Fishel strain, won Wichita Falls and Vernon shows, heavy layers, eggs $3.00. R. B. Curry, Bellevue, Texas. 239 26tp

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn eggs for hatching, 200 egg strain, $1.50 per setting. Phone 187. B. N. George, 1704 Lucile street. 227 30tp

FOR SALE—Poultry and eggs from high class Barred Rocks, of prize winning and heavy laying strain. Mrs. G. B. Harrison, 406 Fifth street. East of Tracks. 47 10tp

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn eggs for hatching, 200 egg strain, $1.50 per setting. Phone 187. B. N. George, 1704 Lucile street. 253 26tp

FOR SALE—Barred Rock eggs from Northwest Texas poultry show prize winners. Pen No. 1, $1.50 per setting. Pen No. 2 and 3, $1.00 per setting. Range flock $3.00 per 100 eggs. Crites Poultry Farm, Iowa Park, Texas. 254 6tp

FOR SALE—Pure bred Rhode Island eggs, $1.25 per setting. Pen headed by 3rd cock North Texas Poultry Show. Phone 320. Apply 1003 Seventeenth St. 256 6tp

Dressmaking

Mrs. Frankie Ross, Dressmaker, alterations, repairing, phone 1718, 401 Scott avenue. 251 26tc

Mrs. Simmons, Dressmaker, 1110 Tenth Phone 1893 235 tfc

DRESSMAKING—Mrs. McInnis, 1304 Thirteenth street, phone 2257. 252 38tc

PLAIN SEWING. 503 Scott. 257 6tp

Lost

LOST Nose glasses case, marked Shaw & Company, Galveston. Finder please Phone 304.

Housekeeping Rooms

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, 1302 Scott. 204 tf

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms at 800 Lamar, phone 2129. 206 tfc

FOR RENT—One suite of housekeeping rooms, nicely furnished, phone 2364, 1210 Indiana. 207 tfc

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, $2.50 week, 1005 Travis, phone 1580. 254 28tp

FOR RENT—Two nice housekeeping rooms. Modern, with sink in kitchen. 1204 Burnet, Phone 1542. 253 tfc

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished light housekeeping rooms, 704 Burnett, Phone 1176. 255 tfc

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, 1401 Lamar. Phone 1548. 256 3tc

FOR RENT—Two well furnished light housekeeping rooms, modern. 512 Travis. Phone 940. 256 tfc

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms to parties without children. 1213 Scott. Phone 2210. 257 3tc

FOR RENT—Two well furnished light housekeeping rooms, front and back entrance, private entrance to bath, hot and cold water. 1313 Eleventh street. Phone 1888. 257 tfc

For Rent—Bedrooms

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with private bath. Phone 1048. 225 tfc

FOR RENT—Front bedroom, private entrance, adjoining bath. 1504 Eleventh street. Phone 1323. 250 tfc

FOR RENT—Bedroom, all modern, 807 Eighth. Phone 1345. 247 tfc

FOR RENT—Nice bedroom, board near, 904 Austin, Phone 1399. 248 tfc

FOR RENT Front bedroom in private family close in, 1097 Lamar Phone 191. 255 4tc

FOR RENT—Suit of three rooms in private family to couple without children. $20 per month, Phone 2324. 255 tfc

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished southeast room at "The Butler," 4002 Lamar. 256 tfc

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished bedroom, also very large room, furnished for light housekeeping, 709 Scott. Phone 1084. 257 3tc

Help Wanted—Male

MEN our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade quickly, mailed free—MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Fort Worth, Texas. 50 15tp

WANTED—Live man in every county in Texas, to handle the only reliable merchanical guaranteed self starter, invented for Ford car. John Neiswinter, Dallas Texas. 254 6tp

WANTED—Competent Stenographer and bookkeeper. Permanent position to right party. Give references and state experience. Address Box 328, City. 255 2tc

Miscellaneous

We Have a first class, repairman and do all kinds of repairing and finishing. Patton Furniture Co., 710-12 Seventh street, Phone 1660. 248 12tc

For Sale or Exchange

140x150 feet

on the corner of Elm and Mississippi streets with three houses, one five room, one three room, and one two room house. Room for two more houses. Houses have water and gas. Houses rented for $30.00 per month. Will take car or small house or some vacant lots as part pay, some cash and the balance easy terms. Price $2200.00.

Price $2200.00.

J. S. BRIDWELL

Phone 661

For Sale--City Property

FOR SALE—Two lots on Tenth street, corner, size 100x150 feet, facing south and east. The price is only $2750.00. This is the best vacant corner. The cheapest price, and best buy of any vacant property today on Tenth street. Thomas & Bland, phone 99. 214 tf?

FOR SALE—East front lot, 50x150 feet reasonably close in, one block from paved street and one block car line. Price for quick sale, only $1100.—Thomas & Bland, Phone 99. 224 tfc

FOR SALE—A bargain, by owner. Two 5-room modern cottages. Good location, close to Austin school. Phone 1458, W. B. Hill 234-tf

BARGAIN—Desirable 70 foot lot, 4 room house, close in on Scott Ave.—Cheap for cash, T. J. Lucham, Phone 499. 246 tfc

FOR SALE—Several real nice residences in any location you may desire with terms to suit purchaser. If you do not see lots or residences in advertisements to suit please phone me as I have anything you desire in lots or a residence. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. 255 3tp

FOR QUICK CALE—Nice litle home close in, cheap will take $300.00 cash, balance to suit, Phone 1838. 253 6tp

FOR SALE—Four room house, gas, lights, water, sewer, garage and servant house. Will sell at a bargain. Phone 1093. 53-3tp

FOR SALE—Two nice lots on Harrison in Floral Heights between Tenth and Eleventh. Will sell these at a sacrifice if sold in next four days. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. 255 3tp

FOR SALE—5 room modern house at 1210 Taylor street at a bargain. Phone 531. 256 6tp

For Sale--Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Motion picture machine, Mosmograph Motion Picture projecting machine. Motor driven. $175.00 cash, apply room 23 American Hotel. 255 3tp

FOR SALE—Secondhand Ford casings good as new, Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Secondhand Ford touring car bodice, Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Two glass top soda fountain tables, with seats attached. Bargain. P. B. M. Co. 232-tfc

FOR SALE—Secondhand Ford casings good as new, Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Have recently had my car overhauled and many parts replaced. If you desire a car that will serve you well, see me at once. No "junk" to unload. Dr. J. W. DuVal. 248 tfc

FOR SALE—Secondhand Ford casings good as new, Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Secondhand Ford touring car bodice, Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Second hand Ford touring car bodice. Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Secondhand Ford casings good as new, Phone 1258. 253 6tc

FOR SALE—Motion picture camera—Photo cines, professional model, 24n Zeiss Zessar lens, F. 3. 5, used for only twenty five feet of film. Also Pathe Ponoram Tripod, $250.00 cash. Apply Room 23 American Hotel. 255 3tp

FOR SALE—Furniture for 15 rooms complete. 810 Lamar. 256 3tc

FOR SALE—Cadillac 1914, $550; Chevrolet 490, $425; Regal Underslung, $250; Oakland 30, $250; Hupp 32, $250; Saxon Roadster, $200; Overland five passenger, $450; Chalmers 30, $700; Hupp 1916 model, $250; Chalmers Six 1914, $600; Imperial, $350; Buick Roadster, $300; Ford, $250. Terms to suit purchaser. Lloyd Weaver Auto Co. Phone 740. 610 Scott. 257 3tc

FOR SALE—A good threshing machine, Nichol & Shepard engine, water tank on wagon, five hay frames, a complete outfit, must sell at once, we want a cash offer. See Creed Bros. Phone 1315. 257 6tp

Wait-A-Minute huckster wagon, also team. Neew the money. Address 105 6th street or P. O. Box 719 W. L. Neel, owner. 247 3tp

Found

FOUND—By D. C. Clairborne and left at Times office a grip filled with clothing and articles bearing the wrapping paper of Palace Drug Store and P. B. M. Company. Owner can have same by paying 50c to finder and 50c for this ad. 257 1tc

Ponder

THE SECONDHAND MAN

Buy, Sell, Exchange, Repair, Upholster and Crating

715 7th Phone 718

Unfurnished Rooms

FOR RENT—3 unfurnished rooms, 1604 Lamar. 191-tfc

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, 1405 Fourtenth. Phone 508. 241 tfc

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished, rooms clean and modern. 1318, Eighteenth street. Phone 2310. 247 tfc

FOR RENT—2 or 3 large unfurnished rooms, modern, 1715 Ninth street, Phone 1647. 248 tfc

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms at 1305 Twelfth street. 256 3tc

For Rent—Houses

FOR RENT—Several houses. See T. B. Geraline. Phone 720 or residence 62. 122tfc

FOR RENT—Fifteen room rooming house. Chas Hill at Penningtons 253 tfc

FOR RENT—Four room house, barn, chicken house, garden. $12.50 per month. H. Sonnamaker. 257 3tc

FOR RENT—5 room house 2405 Eighth street, see owner next door. Phone 490. 257 tfc

Situations Wanted

WANTED—By experienced German girl, position as housekeeper, Phone 1930. 255 3tc

WANTED—By young German of small size bookkeeper in cotton business for two years wishes position. Address 200 care Times. 256 3tp

WANTED—Unencumbered middle-aged lady, widow prefered, to keep house and help cook for short order. Address with full information and individual description, Box, 143, Odell, Texas. 257 2tp

For Sale or Trade

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One roadster auto in good condition. Will trade in on lot and pay the balance. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. 255 3tp

TO TRADE—80 acres in Muskogee County, Okla., in oil region, for Wichita Falls, property, Phone 44. 223 tfc

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Farm of 85 acres improved, will handle good car in on farm. N. O. Monroe. Phone 2454. 255 3tp

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For auto or team one standard bred Wilks stallion. Write J. H. Mann, Charlie, Texas. 257 10tp

FOR SALE OR TRADE—At a bargain one 16 horsepower steam engine. Apply C. J. Jones, Cash Garage at River Bridge. 257 12tp

Board and Rooms

ROOM AND BOARD—Under new management. First class 1200 Scott. 254 tfc

Nice rooms and Board, 506 Scott, Phone 1976. 254 6tp

BOARD AND ROOMS—Under new management at 1101 Indiana, avenue. Phone 2303. 255 6tp

Livestock

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and delivery wagon. P. S. Tullis 234-tfc

FOR SALE!

Modern five-room house

with Bath

Hot and cold water, on corner Travis and Sixteenth streets. One block from car line and paved street.

W. C. YOUNG

City National Bank

Help Wanted—Female

WANTED—A good German or Bohemian girl for general housework and care for baby. Phone 176 or call at 2516 Ninth street. 256 3tc

WANTED—Woman for general housework. Call in person at 1407 Travis. 256 3tc

TOLD TO LAY MATTER BEFORE GRAND JURY

County Attorney Greendwood Declines to Act Upon Suggestion of Ministerial Alliance

Refusing to take any action against the maintenance of slot machines when waited on by a committee from the ministerial alliance, County Attorney Bruce Greenwood advised the alliance to take the matter up with the grand jury, if they believed any violation of law to exist.

"I not only told them that I did not feel called on to act on account of the fact that two grand juries investigated the matter and returned no indictments," Mr. Greenwood said, "but I told them that there was a very serious doubt in my mind that there was even a technical violation of the law. I am further supported in this belief by an opinion rendered by the attorney general of which I have a copy."

The reopening of the flats was not mentioned in the interview, Mr. Greenwood declared. His statement to the minister's committee was merely a reiteration of the stand he took on the matter when it first came known that the ministers would ask for action against the slot machines.

Notices

THE WICHITA FALLS & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 1, 1917.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Wichita Falls & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of March, 1917, at one o'clock P. M., for the election of a board of nine directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of said The Wichita Falls & Southern Railway Company will be held at the same place and on the same day immediately after the adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
A. W. EICHENBERGER, Sec.
250 26tc

THE WICHITA FALLS & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS NOTICE

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 1, 1917.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company of Texas will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of March, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of a board of seven directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of said The Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company of Texas will be held at the same place and on the same day immediately after the adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
A. W. EICHENBERGER, Sec.
250 26tc

THE WICHITA FALLS RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 1, 1917.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Wichita Falls Railway Company will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of March, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of a board of seven directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of said The Wichita Falls Railway Company will be held at the same place and on the same day immediately after the adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
A. W. EICHENBERGER, Sec.
250 26tc

WICHITA FALLS & WELLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS NOTICE

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 1, 1917.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of Wichita Falls & Wellington Railway Company of Texas will be held at the general office of said Company in the City of Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas, on Saturday, the thirty-first day of March, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of a board of seven directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of said Wichita Falls & Wellington Railway Company of Texas will be held at the same place and on the same day immediately after the adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
A. W. EICHENBERGER, Sec.
250 26tc

WILSON'S CASH GROCERY

For Quality Service and Prices

3 lbs. White Swan Coffee	$1.20
1 lb. Wapco Coffee	24c
1 lb. Best Peaberry Coffee	25c
3 cans Best Table Peaches	27c
3 cans No. 1 Corn	25c
3 cans small May Peas	27c
1 large can Blackeye Peas & Pork for	10c
1 pkg. Arm & Hammer Soda	8c
15c Oats	10c
Good Sweet Potatoes per pk.	50c
Pure Apple Vinegar, gal	30c
12 lbs. Best Brown Sugar	$1.00
6 bars White Soap	25c
7 bars Yelloy Silk Soap	25c
2 dozen Fresh Eggs	55c
5 rolls good toilet paper	25c
4 rolls best toilet paper	25c
Canvas leather palm gloves pair	30c
New Garden Seet per pkg.	3c
Lemons, doz.	20c
10 lbs. Swift's Jewel Lard	$1.55
4 cans good Cleanser	25c
1 qt. Mason Jar Pickles	20c
Pink Salmon per can	10c
Best Red Salmon	20c
Aunt Jemima's Pan Cake Flour	10c
Good Lye, per can	5c
Best Wash Boards	25c & 40c
1 gal La. Cane Syrup	75c
1-2 gal La. Cane Syrup	40c
2-1-2 lb. can Cane Syrup	30c

HENRY S. WILSON

813 Tenth Street

PHONE 2251 AND GET OUR CASH PRICES

Professional Cards

ATTORNEYS

ROBERT E. HUFF
Attorney-at-Law
Prompt attention to all civil business.
Office: Rear First National Bank.

HUFF, MARTIN & BULLINGTON
Lawyers
Rooms: 314, 315 & 316 Kemp & Keil Bldg.

CARRIGAN, MONTGOMERY & BRITAIN
Lawyers
Room: 320 First National Bank Building.

W. F. Weeks Harry C. Weeks
WEEKS & WEEKS
Attorneys-at-Law
813 First National Bank Building.

J. M. BLANKENSHIP
Attorney-at-Law
Rooms 4 and 5 over National Bank of Commerce.

F. B. COX
Lawyer
Office: 304 First National Bank Building. Phone 491.

SMOOT & SMOOT
Lawyers
Office in Friberg Building.

W. LINDSEY BIRD
Lawyer
Civil and Criminal Law.
Office Phone 1327. 207 K. & K. Building

Bernard Martin B. G. O'Neal
MARTIN & O'NEAL
Attorneys-at-Law
Office: Room 206 Kemp & Keil Building.

J. R. OGLE
Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public.
Room 11, Ward Building. Phone 121.

Walter Nelson T. F. Hunter
NELSON & HUNTER
Attorneys-at-Law
Suite 204-206 First National Bank Building. Phone 1436.

JOUETTE M. BONNER
Attorney-at-Law
General, State and Federal Practice.
Offices: Suites 6, 10 and 11, Ward Bldg. Telephone No. 121.

C. B. FELDER
Attorney-at-Law
Offices: 310 First National Bank Building.

John C. Kay J. W. Akin
KAY & AKIN
Attorneys-at-Law
Office: 416 First National Bank Building.

RALPH P. MATHIS
Attorney
Office: Room 216 First National Bank Building. Phone 710.

WAYNE SOMERVILLE
Lawyer
Office: Room 411 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 1830.

W. B. Chauncey John Davenport
CHAUNCEY & DAVENPORT
Lawyers
211 Kemp & Keil Building. Phone 1426.

W. T. CARLTON
Lawyer
Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Office: Suite 70, Ward Bldg. Phone 710

FLETCHER S. JONES
Attorney-at-Law
Associated with Carrigan, Montgomery & Britain, 320 First National Bank Bldg.
Phone No. 7. Wichita Falls, Texas.

E. W. Nicholson W. E. Fitzgerald
NICHOLSON & FITZGERALD
Lawyers
Practice in all the Courts.
Offices: 304-306 First National Bank Bldg.
Phone 117—Notary in Office

DENTISTS.

DR. W. H. FELDER
Dentist
605 Seventh Street.

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

MADORIE & FIELD
Architects
(Successors to Field & Clarkson)
822 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City.
New Court House, Wichita Falls, Texas.

CHARLES J. PATE
Architect
507 Kemp & Keil Building.
Wichita Falls, Texas.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

R. H. GRAHAM, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
414 First National Bank Building.
Telephone 354.

MINISTERS.

REV. HARRY F. DRAPER
First Methodist Episcopal Church.
Corner Seventh and Lamar.
Phones: Church, 2328—Residence, 929.

Try a Times Want Ad.

Let us build you a home. We have the money, lots and plans. See

Cravens, Walker & Co.

Phone 694. K. & K. Building

House Moving and Raising
W. D. HAGEMAN.
Phone...1848

Headquarters for oil stocks and leases.

Beautiful east front, restricted lots in Floral Heights for sale cheap. Some of these lots will double in value in the next year.

A. L. HUEY

Real Estate and Oil Stock

Office: 604 Eighth St. Phone 1478

6 Room Brick

SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE HOUSE—Location, 2615 Ninth Street Heights, ideal neighborhood, all adjoining houses are new. The house fronts north, has a nice lawn, shade trees, nice light fixtures in three rooms, rooms are well arranged. High class bath fixtures. Price, $3150.00; $600.00 cash, balance monthly payments, if desired.

4-ROOM BUNGALOW, HALL AND BATH ROOM, WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE, AT 1207 Austin St. Lot 70x150; nice lawn; good neighborhood, $650 cash, good terms on balance.

FIVE ROOM HOUSE—1500 Fifteenth Street. This house faces two streets; modern in every respect. Price, $2450.00, liberal terms

FROM NOW ON WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROPERTY LISTED WITH US EXCLUSIVELY.

OTTO STEHLIK JAMEES BABER
Telephone 2331

STEHLIK & BABER

Exclusive Agents for Holliday Town Lots
Office Over Morris Drug Store

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Wichita Falls, Texas

A SOUND BANK

It does not matter whether a bank has been in business a long or a short time, its depositors are assured of absolute safety for their money only when that institution is governed by strictly conservative principles.

The soundness and strength of the National Bank of Commerce and the complete security which it provides for every dollar entrusted to its care are the result of the fact that every detail of its business is conducted in the most careful and conservative manner and its funds are loaned in moderate sums to borrowers whose security assures the return of every dollar loaned.

This bank has no customers who receive special favors—every patron is ENTITLED TO AND RECEIVES the very best service we can render.

C. W. Reid, President

CAPITAL, PROFITS & STOCKHOLDERS' RESPONSIBILITY OVER $215,000.00

EMPRESS ....THEATER.....

TODAY

MABEL TALIAFERRO

IN

"A WIFE BY PROXY"

In this drama our dainty little artist takes the part of a poor little Irish lassie whose father, before his death in the "Old Country," urged her to go to America and look up Norton Burbeck, a wealthy young clubman, who is under obligations to him. This she does and is welcomed by Burbeck who believes himself to be in love with a beautiful, conscienceless woman who is scheming to get his money. Our little Irish lassie, "Jerry" McNairn, learns of the plot and foils it and becomes Burbeck's wife "by Proxy." "MUTT and JEFF", as usual, will be the laugh promoters of the day.

5c and 10c—Prices Only—5c and 10c

TOMORROW

BENJAMIN CHRISTIE

IN

"BLIND JUSTICE"

A five reel Vitagraph Blue Ribbon drama directed with an artistic touch. The story tells of a man forced to leave his child and serve a term in prison for an atrocious murder of which he is innocent. LONESOME LUKE will appear in a brand new Lake comedy.

5c and 10c—Prices—5c and 10c

MAJESTIC THEATRE

TODAY

BUSHMAN AND BAYNE

IN

"From Sunshine to Shadows"

Chapter four of "THE GREAT SECRET." even if you have not seen any of the former chapters there is synopsis of the former ones given on the screen and the connection is as plain as MUTT'S nose.

FLORENCE LABADIE

In "DIVORCE AND THE DAUGHTER." Five reel Gold Rooster play An appealing human document written by Agnes C. Johnston.

5c and 10c—Prices—5c and 10c

TOMORROW

RICHARD BENNETT

—and—

RHEA MITCHELL

IN

"PHILLIPS HOLDER WASTER"

Five part thrilling Mutual Star drama. Mr. Bennett will be especially remembered by those that saw "DAMAGED GOODS," while this production is on an entirely different subject, his characterization has an irresistible appeal—There is that about the story which grips the imagination and holds the interest throughout.

THERE'S MANY A FOOL

With HANK MANN and CARMEN PHILLIPS. a burlesque on a FOOL THERE WAS. critic in Motion Picture News says of this picture, the Vamp is some Vamp, and could unquestionably get away with it in a serious role. She leads the Poor Fool a merry chase from one end of the world to the other, but the wife after a rough house scene similar to a combined earthquake, tidal wave, and Coney Island craze-house rescues the Dear One. Some Comedy.

5c—PRICES—10c

MABEL TALIAFERRO AT THE EMPRESS TODAY

In the new Metro-Rolfe wonder-play, "A Wife by Proxy" which will be shown at the Empress today, Mabel Taliaferro, the star, figures in a "quadrangle" of love and intrigue. The four characters in the "quadrangle" are: A man without a soul; an adventuress, a young man whose fortune and happiness are the spoils sought for, and a witty, clever little immigrant girl, "Jerry," who battles with great odds and wins out in the finish in a manner that is startling. Miss Taliaferro as the little immigrant, transplanted to a great American city is confronted with problems which she solves by simplicity and truthfulness. Always alert and keen about protecting the man she loves, little "Jerry" in "A Wife by Proxy" wins sympathy, admiration and stirs the heart. The scheming of the adventuress (Sally Crate) is well planned and her purpose and that of her partner in crime, while evident to the audience is not known by "Jerry" and young Burbeck. (Robert Walker) until it has advanced to a degree that makes "Jerry's" task to thwart it almost a hopeless one. But with dogged determination and ready wit, "Jerry" bravely makes the sacrifice that is demanded of her, and the scheming of the adventuress is thwarted. Unlike the ordinary problems which confront the newly arrived immigrant, that which Jerry has to solve is one laid in the home where she is living, and concerns the welfare of her employer for whom she holds a secret and powerful love.

NEGRO ADDITION BEFORE COUNCIL

COMMITTEE OF WHITE PROPERTY OWNERS APPEARS TO VOICE PROTEST

LOT SALE STOPPED

Mayor Says Council Without Authority But Tells Committee Lot Sale to Negroes Already Stopped

Opposition to the proposed negro addition in the eastern part of the city was voiced before the council at their last night's meeting by a committee of about 25 or 30 property owners in that section who came before them in that connection.

"Nothing but the removal of those negroes who have bought lots out there and the stopping of the sale of more lots to negroes in that section will satisfy the people out there," said W. A. Bandy, one of the committee's spokesmen in this connection. "That has always been a white section, and it must continue to be so." Mr. Bandy said. He further made the assertion that the property owned by whites near the negro addition which had been laid off would not be worth half as much with the placing of a negro addition beyond this property. The assistance of the council by whatever means were in their power to prevent the establishment of this addition was asked by Mr. Bandy.

"A negro addition near our property would constitute a menace to the safety of our families," said J. J. Manley, another of the committee who spoke on the question. Mr. Manley stated that the committee realized that the council had no power of action in the matter, but asked their cooperation and assistance in the matter.

"As Mr. Manley has stated we have no power in the matter and while personally we might sympathize with you on this question, officially there is nothing we can do," said Mayor Britain. Mr. Britain expressed the opinion that the opposition already expressed had resulted in the abandonment of the plan as far as those owning the property on which the addition was proposed was concerned. "Mr. J. A. Kemp, who owns part of the property has made an investigation of the matter as a result of petitions circulated in this connection and has directed the stopping of the sale of lots there," said the mayor. "I understand that only about four lots had been sold. I think the cessation of the sale about satisfies what you were asking for."

Several of the committee expressed themselves as being satisfied with this action.

Alderman Bradley was quoted by one of the committee as suggesting the establishment of a negro addition beyond the light plant east of town. A reference to newspaper files containing the account of the council meeting at which this matter was discussed, November 27 showed that Mr. Bradley had merely discussed the condition that obtains in the negro section at present and said that something should be done toward providing a place for the better element of negroes apart from the others, but had made no mention of any particular locality. No action was taken by the council, the matter merely being informally discussed by the members. The reference to the addition east of the light plant was made by another member of the council, who stated at that meeting that he had heard that other parties were planning an addition of that kind in that part of the city.

HIGH WAGES FOR SAILORS WILL AFFECT COMPETITION

By Associated Press.

New York, March 9.—Higher wages paid sailors on American as compared to English merchant ships will handicap this country at the close of the war in its competition with England for commercial supremacy of the seas, according to Dr. George Sidney Webster of the American Seamen's Friend Society. Dr. Webster's opinions are based on observation in a number of American ports and especially in the port of New York where a large Sailors' Home is maintained on the North River water front.

"The increased merchant ship production in this country," says Dr. Webster, "will not of itself give the United States a commercial supremacy of the seas although in 1918 the output for probably the first time in history approximated that of Great Britain.

"This increased production will not entirely fly under the American flag, but even a large percentage of the ships which should be under American ownership will be under foreign registry at the end of the war, when the protection afforded by the American flag is no longer necessary and the lower wages paid on foreign ships will offer a great inducement for foreign registry."

HELEN HOLMES AT GEM THEATRE TODAY

The Helen Holmes feature chapter play, "A Lass of the Lumberlands" is the feature attraction at the Gem today. Also on the program is a comedy, "The Dogone Dog." Dick Smith staged a typical L-Ko Komedy in which Sammie Burns divides the honors with a group of canine actors who have important roles. A valuable necklace plays a part in the picture, and causes a typical chase, in which automobiles, motor cycles, pedestrians, police, dogs and dog catchers, pretty Vera Reynolds and stately Katherine Griffith, are all featured. In the end the entire cast, including the necklace, disappears over a cliff and lands in a huddled mass of dogs and humans.

Local Brevities

Cut flowers and floral designs a specialty. Donnelly Floral Co. Phone 957. 29 tfc

—o—

The St. James has the best line of cigars and cigarettes in the city. 252 7tc

—o—

Robbins, piano tuning. Phone 723. 46 tfc

—o—

Notice is hereby given that I have applied to the County Court of Wichita County, Texas, for permission to make a mineral lease on the South 100 acres of the North 200 acres of the West one-half of Sec. 8 H. T. & B. Ry Co., survey in Wichita County, Texas, said application will be heard on March 14th, 1917, at nine a. m.

MRS. GRACE JENNINGS,
Guardian for the Jennings Minors, by Weeks and Weeks, her attorneys. 25 6tc

—o—

Harry C. Bradshaw, formerly of the Wichita Theatre, has been appointed Southwestern field agent for the Great Western Vaudeville booking agency and will immediately set to work on the organization of a vaudeville circuit for this organization through Texas and New Mexico. Mr. Bradshaw expects to make Wichita Falls his Texas headquarters and will be back here every two or three weeks. His address is postoffice box 542. The agency for which Mr. Bradshaw is working maintains offices in San Francisco, Denver and Chicago. High class vaudeville at popular prices on this circuit by next season will be Mr. Bradshaw's aim in arranging bookings.

—o—

Dance.

At old Odd Fellows hall Saturday night, Feb. 10th. Ladies who have been invited in person by Williams and Taylor will be favored for diamond ring. All rights reserved. 255 4tp

—o—

Not Much Risk

of your battery being overtaken by trouble this season if we give it a thorough inspection and a freshing charge to start the season. Better look us up. Willard Service Station, 810 Scott St. Phone 606. 255 5tc

—o—

The First M. E. Church, North will give a chicken and dumplin dinner at the old Pennington store on Ohio. Will also sell bonnets and aprons. Saturday, March 10th. Charges for dinner 50c. 256 2tc

—o—

The fire department was called to the Denver yards near the coal chute this morning where a pile of cross ties was on fire. The fire was extinguished by dirt thrown on the ties by a section gang before the department arrived.

—o—

Warning to Stock Owners

It has come to my knowledge that cattle and horses are allowed to run at large on the common in the factory district in violation of the laws and as I wish all persons to be protected in their rights I hereby warn all parties to handle their stock as the law directs and save themselves expense and trouble.

W. J. HOWARD, Justice of Peace.

—o—

C. L. Hawkins representing Dallas Tent and Awning Co. is here again. Let us do your awning work this season. Estimates given. Call Eldora Hotel. 256 5tp

—o—

Thanks for the "delightful hospitality" accorded them while here are returned to local people by A. G. Kneber, secretary of the international committee, railroad Y. M. C. A. in the name of the Y. M. C. A. and railroad officials who were here Tuesday, February 27. "We greatly enjoyed meeting that splendid group of men and being in your wonderfully interesting city," the letter continues. "We all join in the hope that some day we may be privileged to return."

—o—

The ladies of Episcopal Church are holding a tummage sale on Indiana avenue next door to Wichita Garage. 256 2tc

—o—

L. A. Childs, the gas man, gas fitting, repair plumbing, phone 584, 1207 Scott. 235 tfc

—o—

Trial of the case against Frank Hurt formerly an employee of the McFall Brothers Transfer and Storage company, in which he is charged with the theft of goods to the value of over $50 from the company, was started in the Seventy-eighth district court this morning. Judge G. H. Culp of Gainesville and Ed Napier of this city are defending Hurt, while Bruce Greenwood, county attorney, and John Davenport, assistant, are conducting the prosecution.

—o—

Our Trees

I have doctored and pruned over 4,000 trees and roses in your city. Call me today at the Eldora Hotel and let me see your trees, both shade and fruit trees. I can be a great help to them. J. L. White, Tree Surgeon. 252 6tp

—o—

The First M. E. Church, North will give a chicken and dumplin dinner at the old Pennington store on Ohio. Will also sell bonnets and aprons. Saturday, March 10th. Charges for dinner 50c. 256 2tc

—o—

E. G. Hill, undertaker, office and parolrs 900 Scott Ave. Phone 225. Prompt ambulance service. 92 tfc

—o—

Three plain drunks were fined $5 each in the police court this morning.

—o—

Dr. Scharff, Osteopath, K & K Bldg.

—o—

Rugs Cleaned, engine power vacuum cleaning machines. Work guaranteed. Phone 2035. 254 tfc

—o—

Notice

A meeting of citizens opposed to the segregations of negroes in the new district east of the light plant, will be held at the Farmers Union hall Saturday night at 7:30. All persons interested are urged to attend.

The Committee.
257 1tc

—o—

While burning the terminals back on a storage battery which he was overhauling yesterday afternoon W. F. Wallace of the Shuler and Wallace garage sustained probably serious injuries to the right eye in addition to severe acid burns about the face and neck. The left eye was also damaged to some extent, but it is not thought that this injury will prove serious. Mr. Wallace, swathed in bandages, was able to be down town this morning.

—o—

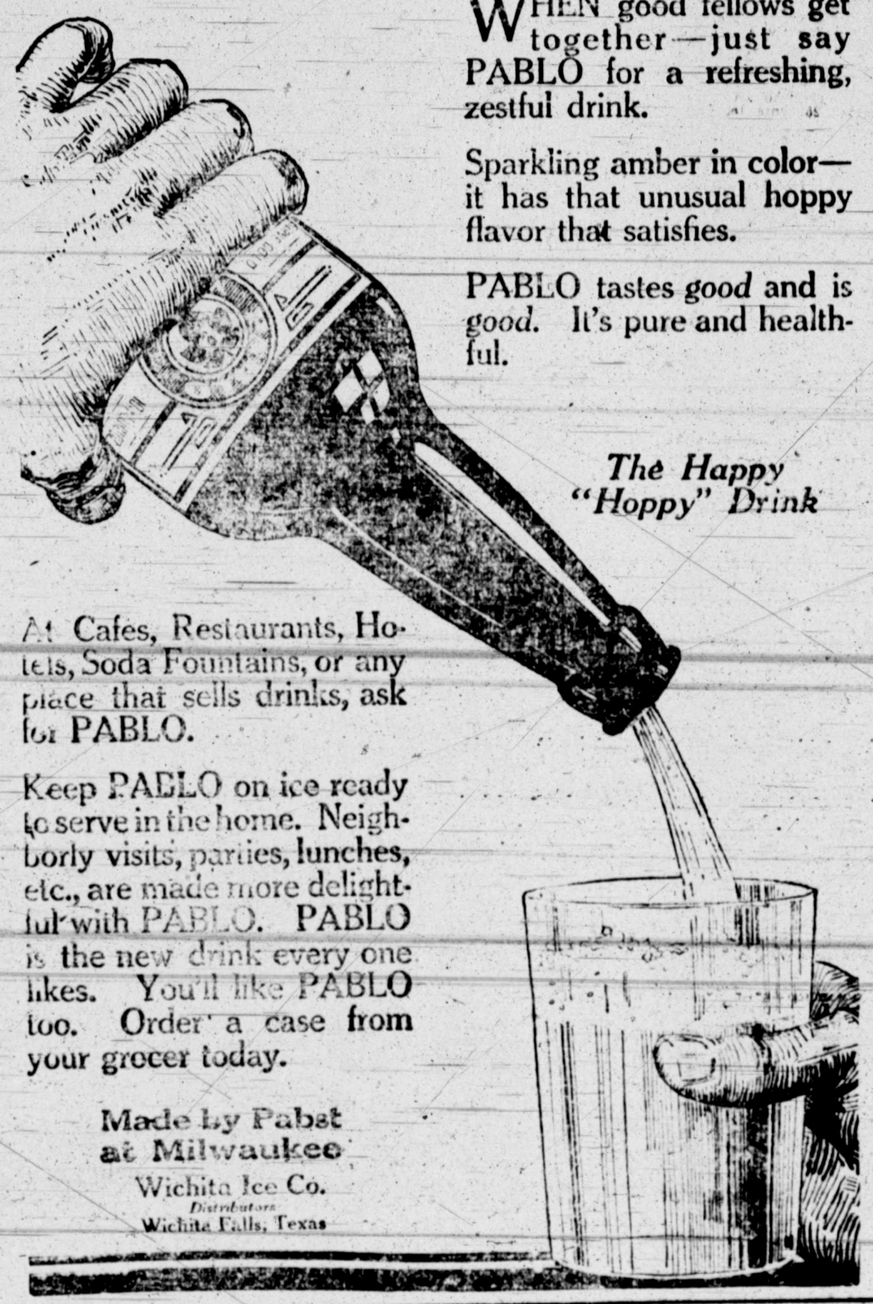
Oil and Gas Leases

A. D. Potts to P. B. Langford, 640 acres section 4 H. & T. C., $466.66, royalty one-eighth, drilling clause, one year rental $1280.

Mrs. Julia James to P. P. Langford, north half section 12 H. & T. C.

PABLO

NON-ALCOHOLIC



WHEN good fellows get together—just say PABLO for a refreshing, zestful drink.

Sparkling amber in color—it has that unusual hoppy flavor that satisfies.

PABLO tastes *good* and is *good*. It's pure and healthful.

The Happy "Hoppy" Drink

At Cafes, Restaurants, Hotels, Soda Fountains, or any place that sells drinks, ask for PABLO.

Keep PABLO on ice ready to serve in the home. Neighborly visits, parties, lunches, etc., are made more delightful with PABLO. PABLO is the new drink every one likes. You'll like PABLO too. Order a case from your grocer today.

Made by Pabst at Milwaukee

Wichita Ice Co.
Distributors
Wichita Falls, Texas

MINNESOTA CAPITALISTS INSPECTING OIL FIELD

Minneapolis financiers interested in Wichita county oil acreage passed through here yesterday afternoon on their way to inspect the Electra and Iowa Park oil fields. The party was in charge of Edward M. Foster of Minneapolis, president of the Acme Oil Company which controls several large blocks of acreage midway between Burkburnett and Electra on the Iowa Park road, which it expects to start drilling soon. The party went to Iowa Park this morning and will return to Wichita Falls tonight. They will leave for Electra tomorrow morning. Besides Mr. Foster the party included Peter Allen, president of the Bank of Harley, South Dakota; and George S. Houston of Minneapolis, investment broker. The party expects to spend several days in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pride and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gabbert returned yesterday from an outing trip spent at Rusk, Texas.

I. H. ROBERTS
CEMENT WORK
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
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The P. & O. No. 111 Lister

This lister is known to farmers wherever sold as P. & O. No. 11, but the improved type is called No. 111 on account of important improvements.

There are more of them in the hands of farmers than all other makes combined, over 2,000 sold by one dealer in one county in West Texas. The special features on this Lister made it deserving of its immense sale. Its use is not confined to preparing for row crops; it is now almost universally used for plowing for small grain crops by listing and re-listing, leaving the ground in oval waves, which not only catches and holds the moisture but prevents the loose soils of the West from blowing away.

The adjusting link on front end of beam is an important exclusive feature on the No. 111, absolutely preventing the point from running below the desired depth. The wheels are provided with dust-proof boxes, an immense help in the sandy loam lands of the West. The seeding device absolutely deposits one seed at a time of any of the row crops, besides can be equipped for both corn and cotton. You will have to see this wonderful improvement to appreciate it. The tilting hoppers allow change of plates without emptying them. Furnished with either disc or shovel coverers. This Lister embodies many other important features that will convince you that it is the best on the market.

The P. & O. No. 123 4-Wheel Lister

This lister has all the advantage of the No. 111 and in addition has rear wheels. This is desired in many localities as it enables the operator to see the seed as planted. The rear wheels have custom springs to hold them in line with the row and following the unevenness of the ground and conform to the ridge without disturbing the rear frame, compelling also, the Lister to remain in proper working position at all times. The friction locks operate automatically, allowing the wheels to caster and turn round in a very small space.

We manufacture the most complete line of Two Row implements on the market. Ask your dealer and if you cannot be supplied through him, write us for circular and special introductory offer.

Parlin & Orendorff Implement Company

DALLAS, TEXAS

PERSONALS

Judge W. E. Fitzgerald has returned from Jacksboro where he attended district court.

D. F. Tillman, of Byers, was a visitor in this city today between trains.

Mrs. L. L. Roberts of Burkburnett was a visitor today between trains.

Judge C. H. Culp of Gainesville is in this city on professional business.

L. H. Whitelaw of Brownsville, Tennessee, is visiting his cousin, Judge E. S. Whitelaw.

Corporal John McGee, who for the past few months has been in charge of the army recruiting office here, left today for Waco, where he will take charge of the recruiting office there. Mrs. McGee accompanied him. Private First Class Hensley has taken charge of the local office.

Mrs. J. L. Hunt of 1109 Scott, returned today from a visit with relatives in Vernon.

Mrs. N. C. Nelson of Childress, who has been visiting Mrs. O. E. Maer left today for Fort Worth, where she will visit with relatives.

Mrs. C. C. Randle and Miss Kathleen Randle of Fort Worth, who have been visiting Mrs. J. B. Martin returned home today.

F. P. Timberlake returned today from a business visit to Vernon.

Rev. W. A. Knight and H. C. Stovall of Frederick, were in the city today on their way to Chico.

Mrs. H. H. Franks of Petrolia, returned home today after a visit in the city.

Frank Parris of Frederick, was a visitor in the city today.

Mrs. E. E. Brune of Ryan, Okla., was in the city today on her way to Petrolia, where she will visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Graham of Grandfield were in the city today.

Mrs. T. L. Eastman of Childress, was in the city today on her way to visit relatives in Stamford.

Dr. J. W. DuVal
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
First National Bank Building.

FOOD CARD SYSTEM BIG AID TO GERMAN POLICE

Associated Press Mail Correspondence.

Berlin.—The food card system in Germany, however much of a nuisance it may be for the housewives, has materially aided the police and military authorities in one respect. It has just occurred again—a thing that had often occurred before—that a man wanted in connection with a crime surrendered himself to the police because he had found it impossible to get enough to eat without a set of cards, and these he could not obtain without registering himself at the police station of his precinct.

Prescription Service

Real prescription service resolves itself into two factors—**Care** and **Promptness**—Extreme care is exercised in the filling of every Prescripton in our Store. Quickness is considered, but care is not sacrificed for quick work. It is real Prescription Service which you get here; and when you have your medicines, you know they are as the Doctor ordered, Pure, Potent and Valuable. They have been provided within the shortest possible space of time—and they haven't cost you exorbitant prices.

SELECT YOUR DRUG STORE AS YOU DO YOUR DOCTOR

"Connect your home with a reliable Drug Store"

First Attention To All Orders For The Sick — **Palace Drug Store** — Special Attention Given Our Prescription Dept.

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Market Report

Fort Worth Livestock.

Fort Worth, March 9.—Cattle receipts 2,600, steady; steers $7 to $10. Hog receipts 10,000, ten to 15 higher. Bulk $13.50 to $14. Sheep receipts none, steady; lambs $13 to $14.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, March 9.—Sharp advances in the value of wheat resulted today from the government report showing that farm resources were the lowest since 18.79. Opening prices ranged from ½ to 2 7-8 higher with May at 1.90⅝ to 1.91 1-2 and July at 1.59 1-2 to 1.61. The close was weak 7-8 to 2½ cents net lower with May at 1.87 1-2 to 1.87 3-4 and July at 1.56½ to 1.56 5-8. Corn closed unsettled at 1-8 to 5-8 net advance.

New York Cotton.

New York, March 9.—The cotton market showed nervousness and irregularity during today's early trading. Liverpool made a steady showing and the opening here was 9 to 13 points above last night's close right after the call. Liverpool was a moderate buyer on this advice but there was further scattering realizing which checked the upward movement at about 17.62 for May and 16.73 for October.

Cotton closed steady. March 17.81; May 18.65; July 17.50; Oct. 16.70; December 16.79.

RAILROADS DISCONTINUE RATES FOR COLONISTS

Chicago, March 9.—Colonist rates to the west, a custom of the railroads for twenty years, have been abandoned by the managers of railroad lines. It was announced today by the managers that the reason for the rate has long since disappeared.

Blank Books and Office Supplies

We are prepared to meet your needs in this line. We are not cutting prices, but much of our stock was bought when the market was much lower than now, and our prices do not reflect the full advance.

Our stock is very complete and it will be a pleasure to us to show our goods.

Wilfong & Woods
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND SPORTING GOODS

The GEM Theatre

TODAY
FEATURE DAY
The most stupendous Chapter play ever filmed.
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS"
Starring the fearless actress
"HELEN HOLMES"
Also the favorite L-Ko Comedy
And Other Universal Features
5c—Prices Never Change—10c
"THE MOVIE SHOW FOR ALL THE FAMILY"

MILLION BUSHEL STORAGE CAPACITY

Enlargements at North Side Elevator Bring W. M. and E. Co Storage To Immense Capacity

Extensive repairs and enlargements which have been underway on the Hardin elevator across the Wichita river for some time will be completed probably by the first of next week and the elevator be ready for the reception of grain. This elevator is the property of the Wichita Mill and Elevator and serve as large trade from the Burkburnett vicinity. The capacity has been increased about one third, making the total capacity about 50,000 bushels.

The enlargement of the Hardin elevator has followed closely the extension of the capacity of the elevator in the south part of town, both of these being the Wichita Mill properties. The three storage elevators now have a combined capacity of more than a million bushels, the south side elevator's capacity being 715,000 and the downtown bins holding 250,000 bushels.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JOHNSTON'S CANDIES
just received.
Miller Drug Store
H. T. THORNBERRY, Prop.

NO FORMAL CALL ISSUED FOR CITY ELECTION

No formal call will be issued for the city election which will be held Tuesday, April 3 will be issued by the council, according to Mayor Britain, the official notice of election which will be published ten days prior to the election being regarded as sufficient. Three of the council go out of office at this time, Aldermen Bradley, Lea Jr., and Reed. As each of them have served only three years, having drawn the short term at the adoption of the city charter three years ago there is some discussion as to whether they are ineligible to succeed themselves by reason of the charter provision limiting the term of office to two successive terms. Mayor Britain has held that they are not disqualified on this account. So far no announcements have been made for any of the places although local labor unions expect to nominate a candidate for one of the places.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

Plans for the coming North Texas Poultry Association membership campaign will be formulated at the regular monthly meeting of the association to be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms tonight at 7:30. The object of the association is to secure a membership of at least 500 before the next annual show this fall which is intended to be on a far more extensive scale than at any time before.

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Saves You Time and Money

Why not let us put you in the game by trading you new, modern furniture for your old? In this way we can allow you a good price for the old fixtures, which will enable you to refurnish your office at very little cost.

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Phone 47 Shaw-Williams Drug Co. At Your Service

TAN NO MORE, 35c Size Our Cut Price.... 29c

Nadine Face Powder, 50c size, our cut price	39c	Cuticura Ointment, 50c size, our price	41c	Mahdeen Hair Tonic, $1.00 size, our price	69c
Nadine Soap, 25c size, our cut price	19c	Palm Olive Powder, 50c, our price	39c	Fountain Syringe, $1.50 value, our cut price	99c
Egyptian Cream, 50c size, our price	39c	Sal Hepatica, 25c size, our price	19c	Hot Water Bottle, $1.50 value, our cut price	99c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, 50c size our price	39c	Sal Hepatica, 50c size, our price	39c	Pond's Vanishing Cream, 25c size, our price	19c
Colgate's Tooth Paste, 25c size, our price	19c	Weber's Alpine Tea, 15c size, our price	10c	Woodbury's Face Powder, 25c size, our price	19c
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream, 25c size	19c	Freeman's Face Powder, 25c size, our price	19c	O-Cedar Polish, 25c size, our price	19c
Mennen's Borated Talcum, for baby, our price	15c	Mentholatum, 25c size, our price	19c	O-Cedar Polish, 50c size, our price	39c
Massatta and Sweet Pea Talcum, two cans for	25c	Mentholatum, 50c size, our price	39c	O-Cedar Polish, $1.00 size, our price	78c
S. S. S., $1.00 size, our price	78c	Dodson's Livertone, 50c size, our price	39c	American Mineral Oil, 75c size, our price	50c
Pompeian Massage Cream, 50c size, our price	39c	Wine of Cardui, $1.00 size, our price	78c	White Pine Cough Syrup, 25c size, our price	19c
Pompeian Night Cream, 35c size, our price	29c	Black Draught, 25c size, our price	19c	Mack Taylor's Greaseless Cream, 25c size	19c
Pompeian Night Cream in tubes, 25c size	19c	Cardui Antiseptic Tabs, 50c size, our price	39c	Peroxide, U. S. P. Strength, 15c size, our price	10c
Daggert and Ramsdells Cream, 25c size, our price	19c	Imperial Female Pills, $1.00 size, our price	89c	Peroxide, U. S. P. Strength, 25c size, our price	19c
Daggert and Ramsdells Cream, 35c size, our price	29c	Mother's Friend, $1.00 size, our price	78c	Listerine, 25c size, our price	19c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, 25c size, our price	19c	Bromo Quinine, 25c size, our price	19c	Sempre Goivine (always young), 50c, our price	39c
Packer's Tar Soap, 25c size, our price	19c	Linen Box Paper, any initial, big value	25c	Nadinola, 50c size, our price	39c

VICTOR RECORD
"THERE IS A LITTLE BIT OF BAD IN EVERY GOOD LITTLE GIRL," SUNG BY BILLY MURRAY.
AND
"IM GOING TO MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."
Price, 75c

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"I AINT GOT NOBODY MUCH"
AND
"WAY OUT YONDER IN THE GOLDEN WEST."
Price 75c

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Groceries
Feed and Seeds
WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR GROCERY ACCOUNT
For Cotton Planters:
We now have a stock of pure *Rowden, Lone Star* and *Chisholm Prolific* cotton seed.
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SERVICE CARS—PHONE 990
Give us your out-of-town drives, 10c per mile. City calls, 25c day; 50c night.
Your Trade Appreciated.
G. N. McMILLEN.

Have you ever given it a thought? Well you should stop and think it over. After you have done this you will see there is only one way to get proper glasses and that is to have them ground to fit each defet of the eye. We duplicate broken lenses.
Fonville Optical Co.
Exclusive Mfg. Opticians.
621 Eighth street. Phone 2161

Try a Times Want Ad.

A REAL STOCK OF REAL TEAS

We have now in our house what we firmly believe to be the finest selection of new crop Teas ever brought to Texas, if not the entire South.

We have Young Hysons, Gun Powder, Basket Fired Japans, Ceylons, Orange Pekoe, Indias, Congos, Foochoos, Koo Loos, English Breakfast, Monning and Foormosa Oolongs. Among them are some of the very finest Teas that reached the shores of America this season.

We sell them straight or blend them to meet all local tastes and conditions. At the present time good Teas are very scarce and it is questionable if there will be any relief until after the war. Many of the Teas we have in stock we could not replace at any price. Last week the British government made the largest purchase of Tea ever made in the world's history—as Tea is a necessity in the British army.

It might pay you to anticipate your season's requirements.

WE ROAST COFFEE EVERY DAY.

BERT BEAN COFFEE HOUSE 824 Indiana Ave Telephone 35

Wichita Weekly Times

VOL. XXVI — WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917 — Number 37

FIRST TESTIMONY IN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL WENDESDAY

ATTORNEY CRANE WHO IS TO DIRECT INQUIRY GRANTED TIME TODAY TO FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH CHARGES

RECORDS COME FIRST

Original Book and Vouchers Showing Mansion Expenditures for Ukelele And Other Items Expected to Be First Introduced

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, March 7.—Over the protest of Gov. J. E. Ferguson, who demanded that his accusers, "lay their charge on the table" the committee named to investigate the charges brought against him by Representative Davis of Van Zandt county today postponed the taking of testimon until ten o'clock tomorrow.

Today's sesion, the first of the investigation, lasted only a half hour. Attorney M. M. Crane of Dallas, retained by Representative Davis to direct the inquiry into the charges against the governor, pleaded that in the brief time that had elapsed since he arrived in the city he had not had time to familiarize himself with the case. He asked the postponement until Thursday in order that he might look over the documentary evidence in Comptroller Terrill's office. If this was granted, he said, he would be able to begin introduction of documentary evidence Thursday morning and reach out of town witnesses Friday morning.

"We should be able to conclude our side by Saturday noon," said Mr. Crane. "Conference will be concluded Friday night.

The governor's counsel, W. R. Hangar, former state senator, said that for his part he was ready to go forward at once. Governor Ferguson followed with his statement contending that the delay was unfair to him. When he concluded, however, Rep. Barry Miller of Dallas, a member of the committee, moved a postponement as requested by Mr. Crane.

Chairman E. R. Bryan, of the investigating committee, opened the sesion today with the statement that the inquiry would be "completely and fairly conducted under the rules of the district court.

This it was stated, would tend to eliminate at hearsay evidence. This was considered speculative too as to whether the governor's counsel if he so desired might not be able to hinder introduction of any evidence not related to the governor's conduct since he took office.

Tomorrow's session, which will deal with documentary evidence, will concern expenses at the executive mansion and it was expected the orignal book and vouchers showing the mansion expenditures, including the purchase of punch for the govenors' reception, flowers and ukelele will be produced.

The Fort Worth Record has the following to say concerning the personnel of the committee named to hear the impeachment charges against Governor Ferguson:

The committee follows: W. H. Bledsoe of Lubbock, W. M. Fly of Gonzales, R E. Thomason of El Paso, R L Carlock of Fort Worth, E. F. Bryan of Midland, W. E. Pope of Corpus Christi, Bruce W. Bryant of Haskell, D. S. McMillin of Grayson and Barry Miller of Dallas.

No sooner had Speaker Fuller announced the committee which will investigate serious charges against Governor Ferguson than approbation was outspoken. According to friends of Governor Ferguson, no nine men more fair, could be selected. Such is also the opinion of those who say Governor Ferguson is guilty as charged.

Five members—Bledsoe, Fly, Bryan, Bryant and McMillin—are prohibitionists. Four members—Carlock, Thomason, Pope and Miller are anti-prohibitionists.

Bledsoe of Lubbock, serving his first term in the Texas legislature, is considered one of the most influential members on the floor of the House. Bledsoe is a lawyer and a large land owner in West Texas. He is a product of Texas and a graduate of the University of Texas. For years he was a practicing lawyer in Cleburne and is well known in Fort Worth. He supported Ball against Ferguson in Ferguson's first race. Last summer he was out of the state.

R. L. Carlock of Fort Worth, like Bledsoe, is serving his first term in the Texas legislature. His record of enacting legislature is one of the best in the history of the legislature. Usually a new member must spend one term in the legislature before he can get legislation through. Representative Carlock, so far as the House is concerned, has effected reform in the supreme court system of Texas. He is an anti-prohibitionist, but, being instructed for submission, has voted for it consistently. He is a friend of Governor Ferguson.

W. M. Fly of Gonzales was a candidate for speaker against Speaker Fuller He withdrew in the latter's favor. Fly is a prohibitionist. He was one of the steering committee in charge of the submission campaign in the lower house.

Barry Miller, like Carlock, is an anti-prohibitionist, instructed for submission. All through the present session he has voted consistenly for submission. He is a friend of Governor Ferguson and supported him in both his campaigns. In point of public service, Miller is one of the most notable members of the lower house.

Years ago he was state senator. For many years he remained as private citizen in the practce of law at Dallas.

He was appointed district judge in Dallas by former Governor O. B. Colquitt. Last year he was manager of United States Senator Culberson's campaign for re-election against Col-

(Continued on Page Eight)

SPEED UP WORK FOR THE U. S. NAVY

Secretary Daniels Holds Conference With Representatives of Big Ship Building Firms

By Associated Press

Washington, March 7.—Machinery looking to the prompt execution of his program for speeding up naval construction was set in motion Tuesday by Secretary Daniels. He conferred with representatives of the major ship building companies and later with Secretary Wilson of the labor department and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

President Wilson called at the navy department during the day and talked with Daniels. The president was told that even with an emergency fund of more than $100,000,000 now available, backed by authority to require preference for navy orders and if necessary to take over ship yards and other plants, it would be a difficult task to get ships rushed to completion. The ship builders will present today detailed statements of what they might be able to do with additional funds in the way of speeding up. They will also show just what additional work each plant may be able to undertake.

The most serious problem is that of securing skilled labor, although suspension of the eight hour law on government contracts is expected to help in this regard. Daniels asked the advice of Secretary Wilson and Gompers as to what steps to take to augment the supply of labor in the ship trades.

A conference of steel makers and other concerns which supply material for the navy will be called shortly, to be followed by similar meetings with representatives of smaller ship building companies which, are not now engaged in government work.

The greatest stress will be laid, it is understood, on quick construction of smaller craft, such as submarine chasers, fast gunboats and destroyers. At the same time the eight new capital ships, five battle cruisers and three monster dreadnaughts must be laid down in addition to new scout cruisers. To obtain submarine chasers, the department plans to call on small boat builders, along both coasts, the hulls to be of wood in order to relieve the steel trades and steel works of the strain.

THOUSANDS DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES

Tennessee River Expected to Reach Stage of 42 Feet Tonight at Chatanooga

By Associated Press

Chattanooga, March 7.—The gauge of the Tennessee river at 7 o'clock today registered 37 feet and was still rising slowly. The observer estimates it will reach 48 feet some time tonight. Thousands of people have been driven from their homes; all have been cared for without outside aid.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN RETAIL PRICES OF CANNED GOODS

By Associated Press

New York, March 7.—Prices of canned fruit showed advance today ranging from 1 to 8 cents a can retail. Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of weights and measures said consumers had been buying canned goods havily for some time on account of the scarcity of fresh vegetables. Canned vegetables also have responded to the increased demand. Mr. Hartigan declared that speculators and jobbers were partly responsible for the raise.

BERLIN DENIES REPORT PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND

By Associated Press

Berlin, March 7.—The official Overseas News Agency denies the report published in British newspapers that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and Gen. Von Ludendorff, after thoroughly inspecting the Austro-Italian front in the Trentino, had declared they were in favor of an offensive in this region because of the lack of railways.

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS CAN RETURN FROM GERMANY

By Associated Press

Berlin, March 7.—The American Physicians Expedition under direction of Dr. Edward Nippert of Cincinnati, has returned to its base at Deutsch Eylau where it will continue its work under the direction of the New York committee. German military authorities have given their promise that the members may leave Germany whenever they desire.

TONG FACTIONS SCORN PROPOSAL OF PEACE PARLEY

By Associated Press

San Francisco, March 7.—Offers of the China Peace Society to arrange a peace parley were scorned today by the Chinese tongs which started a war Monday causing rioting and killings in four coast cities. A member of the society said today it was feared peace proposals would receiv no attention until the Que Sangs and Hop Sangs had at least made an attempt to even the score of the aggressions Monday.

"ECONOMICS" WEEK PROGRAM ENDED TODAY

CLOSING SESSION PROVES ONE OF MOST INTERESTING AND HELPFUL OF COURSE—"WEEK" HERE A MOST SUCCESSFUL ONE

HOME FURNISHINGS

Discussion of This Subject By Miss Blodgett One of Features of Course—Dr. James Talks On Value of Education

Wichita Falls first Home Economics course is over now and may be regarded as very much of a success from point of interest and of valuable information gained by those attending, though the attendance could have been much larger on several occasions without taxing the capacity of the Salvation Army Hall, where the programs have been held through the courtesy of Ensign Robb.

After hearing many helpful things on various articles of the diet and concerning the methods of running the home Wichita Falls women this afternoon learned how to select their meat and how to furnish and finish their homes. The latter was given by Miss Gertrude Blodgett and illustrated by stereoptican slides. Miss Lawrence and R. L. Ludlong conducted the former demonstration.

A side of beef, through courtesy of Mr. Budlong's meat market, was hung up before the ladies while Mr. Budlong and Miss Lawrence told them something of what to know about selecting meat and about cooking it. They were advised to do their marketing themselves instead of phoning their husbands shortly before time for a meal and telling them to bring home "something for dinner." This practice demands meat that can be cooked quickly according to Miss Lawrence, consequently means tender cuts, or an inferior piece will result. Mr. Budlong gave the butcher's side of the meat problem and discussed the various cuts and their uses as did Miss Lawrence.

Good taste and bad taste in home furnishings was discussed by Miss Blodgett in her lecture, which closed the course. The direct influence with the home surroundings have on the family, both children and grown up was dwelt upon and Miss Rodgett stressed the need for more pleasant dwellings. All the elements that go into make a house a home were brought out in their relative places of importance.

The morning lectures by Miss Blodgett and Dr. James were commented upon as being especially valuable and the wish was expressed on all sides that both talks could have been heard by the high school boys and girls.

Dr. James talked on "The Value of Education to the Community" and he treated educational problems from every standpoint. He pointed out the value of the education of the young people to the country and the community told of the part the public schools and library played in the formation of ideals and the building of citizens and made the manifestation of interest in schools and libraries by the club women, city officials and parents a particularly strong point.

Miss Blodgett discussed the final division of the budget of which the women of Wichita Falls have been thoroughly informed by her previous explanations. This, the part put aside for savings and education and recreation, was declared to be no less important than the other items of the budget. The necessity of savings was pointed out. Miss Blodgett urging the establishment of home savings where all could aid and he thus taught thrift principles which will prove of material advantage to the children when they are grown. Then the home shall be well rounded and the individuals happy and contented some diversion and recreation must be provided according to Miss Blodgett. Each family income should have some part of it devoted to recreation and, what is vitally important, to books and helpful reading matter, on that this educational form of diversion may not be overlooked.

Tuesday Night's Session

The obligations of the community and the city to its poorer classes and the part social welfare should play in a city government formed the subject of Dr. Herman James, at the high school auditorium last night. Dr. James was preceded by Mayor A. H. Cram who made a splendid talk on the relations of the community to the home. C. B. Marchin gave a piano number in the place of the number to have been given by the Musician club.

According to Dr. James there are three classes of people who are to be considered from the standpoint of social welfare work. First, the class who are just getting by, doing fairly well but in the event of an emergency would be poverty stricken and helpless. Second, the class that is in poverty, unemployed for the majority of the time and always in need. Third the delinquent class, the sort that fills the city and county jails.

Organized charity, instead of individual aid, was strong advocated by Dr. James, as in many instances where charity is dispensed by individuals many undeserving cases receive aid while needy persons are overlooked. Public charity associations will remedy the greater part of this, according to Dr. James. As an aid to persons temporarily in poor circumstances the city might have employment in reserve such as paving, park making or any other municipal work where these men could work until on their feet again with other work secured. A municipal employment bureau to help the worthy poor will go far toward solving the many problems which city social service presents, according to Dr. James. The problem of the poor, the unemployed and the vagrant class is a very real one in all cities and towns of any size, he said, and to care for it successfully the city government must take charge of the social service work.

EXTENT OF POISONING FROM CANNED GOODS

Canners' Association Appropriates More Than $100,000 for Investigation

By Associated Press

New York, March 7.—It is announced here by the National Research Council that an exhaustive investigation is to be undertaken to determine to what extent, if any, the danger of poisoning is involved in the use of canned goods. The National Canners Association, representing practically all producers of canned foodstuffs in this country, is to bear the entire expense of the investigation, which will be conducted entirely independent of the associaton except in the matter of the financing of the work. A sum of over $100,000 will be appropriated by the Canners Association, should the work require so large an expenditure.

The proposal to make such an investigation was brought forward by Dr. George E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory and chairman of the National Research Council, who believed there was widespread interest in such an important subject as the danger of poisoning from the use of canned goods. Approaching the National Canners Association, Dr. Hale found that organization eager to have such an independent investigation made, firm as it was in the belief that canning methods as generally used in this country thoroughly protect the public from the danger of poisoning. Many cases of illness that have been attributed to poisoning from eating canned goods are believed by the canners to have actually resulted from entirely different causes or from disregard of the ordinary precautions, such as not allowing foods to stand in a can after being once opened.

The Canners Association itself has for years maintained its own laboratories in Washington, adequate to conduct its own investigations but nevertheless, thought it wise to put its case into the hands of an independent research board for although the subject is one that has been investigated to some extent before, there has as yet been no complete survey of this problem. With a view to supplying this deficiency, the National Research Council has appointed a committee to supervise the inquiry, which will be undertaken by the Harvard Medical School in its department of preventative medicine and hygiene. The work has been entrusted to Dr. M. J. Rosenau of Harvard who is one of the most eminent pharmacological chemists in the country. The result of the research will be published through regular scientific channels from time to time, but it is expected that it may be a matter of three years or more before the ground is completely covered.

ITALY REORGANIZES DEFENSE FOR MERCHANT SHIPPING

By Associated Press

Rome, March 7.—A decree has been promulgated reorganizing the defense of merchant ships against the attacks of submarines and placing it in charge of an admiral. The new official will authorize the arming of merchant ships and will offer money prizes to those sinking hostile submarines.

FREEMAN CASE IS AFFIRMED AT AUSTIN

Special to The Times

Austin, Texas, March 6.—The court of criminal appeals today reformed and affirmed the case of Ray Freeman from Wichita County, Freeman having been given 12 years in the pen on conviction of assault with intent to murder and rob. The indictment contained two counts, the first charging an assault with intent to murder and the second charging an assault to commit robbery. The verdict was applied by the jury to the first count, the judgment of the court applied the verdict to the second count, which the court today said was wrong.

The judgment was accordingly amended so as to apply to the first count. The only question presented was as to the sufficiency of evidence and the court today held the evidence sufficient to justify conviction.

AERIAL ACTIVITY AN INDICATION OF DEVELOPMENTS

The Associated Press war summary says:

Intense activity prevailing on the Franco-Belgian front indicates the probability of important developments there in the near future.

Aviators are taking extraordinary risks in their search for hostile movements. This is evidenced by Berlin's report of 18 airplanes shot down in air engagements on Sunday and 16 yesterday.

The British, while continuing to occupy trenches abandoned by the Germans in their sustained retrograde movements along the Ancre have contented themselves with raiding operations on the Bouchavesnes sector on the Somme front, after having inflicted a gain along a front of nearly 3-4 of a mile there in a recent attack.

On the Verdun region the French and Germans are continuing to dispute ground north of Cauriere wood. The French made another attempt last night to regain lost ground but Berlin reports a repulse for them.

On the Russian front Berlin reports a lessening in the severity of the cold, with some increase in artillery activity but no important movement by the infantry.

ARMING OF SHIPS SOON EXPECTATION

By Associated Press

Washington, March 7.—Belief that American merchantmen would be armed in the near future gained ground today, following conferences between Pres. Wilson and administration officials and democratic senators.

HOGS REACH HIGH MARK $15 HUNDRED

By Associated Press

East St. Louis, March 7.—The highest price for hogs recorded in this country since the Civil War was quoted at the national stockyards yesterday when a good heavy hog brought $15 a hundred pounds.

RUSSIAN CRUISER RYURIK DISABLED BY A MINE

By Associated Press

Berlin, March 7.—The Russian armored cruiser Rurik struck a mine in the gulf of Finland and was badly dafaged, according to a report from Stockholm, says an Overseas News agency announcement. News of the disaster of the Ryurik was received in Sweden.

The warship was shortly after docked at Cronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, it is added.

BRITISH CAVALRY NEARING CTESPHON

By Associated Press

London, March 7.—British cavalry advanced within nine miles of Ctesphon on the Tigris front on Monday afternoon, it was announced officially today.

TURKS HAVE ABANDONED A STRONG POSITION

By Associated Press

London, March 7.—An official report from Egypt says the Turks have abandoned a strong position near Sheikh Sa'ran, west of Sindiat.

LACK OF FUNDS HURRIES HOMEWARD MOVEMENT

By Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas, March 7.—It is understood that a scarcity of funds due to the failure of the army appropriation bill to be passed before adjournment of Congress, caused the war department to quicken the rate of speed at which state troops were being relieved. Movement of all guardsmen will relieve the government of a heavy drain for their pay and maintenance.

RESOLUTION ON ATTITUDE OF IOWA'S SENATORS

By Associated Press

Des Moines, Iowa, March 7.—A resolution deploring the attitude of Iowa's senators recently expressed in the action of Senator Cummings and Kenyon in the killing of the filibuster against the armed ship bill in the Senate, left on the state "as participant for shame and contempt," is expected to be taken up for consideration today.

MINNESOTA TOWN VOTES TO RETAIN ITS SALOONS

By Associated Press

St. Charles, Minn., March 7.—Casting the heaviest vote in the history of the city, St. Charles voted to retain its saloons Monday by a majority of 97 compared with 46 in 1915.

HOUSE CONSIDERS INSURANCE BILL

By Associated Press

Austin, Texas, March 7.—Consideration of the House bill by Williams of McLennan county took up the time of the Senate during the morning session. This is the bill which is designed to prevent the wrecking of Texas insurance companies.

Governor Ferguson today sent to the senate a message vetoing the Senate bill No. 355 which is an act legalizing the investment of all fiduciary trust funds in the bonds to be issued by the Farm Loan Bank. The governor today signed the senate concurrent resolution providing for the appropriation of a committee to make a survey of the state educational institutions to prevent duplications of extension work. Approval was also given to the senate bill amending the charter to the city of Gainesville.

Amendments to the workmen compensation act were under debate in the house during the morning. The House adopted the amendment which the senate refused to accept and which provided that employers must advise employers when they took employment under them that they want ed protection under the act or else waive at rights.

WICHITA COUNTY ROAD BILL UP FINALLY TOMORROW

Special to The Times

Austin, Texas, March 7.—Senator Johnson late this afternoon obtained the passage in the senate to third reading of the house bill by Greenwood providing a road system for Wichita county. The bill comes up tomorrow on final passage.

GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORT SUCCESSES

Berlin, March 7.—German submarines returning between March 1 and 3 from their operations made reports indicating the sinking of vessels with aggregate tonnage of 204,000, according to the Overseas News Agency, (the official German news bureau).

PLAN FOR LIMITING DEBATE AGREED UPON

LEAGUE QUESTIONS CHICAGOAN'S VOTE

Congressman Who Voted Against Armed Neutrality, May Have Lost Membership Qualification

By Associated Press

Chicago, March 7.—The vote of Congressman William W. Wilson, this district, Chicago against the armed neutrality bill has raised the question whether he retained his qualification for membership in the Union League Club, in which one of the qualifications of the membership is "unqualified" loyalty to the United States.

The question as to Mr. Wilson was raised in a letter made public today by Frank J. Reed, president of the club, in which Mr. Wilson was asked for an explanation for his voting against the armed neutrality bill.

Mr. Wilson's reply follows:

"I do not think we should arm American merchant ships to carry contraband of war to belligerent nations which would be considered as acts of war on our part, and voted to so amend the resolution.

"I have advocated full and extensive preparedness for the last three years while some men in high political life were silent, indifferent and preaching we were too proud to fight. Congress should remain in session to help settle the critical situation that may arise at any time and to further military preparedness."

ATTENDS FUNERAL OF HUSBAND SHE KILLED

By Associated Press

Kansas City, March 7.—Dressed in mourning and heavily veiled, Mrs. Edward Kreiser Tuesday attended the funeral of her husband, the widely known organist, whom she shot and killed in her home here Saturday. In company with her brother and the county marshal, Mrs. Kreiser was taken from jail, where she is held under a charge of first degree murder to an undertaker's chapel to view for the last time the face of the man she declares she loved dearly in spite of his alleged attentions to other women, which Mrs. Kreiser says led to the shooting.

Mrs. Kreiser faltered in her steps slightly as she entered the chapel but walked more firmly as she was led to the side of the casket in which lay the body of her late husband. There she hesitated a brief period before pushing her veil aside.

"Eddie," she cried as she gazed into the casket, "oh, my boy! My boy!"

Twenty minutes after the funeral services Mrs. Kreiser was allowed to be heard in her cell. The funeral sermon was preached by the pastor of the fashionable church where Kreiser was the organist. The entire choir of the church took part in the service. The body was placed in a vault in Elmwood cemetery to rest beside the ashes of its wife.

GERMAN PLOTTERS ARE DENIED BAIL

Kolb and Schwartz Held to Grand Jury—Plots Against India Believed Curbed

By Associated Press

Hoboken, N. J., March 7.—Fritz Kolb and Hans Schwartz, arrested in connection with their alleged to destroy war munitions for the entente allies, today were held for the grand jury without bail.

Clarence Fitch, who lives in a hotel here where Schwartz had been employed as a cook told the police he saw Schwartz Monday and noticing his fatigued condition asked him where he had been. Schwartz replied. Fitch alleges that he had been detained to permit ich passage out all night in a motor boat.

GERMAN PLANS TO MOLEST INDIA UNDER CONTROL

By Associated Press

Washington, March 7.—German plots to molest India which dated back many years before the European war were said at the state department today to be entirely under control so far as this country is concerned. Activities in San Francisco which early in the war was one of the main bases of operations, are said to have been curbed. A smaller unit at Manilla is also said to have been broken up.

DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO ARM WAS NOT IN CHARGE

By Associated Press

Austin, Texas, March 7.—The case of C. E. Stanley from Smith county was reversed and remanded today in the court of criminal appeals because the trial court erred in failing to inform the jury with reference to Stanley's rights to arm himself under the circumstances. Stanley was given a term of 17 years in the penitentiary on conviction of killing of Thurston Bodditi.

The court affirmed the case of Vernon Childs, alias Somers from Wharton. Childs was given two years in state prison on conviction of the theft of an automobile, also affirmed after judge had been reported, the case of Ray Freeman, Wichita county, appellant having been given 12 years on conviction of assault with intent to murder and rob.

TWO-THIRDS CAN LIMIT SENATE TALK

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH PARTIES AGREED UP CLOTURE PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED TO PARTY CAUCUSES AT ONCE

HOUR AS LIMIT

Democratic Leaders With President and After Conference Meet Republicans and Course of Action Accepted

By Associated Press

Washington, March 7.—Two thirds of the senators might limit the debate at any time, according to a measure designed for the prevention of filibuster, by a small minority, drawn up by a joint committee of democratic and republican senators today in the form of a resolution to be presented soon to caucuses of both parties. With the necessity indorsement the plan will be adopted by the senate and possibly pave the way for a special session of congress to act on the proposed bill, which death by a single minister prompted the present agitation for some sort of a cloture rule.

The suggested rule would permit a hour of debate instead of unlimited time.

President Wilson at the white house today in conference with Senators Reed, Owen, Walsh, Swanson and Hoke Smith, the committee named by the democratic caucus, discussed the proposed changes in the senate rules. Secretary Lansing was called to the white house to see the president just before the departure of the senators. The conference was also attended by Sec. McAdoo. It continued for more than an hour.

After the white house conference the senators hurried to the capitol for conference with republican senators before then appearing before the senate which the democratic caucus decided to begin before the noon hour. The democratic caucus decided to hold the senate in session continuously until the rules change is adopted.

Also Mr. Wilson has been advised by some legal authority that he has the authority to arm merchant vessels without waiting for action by congress. Others among his advisors believe it would be the better policy to wait to see whether the senate will act.

After the democratic senators left the white house they conferred with the Republican committee. Meanwhile the democratic caucus adjourned after electing Senator Hitchcock as vice-chairman and ex-officio member of the senate committee. Senator Martin was made chairman of the senate committee.

Senator Walsh of Montana introduced a resolution to provide for this adoption of the old senate rules, with the exception of the rules concerning precedent of motions and of the appointment by the vice-president of a special committee to revise that rule. This committee would consist of three republicans and four democrats. Senator Walsh would not ask immediate action on the resolution on account of the conditions of unsettled affairs, but was accorded the privilege of address the the senate regarding it by unanimous consent.

The democratic and republican cloture committees agreed at their conference to recommend at their party caucuses later today a change of the rules so that by a two-thirds vote in the senate debate could be shut off and dilatory tactics prevented.

BIDS FOR DIRIGIBLES WERE OPENED TUESDAY

By Associated Press

Washington, March 7.—Bids for eight or more noncigid dirigible airships for coast and harbor patrol work, opened Tuesday by the navy, disclosed offers from five companies with prices for one airship ranging from $71,000 to $47,000 and deliveries in 120 days. Five million dollars have been appropriated and the number of airships will be determined later.

COLUMBUS FEARS ANOTHER ATTACK BY VILLA

By Associated Press

Columbus, N. M., March 7.—Rumors that a Villa band would attack Columbus Monday night caused many women and children to be sent from here to Deming and other nearby towns for the night. The rumor was that Villa's reported illness was a ruse to cover his movement against Columbus. Army officers declined to believe the report.

PRESIDENT DECLARES THERE CAN BE NO TURNING BACK BY AMERICANS

SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING TO THE NATION

IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR AN AMERICA UNITED IN FEELING AND PURPOSE

A GREAT PARADE

Not in Fifty Years Has Capital Witnessed Such A Demonstration of Patriotism as Marked Inaugural Ceremonies Today

By Associated Press

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon and delivered his inaugural address before a great crowd which packed the plaza at the east front of the capitol. Vice President Marshall had been inaugurated in the Senate chamber a few minutes before.

With a new consecration to the nation's service, the president, touching on the international crisis, declared there could be no turning back from the tragical events of the last thirty months which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. The president declared anew that America must stand for peace, stability of free people, national equity and matters of right, that the seas must be free to all and that the family of nations shall not support any government not derived from the consent of the government.

Sounding a solemn warning to the nation against any faction or intrigues to break the harmony or endanger the spirit of the American people the president called for an America "united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service."

At the conclusion of his address the president led the inaugural procession back to the white house where it passed in review before him.

The solemn dignity of the ceremonies of inaugurating the vice-president in the Senate chamber and the simple but impressive ceremony in the open air on the Plaza before the capitol when the President delivered his inaugural address, were accentuated by the note of patriotic fervor which predominated through all the proceedings of the day.

First Democratic President to succeed himself since Jackson and tenth to be re-elected, President Wilson entered his second term of office with a new consecration to the service of his country.

Best Traditions Followed

It was the President's wish that his inauguration should be a simple one, and all through the flying program which covered more than five hours, while there was the pomp ceremony and spectacular display which inevitably attaches to the inauguration of a President, the studied effort was to keep the ceremonies in accord with the best traditions of America, ceremonies which in the main were planned by George Washington more than a century ago.

The event was simplified because there was no dual ceremony to attend the departure of an outgoing President and further simplified because it did no fall in with the rush and confusion of the dying hours of Congress.

The ceremony began with the President's departure from the White House for the capitol. That was fixed by program for 11 o'clock. Just before that time the escorts or the party began assembling, a squadron of the Second United States cavalry for the President and the black horse troop of Culver Military Academy for the vice-president. Just before the hour of departure the Congressional committee in charge of the inauguration arrangements arrived.

Through the gates of the White House grounds to Pennsylvania avenue, the marching ground of inaugural armies of war and peace gone long before, the official party headed toward the capitol.

President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and two members of the congressional inaugural committee, rode in a conveyance surrounded by troopers of the escort. In the second conveyance came the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall surrounded by the Culver troop. The third conveyance brought Robert N. Harper, chairman of the local arrangements committee and the remaining members of the Congressional committee.

Steel Cables Held Crowds

Steel cables strung along the line of march held a multitude from crowding into the avenue. Reviewing stands were well filled for the wait of some two hours before the presidential party would return at the head of the inaugural procession.

At the capitol the crowd already was packed about the inaugural stand. The broad Plaza with standing room for thousands filled rapidly and out over the park spaces and avenues which converge there another crowd had to content itself with looking on the ceremonies from a distance, quite out of reach of President Wilson's voice.

When the official party arrived at the Capitol, the President with Mrs Wilson went to the Presidents room near the Senate chamber and the vice-president and Mrs. Marshall went to the vice-presidents room to await the beginning of the ceremonies in the Senate chamber.

Galleries had been filling long before this hour. Invited guests of the President, Vice-President, Speaker and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States supplied with coveted cards of admission, were assigned to the east side. The gallery ordinarily reserved for the diplomatic corps was given over to members of their families as the diplomats themselves were assigned to places on the floor. Guests

INAUGURATION PLANS CARRIED OUT DESPITE THE BREAK WITH GERMANY

◊ UPPER- CAPITOL WITH INAUGURATION CROWD. LOWER-LEFT PRESIDENT WILSON READING SPEECH -RIGHT, TAKING OATH ◊

Washington felt itself greatly aggrieved if not actually defrauded, when the break with Germany caused the announcement that there would be no public inauguration this year on March 5, March 4 falling on Sunday. The capital had looked forward to its quadrennial celebration as it always does, inauguration day being a

of Senators were assigned to the northeast gallery and guests of Representatives had seats in the three west aisles.

The party in the galleries was little less distinguished than the party on the floor. It was composed of American women scarcely less known than their husbands taking part in the ceremony below, men and other women in the forefront of the social life of the nation, families of foreign diplomats who with memories of the resplendent ceremonies o the coronations of monarchs on other continents were about to see the comparatively simple inaugural of an American president.

A flood of light, softened by the tinted glasses in the lofty ceiling was diffused throughout the beautiful auditorium, which has few rivals among the dignified, impressive even dramatic and yet simple ceremony about to be enacted on the floor.

Diplomats on Scene

While the Senate was assembling for its special session, the first of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, the diplomatic corps, was arriving and assembling in the marble room, to be escorted into the chamber. Gorgeous in the colors and gold of their court uniforms, the corps entered headed by its dean, the Ambassador of France, Jules J. Jusserand, one figure which had been familiar at other inaugural ceremonies was missing. It was that of the German Ambassador Count Johann H von Pernstorff, with whose country the United States has severed diplomatic relations. The other diplomats entered by precedence in order of the time they have been accredited to this country, the ambassadors coming first and the Ministers last. They were shown to seats reserved for them near the center aisle and immediately behind the space reserved for the President's cabinet.

Then came the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in the sombre black silk gowns of office, moving in a body with slow dignity to the places reserved for them in large chairs placed in the front row facing the vice-president and at his right.

Immediately afterward, the retiring members of the House of Representatives and the members elect were announced. They had been forming meanwhile in two lines down the long corridor reaching toward the House wing of the Capitol. The House, unlike the Senate, was not in session. Some retiring members had departed for their homes without waiting for the ceremonies. A smaller attendance of Representatives than usual, however, made for the comfort of those in the small Senate chamber.

A seat had been placed on the rostrum for Speaker Clark at the left of Senator Saulsbury, president pro tempore of the Senate. The Representatives and former Representatives filed through the chamber to places reserved for them on the west side of the chamber while the Senators were seated on the east. A few other places were set apart on the floor for high officers of the army and navy and persons who by name have received the thanks of Congress. With so much of the party assembled everything was in readiness for the first ceremony, the inauguration of the vice president.

President Wilson, escorted by the committee on arrangements entered the Senate chamber at the main door an was escorted to a seat on the floor

leval holiday in the District of Columbia and the Washingtonians deeply loving a big show. Also numberless the inauguration crowds bring much money to capital hotel keepers and other tradesmen. Therefore the latter announcement that the inauguration would take place, with all due pomp and ceremony and that congress had appropriated $20,000 for it rejoiced all Washingtonians and other Americans who had planned a visit to the capital for the great occasion. In the picture may be seen three scenes at President Wilson's first inaugural —the capitol with the throngs on the wings and central portion, the president taking the oath and reading his inaugural address.

on the right hand side of the main aisle and facing the rostrum. Vice-President Marshall was escorted to a seat on the rostrum.

From the stage the ceremonies moved along rapidly. The Senate chaplain the Rev. J. Forress Bettleman, offered prayer and the Senate of the Sixty-Fifth Congress was called to order by the president pro tempore, Senator Saulsbury.

Oaths Administered

A silence steeled over the chamber. Vice-President Marshall stood beside Senator Saulsbury. Both men raised their right hands, the president pro tempore slowly spoke the vice-president's oath; the vice-president repeated the words. Brief and simple, the ceremony quickly was over and the thirty-two new Senators were sworn into office.

While this ceremony was in progress the remainder of the party began moving out of the chamber.

All of the party on the Senate floor and the seats in the galleries, by prearranged directions, moved along through the rotunda in lines which converged at the main entrance and thus out on the platform reached from the center portico.

By fixed arrangement the party moved to places reserved, in the following order:

Sergeant at arms of the Senate and sergeant at arms of the House.

Marshall and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Associate Justices, and reporter of the Supreme Court.

The President and the chairman of the arrangements committee.

The vice-chairman of the arrangements committee.

Ambassadors to the United States.

Ministers to the United States.

Former Vice-Presidents.

The Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate.

Senators and former Senators.

The Speaker and Clerk of the House.

Retiring Representatives, Representatives-elect and officers of the House.

Members of the cabinet.

Governors of States and Territories.

The Ranking Admiral of the Navy and his aide.

The chief of Staff of the Army and his aide.

Officers of the Army and Navy who by name, have received thanks o Congress.

All other persons who had been admitted to the Senate floor followed by those who had been admitted to the galleries.

As the inaugural party passed out from the great dome and into the open air to the spot where practically all Presidents since Monroe have been inaugurated, it was as if the curtain had been raised for the climax of the drama.

Before a great sea of humanity official and unofficial, invited and uninvited, President Wilson took his place at the Chief Justice and at the right of the arrangements committee. Places for former Presidents and vice presidents, associate justices of the Supreme Court, the vice-president, Secretary of the Senate, Senators and former Senators were ranged along on the right. Retiring members of the House and members elect were next to and behind the Senate.

To the right of the President were seated the members of the diplomatic corps; governors of states and territories, members of the cabinet, army and navy officials were at the left.

While the party was assembling the units of the inaugural procession were forming, on all sides of the capitol, and the music of marching bands as the organizations took places waiting to swing into line behind the President when he started back to the White House, gave the only appearance of a military air in the whole proceeding.

The assembling of the Presidential party, its departure and the demonstrations of the crowd were the only spectacular features of the out door ceremony. The actual ceremony itself is simplicity and solemnity.

When the President takes the inaugural oath the Chief Justice, bible in hand, steps forward; the man who is about to take office stands beside him with raised hand. Slowly and solemnly the Chief Justice repeats the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

DOKEYS COMING FROM FORT WORTH

Delegation Hundred Strong Will Arrive Saturday for Ignition of Big Class

Fort Worth Dokeys, 100 strong, will visit Wichita Falls, Saturday, March 24 to conduct a special ceremonial and the initiation of from 35 to 50 local "tyros" into the order. The visit of the Fort Worth team is the result of the invitation of the local Pythians who expect to make the class initiated at this time the nucleus for Dokey temple at this place for this district. For the present those initiated at this time will belong to the Fort Worth temple, but as more are recruited from the Pythian ranks in this section and the necessary 100 is reached a temple will be organized here.

The Fort Worth party will include about 50 or more Dokeys besides the Erinands and the degree team, according to information from Fort Worth. They will arrive here early in the afternoon and a parade of the business district with the brigands in full uniform will be made before getting to work on the local candidates. A banquet at the St. James, given by the visitors according to the rules of the Dokeys, will conclude the program. A. P. Vera, royal vizier of the Fort Worth temple, Azotos temple, D. O. K. K., will arrive in this city within the next few days to perfect preliminary arrangements for the ceremonial.

EXPECT SENATE ACTION ON ROAD LAW THIS WEEK

Passage of the Wichita county road law by the Senate is expected one day this week, according to B. F. Johnson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce who has just returned from a business trip to Austin. The bill, which was recently passed by the House, has already been favorably reported from the committee in the Senate and as no opposition has developed to the measure early action is looked for. Senator W. A. Johnson of this district has promised every effort in securing early action on the bill.

Text Of President's Inaugural Address

By Associated Press

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson's address was as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: The four years which have elapsed since I last stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purposes of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken processes of our national genius and energy and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's interests. It is a record of such singular variety and singular distinction but I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence while the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is the time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and immediate future.

"Although we have centered counsel and action with unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep from them, have grown up more and more irrestible in their own currents and influences.

"It has been impossible to avoid them. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are the blood of all the nations at war. The currents of our thought as well as the currents of our trade run at all season between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question. And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many diversions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return. We have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some thought apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. Although some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still made it clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind, fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

"It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action.

"We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and can not forego. We may even be drawn on by circumstances to a more active assertion of our rights, as we see them, and a more immediate affiliation with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply related in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquests nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purposes and now possess the opportunity to prove our professions are sincere.

"There are many things still to do at home, to fortify our own politics and build new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole whole world for a stage and in full operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragical events of the 30 months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved whether we would have it so or not.

"And yet we are not the less American on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or o fa single continent. We have known and fostered all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These therefore are the things we shall stand for whether in war or in peace:

"That all nations are equally interested in the peace the the world and in the political stability of free people, and equally responsible for their maintenance; that the principle of peace is the equality of nations in all matters of rights or privileges.

"That peace can not be durable upon an armed balance of power;

"That governments derive all their just powers from consent of the governed and that no other powers could be supported by common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations;

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, after those rules set up by common agreement and contract, and that so far as practicable they should be accessible to all upon equal terms;

"That national armament should be limited to national order and national safety;

"That the community of interests and of power upon which peace must henceforth be kept imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage revolutions in other states should be effectively suppressed.

"I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen: they are your own, part and parcel of your own interest and your motive in affairs. They sprung up native among us. Upon this platform of principles and of action we stand together. And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are breaking forth into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat, in God's province, let us hope we shall be purged of factions and divisions, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interests, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

"I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been the audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for that delegation of power and to have by their gracious will, given me the leadership of their affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The fact I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel or action will avail; is the unity of America and America united in feeling in purpose and in vision of duty, of opportunity and of service.

"We are to beware of all men who would turn the necessities of the nation to their own private profit, or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or imperial the spirit of our people; beware that our government be kept pure and uncorrupt in all its parts.

"United alike in conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us, if we but be true to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and right."

FEBRUARY SCORES ARE ABOVE AVERAGE

Results of Inspection For Last Month Make Unusually Good Showing

From Sunday's Daily.

February scores in the pure food inspection, the results of which are just announced, by Dr. J. T. Traylor and Mrs. T. B. Smock, inspectors, are above the average with the majority of the stores, cafes, bakeries and markets scoring around 95. Perfection is not reached but there is a liberal sprinkling of 99s. The merchants for the most part are giving the inspectors and the department their hearty co-operation and the work progresses with a fair measure of satisfaction to those having it in charge.

The score follows:

Bakeries—	
Cream Bakery	95½
Tenth Street Bakery	93
Oster Home Bakery	92
Fountains—	
Palace Drug Store	99
Fells	98½
Candsland	98
Richardson & Taylor	97
Mack Taylor	97
Miller Drug Company	96½
Shaw & Williams	93½
Palace of Sweets	95
Morris Drug Store	95
Martin's Book Store	92
Rexall Drug Store	90
Meat Markets—	
Texas Sea Food Co.	98
R. L. Budlong	98
Palace Meat Market	96
Bennett's Market	94½
Schumm & Son	94½
Black's Market	94
Farmers Supply	93½
Gregg & Kent	93
Masonic Temple	92½
C. H. Hardeman	92
Elliott Market	91½
Wichita Fish & Oyster	89½
Star Market	89½
G. H. Weakley	89
Independent Market	89
City Market	87½
Restaurants—	
Union Station	99
St. James	97½
Mecca No. 1	97
Waffle & Oyster House	96
Majestic Cafe	96
Coney Island	92
Metropolitan Cafe	92½
Chili King	91
Farmers	88½
Mecca No. 2	87½
Groceries—	
Bert Bean Coffee House	99
C. Q. Halbert	99
J. M. Cloud	98½
Russell's Grocery	98½
Winfrey's Grocery	98
Erwin Grocery	98
King's Grocery	97
Nolen & Liddell	97
Cash Consumers	96½
Redding's Grocery	96
Big Eight	96
C. H. Hardeman	95½
Joyce Grocery	95½
Taylor Grocery Co.	95½
Perry & Brooks	95½
McKee's Grocery	95
J. E. Bond	94½
Independent Grocery	94
Black's Grocery	94
H. S. Wilson	94
Bennett's Grocery	93
Gant Bros.	93
McCarty & McCarty	91
Parker, No. 2	91
Farmers Supply	89
Spot Cash	89
Parker, No. 1	89
J. B. Whitman	88½
C. R. Foker	88
Ray & Gwinn	87½
J. H. Weidman	86
G. H. Weakley	85½
Geo. B. Ray & Co.	83
Levi Gambill	77

BANK AT PARKHILL, OKLA., ROBBED THIS MORNING

By Associated Press

Muskogee, Okla., March 5.—Two masked men entered First State Bank at Parkhill 30 miles east of here soon after the bank opened this morning, forced Cashier Pugh into the bank's vault at point of revolvers and escaped with $1,000 in currency.

WILSON FOLLOWS WORK SCHEDULE

IS MOST METHODICAL AND SYSTEMATIC MAN IN WHITE HOUSE IN YEARS

LIKES DIRECTNESS

Does Many Things Personally That Could Easily be Done By Others

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 5.—Oldest attaches of the White House regard President Wilson as the most methodical, systematic, time saving chief executive within their memories.

From the very first of his administration, the Mexican difficulties and the European war have added immeasurably to the duties of the president, but he has managed to maintain a strict schedule for his working hours; he never has been known through personal fault to be late with an engagement and has religiously conserved his time.

A White House caller, booked for a five minute interview with many a president often got an hour. If one arranges a five minute interview with Mr. Wilson, one gets exactly five minutes—no more—and the way is cleared for the next caller.

Although during his first administration the president took no real vacation, he managed to maintain a regular program of physical recreation necessary to conserve his health. He never has been out of touch with the nation's business. When at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., or Long Branch, N. J., a staff of secretaries was close at hand. All during his first term the president was not away from the White House more than two weeks at a time on trips traveling about the country and he never has gone further west than Topeka, Kansas.

Friends of Mr. Wilson say he dislikes the idea of going into the country, but enjoys himself when he does go.

Many word pictures of the president at work and at play have been written, but those closest to him say that his every day life is a natural one for a man who never has been wealthy and has grown up in an atmosphere of regularity and natural living.

Likes Directness.

Mr. Wilson does many things personally that could easily be done for him by others. Frequently he walks from the executive offices to the White House to get a book or letter when he could more easily press a button and have somebody bring it to him. His liking for directness of action explains why on more than one occasion he has walked to different government departments to see cabinet members instead of summoning them to the White House. He has never allowed precedent to interfere with the course he thought the most direct.

The time the president's working day begins depends upon the season of the year. Ordinarily, in winter he gets up between 7 and 7:30 o'clock but in summer he usually arises earlier—sometimes at 5 or 5:30. He believes in daylight saving whenever possible.

When he first came to the White House he attended to most of his official work in the morning, and played golf in the afternoon, but this winter he reversed his program, and played golf in the warm morning hours, and worked in the afternoon. He goes golfing either with Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson soon after breakfast and works on his mail from noon to 1 o'clock. In the afternoon he sees callers and signs official papers, except on Tuesdays and Fridays when the cabinet meets. Ordinarily an hour on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons is set aside for the reception of members of Congress.

After dinner, generally about seven o'clock, the president does no work unless it is absolutely necessary. He either reads, plays billards, or goes to a theatre. Detective stories, poems and autobiographies are his favorite literature. It is more or less of an open secret that his preference is for thrilling old time detective stories. Often he gathers his family about him and reads poems. Frequently he steals away to a gallery to view some paintings.

The president's insistence on promptness contrasts with the more or less carefree habits of some of his predecessors. When the cabinet meets the president's advisors are frequently early, but are seldom late.

Sixty and Healthy.

The president, now sixty years old, is very healthy, and his only weaknesses are of the stomach and eyes. Because of attacks of indigestion he is more or less on a diet most of the time, but is as regular in his meals as in all his other habits.

Society has no charms for Mr. Wilson and for society with a capital S he has a positive aversion. On more than one occasion his failure to hide his feelings has been noticeable. He avoids all social functions whenever possible.

As a breaker of precedents Mr. Wilson set official Washington agasp even before he came into office by announcing that he did not desire the usual inaugural ball. He followed that by declining membership in some so-called exclusive clubs which always had claimed the membership of presidents.

One of his first acts was to greatly decrease the number of army and navy officers assigned to the White House as sides, until less than a half dozen remained. Mr. Wilson abolished the motor cycle guard which used to surrounded the president's car when he went out on the streets, saying he wished to go about just as any other citizen.

When he began the custom of delivering his addresses to Congress in person he revived a custom which had died with Washington and Adams. No president since Jefferson had addressed the Congress personally and no other president since Madison had addressed the Senate separately on foreign affairs as President Wilson did on his celebrated peace note. His fondness for directness of action has led to the shattering of many other precedents.

Never was the president relaxed any of the customs which make for respect and honor for the high office but he has shattered many precedents in the interest of direct action.

WICHITA FALLS' FIRST ECONOMIC WEEK OPENS

BUDGETS AND BREAD THEMES FIRST SESSION

SMALL ATTENDANCE AT MORNING SESSION GREATLY INCREASED THIS AFTERNOON AND KEEN INTEREST IS MANIFESTED

TUESDAY'S FEATURE

Lectures on Household Leaks and Peanuts Scheduled—Lecturers Lose No Time Winning Interest As They Discuss Vital Matters

From Monday's Daily

Wichita Falls first Home Economics Course began this morning in the Salvation Army citadel and both at the morning and afternoon sessions housewives, veterans and beginners learned from the State University experts some of the best principles in home making and some of the fundamentals of feeding the family. The attendance was fairly good though not as large as the valuable programs merited but the start was fairly auspicious. The lecturers are Miss Minerva Lawrence, Miss Gertrude Blodgett and Dr. Herman James.

Despite the urgent invitations which The Times has been extending to all housekeepers of Wichita Falls and others interested to attend, it seems that some have the idea that the programs are for club women only, as several inquiries to this effect were received today at the office. Again it is repeated, that the programs are free to all who will come and that the hall has a capacity for several hundred. There will be no reason for any woman who has the interests of her home at heart and who desires to learn a more systematic and economical way of running it to miss a single one of these programs.

Program Opened.

The Home Economics program this morning was opened by local people, Mrs. R. G. Schuerer, president of the Civic League and one of the leaders in the movement which secured the Home Economics program for Wichita Falls made a short talk. A representative of The Times which with the club women and the Chamber of Commerce, was instrumental in securing the State University extension department experts, spoke briefly, telling why the newspaper was interested in Home Economics course. Then Mrs. A. H. Carrigan, representing the club women, told of the interest which organized women's clubs had in the subject of Home Economics. Her talk was delivered in her characteristic vein and was unusually splendid.

Miss Blodgett was then introduced and explained the use of the budget during the thirty-five minutes of her talk. Budgets are Miss Blodgett's specialty and may be said to be her hobby, and a very useful and sensible one, as she soon demonstrated to her audience. The establishment of a personal and family standard by means of the budget was emphasized and by means of charts the speaker explained the proportions of the income given over to the five departments of the budget; shelter, food, clothing, operating expenses and advancement. The well balanced budget was discussed and suggestions made concerning which Miss Blodgett will go into further detail tomorrow and Wednesday.

In her introductory talk Miss Blodgett stressed the need of organization and system in the home. As an illustration of what may be accomplished by housewives she told how the Housewives League of New York brought down the price of butter from 62 to 42 cents a pound by their butter boycott.

Developemnt of the Home.

"The home has passed through many stages," Miss Blodgett said. "First the family lived in a castle, surrounded by a moat with very little intercourse with the outer world. Later the home became an industrial center where the necessities were produced and manufactured. Now the home is neither apart from the world nor is it a productive center in the sense that it was a few generations ago. With the revolution of the world machinery and business the home has been revolutionized and ever increasing problems have been brought in to be met by the home maker.

There are many agencies which unite to make the home and every housekeeper in a community and her problems community problems. There are sanitary problems, civic problems and educational problems that vitally concern the home and in these as well as in social and economic problems which the modern industrialism is responsible the woman has an interest.

"Systematized cities and governments are being run on the budget system as a saving of time, energy and money and there is just as urgent a need that the home should be managed efficiently as that the town should be, so why not put your home on the budget system. The budget will lessen extravagance as it divides the income so that you may see just what can be spent for whatever may arise in the home, for all possible contingencies are provided for.

"Dr. Engle, economic authority, has worked out four laws for budgets after investigating hundreds of cases where the system is in use. He has found that, first, as the income increases the percentage spent for food decreases as the ers always a certain amount necessary for existence; second, the shelter and operating expenses percentage remain practically the same; third, the percentage spent for clothing remains practically the same and, fourth, the percentage devoted to advancement and for the higher life increases.

"The budget system divides the income so as to give the greatest amount of comfort and pleasure to the individual with consideration for the health, both physical, mental and moral for the money to be expended.

"To meet with the best success in the budget system the family income must be common property of husband and wife and they will unite in the apportionment of the different departments."

Miss Blodgett this afternoon conducted a round table on the budget and answered questions and gave many helpful suggestions. During the three days of the program she will give any individual advice that may be desired and invites conferences with all who desire further information. She will also assist in planning budgets and give all who attend the lectures the benefit of her experience and research, she announces.

Miss Minerva Lawrence, the culinary expert of this party, dominated the first part of the afternoon program, with her lecture and demonstrations on bread, plain bread and fancy, with all sorts of variations.

Miss Lawrence will demonstrate with peanuts Tuesday and with meat Wednesday and all recipes used during these demonstrations will be printed in The Times so they can be clipped and retained by the housewives. In this way theer is no inconvenient taking of notes during the lecture.

Miss Lawrence's lecture in part, and the recipes used this afternoon follow:

Wheat is the most important cereal in the world, because it is most largely used for bread-making. Besides starch, it contains a valuable protein called gluten, which becomes very elastic when moist. This gluten is stretched by means of the pressure of gas in the dough, and it is due to this that bread is light and porous.

Yeast is essential for bread-making. It is a form of microscopic plant life. Each plant is composed of one cell. When yeast is placed in a solution containing food for the plants, under favorable conditions, the yeast cells rapidly grow and reproduce.

The compressed yeast cakes are excellent. They are prepared with the greatest care and are free from bacteria, so that bread made from them is usually good. However, when this yeast is not obtainable, the home-made yeast can be used, or the dried yeast cake can be purchased at any reliable grocery store. Home-made yeast can be made very successfully.

The yeast acts upon the sugar and starch in the dough and breaks them down into the simpler sugars and then into a gas called carbon dioxide. It is this gas which expands and stretches the gluten in the flour. Gluten hardens when baked.

Bread is rightly called the "Staff of Life," and when served with butter it is known as the Gold-headed Cane." Every meal is incomplete without some form of bread. It is a food of which we never tire. There are many kinds and varieties.

Composition of:

Bread.	Water	Protein	Fat	Starch-Cellulose	Mineral Matter
	40.0	6.5	1.0	51.5	1.0
Butter.	12.5	.5	84.5	.6	1.9
	100.0				100.0

Successful bread making depends upon two points of equal importance:

1. Ingredients used in the bread. Use the materials which you know are in good condition.

a. A reliable grade or brand of flour.

b. Shortening free from any rancid odor.

c. If milk is added see that it is pure and fresh.

d. Live yeast. Yeast which has a fresh, sweet yeasty odor. If there is the slightest trace of sour smell—resembling vinegar (acetic acid)—it should not be used. It is very important to become familiar with the true yeast odor.

2. The care. To make good bread requires close attention during the whole process—the baking as well as the making. Keep the mixture, while raising, at an even temperature. It is very important to keep it free from draughts. Place in a warm oven (90 degrees F.) or set the pan over a receptacle which contains water heated to ninety degrees. Use the temperature of tepid water as your guide in determining the proper temperature for all the ingredients and for the surrounding atmosphere. The degree of the oven heat will be found in the directions for baking.

General Directions for Bread Making

Lightening Process:

If possible let the dough raise in a straight pan. Note a mark on the pan which would indicate when the dough has raised "double in bulk," or "twice in size." Allow the dough to raise until it reaches this point. Then it is ready to knead down. Let it raise again to double in bulk. Mould into two loaves. Place in oiled or buttered pans. Allow the loaves to raise until double in bulk.

Baking Process:

Have the oven heated to a high heat by the time the loaves are ready. Lower the heat after the loaves have become a golden brown. Keep the oven at the moderate heat for the rest of the time.

It requires from fifty minutes to one hour to bake the bread sufficiently. Turn out of the pans on a rack or clean white cloth to cool. Leave uncovered. Store in air-tight tin box or stone jar after thoroughly cooled.

Rolls

There is a great variety of shapes into which one can make rolls from bread dough. The more common ones are biscuits, finger rolls, and Parker House rolls.

To shape biscuits, pull or cut off as many small pieces of uniform size as there are to be biscuits. Flour palms of hands slightly; take up each piece and shape separately, lifting with thumb and first two fingers of right hand, and placing in palm of left hand, constantly moving the dough round and round, while folding toward the center. Place in greased pan close together and brush between with a little butter.

For finger rolls, shape biscuits and roll with one hand on part of board where there is no flour until of desired length, care being taken to make smooth, of uniform size, and round at the ends.

The following abbreviations are used in Miss Lawrence's recipes which follow were given today and which will be given troughout the program.

Abbreviations used in Miss Lawrence's recipes:

C—Cup.
T—tablespoon.
t—teaspoon.
s—scant.
h—heaping.
f. g.—few grains, less than 1-4 t.
f. d.—few drops.
m—minute.
hr.—hour.

The following recipe is given by Miss Lawrence as a reliable foundation bread recipe:

1 T sugar.
1 t salt.
1 c water-boiled.

When mixture becomes lukewarm add

1-4 cake of yeast-compressed crumble fine, stir until yeast is dissolved, add
4 c flour.
1 T shortenin.

Knead well, follow general directions for rest of process:

Some Variations

Prune Biscuits.

2 c bread sponge, add
1 c prunes, cooked, stoned and chopped fine,
1-4 c sugar,
2 T shortening,
1-2 lemon peel, grated,

Flour to make dough, follow general directions for making bread and rolls.

Orange Bread.

For one loaf of bread allow
1 orange peeling, water to cover, cook until peeling is tender, drain and add
1-2 molasses.

Water to thin mixture, cook until thick, add to sponge for one loaf. Follow general directions for bread.

Parker House Rolls.

Ingredients:

2 c milk,
2 T butter
2 T sugar,
1 t salt,
1 yeast cake,
5 1-2 c flour.

Method of mixture:

Heat the milk until scalded. Pour it over the butter, sugar and salt, which has been measured and placed in the bread pan. When this mixture becomes tepid add the yeast cake.

Note: If the Fleischman compressed yeast is used, crumble it into the mixture. If Yeast Foam or Magic (dry cakes), first soften in one-fourth cup of tepid water, before adding to the mixture.

Stir in flour enough to make a sponge, about 3 cups. Beat thoroughly. Let rise double in bulk. Cut down, add flour enough to knead, about two and a half cups. Let rise until double in bulk. Toss on slightly floured board; knead and roll to one-half-inch in thickness. Shape with round biscuit cutter, crease through the center of the biscuit with the handle of a case knife, or wooden spoon. Spread one-half of the biscuit with melted butter, fold edges and press firmly together. Place in buttered pan one-half-inch apart. Let rise to double in bulk.

Bake in hot oven from fifteen to twenty minutes.

The following variations of the bread foundation are suggested. The price per loaf is given and will be helpful:

Four cups of white flour with water, cost 7 cents.

Four cups white flour with milk, cost 10 cents.

Four cups graham flour, cost 7½ cents.

3 cups white flour, 1 cup sieved dried peas, cost 8 cents.

3 1-3 cups white flour, 1-3 cup parched peanuts, cost 11 cents.

2 2-3 cups white flour, 1 1-3 cups cottonseed meal, cost 6½ cents.

3 cups of white flour, 1 cup cornmeal mush, cost 5 3-4 cents.

Recipe For Whole Ground Wheat Bread.

1 1-4 c milk.
1 T sugar
1 1-4 A salt.
½ cake of yeast.
3 c whole ground wheat.
1 c white flour.
1 T shortening.

Note: This amount will make one twenty ounce loaf.

Home-made Yeast Cake.

1-4 C potato water—luke warm
1-2 Fleischman yeast cake,
1 T sugar,
1-2 C flour,

Mix—let rise until light. Add
1 C corn meal.

Knead—toss on board.
Roll to 1-2 inch in thickness.
Cut in 1 1-2-inch squares.
(Add more flour if necessary.)
Put in a warm, free from dust, place to dry
Store—when perfectly dry in air-tight jars.

Note: These yeast cakes will keep from 6 to eight weeks.

Small vanity bag mirrors were distributed to those attending the programs today, these being souvenirs given by the Wichita Mill and Elevator, advertising Belle of Wichita.

The audience was seated by members of the Pathfinder Club, the girls federated club of the city.

MRS. SKAGGS' BOND PLACED AT $2000

Wichita Falls Woman Gharged With Killing Woman at Dallas Released Today

By Associated Press.

Dallas, Texas, March 5.—Mrs. Vina Skaggs of Wichita Falls, who was arrested at the sheriff's office yesterday in connection with the killing of Millie Phillips of Dallas and was formally charged with murder, was freed on $2,000 bond today. She will be given a preliminary hearing in a justice court March 9. Self-defense has been the plea in the case of the Phillips killing. It has been claimed Mrs. Phillips was advancing towards Mrs Skaggs in the course of a family altercation when the killing took place.

MANY CONVICTS ARE ATTENDING NIGHT SCHOOL

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., March 5.—Four hundred out of the 503 convicts confined in the Huntsville penitentiary are attending night school, according to a report made by a committee from the legislature appointed to investigate the condition of the state prison.

"The night school in this prison is doing splendid work, giving instructions to nearly 400 convicts," says the report. "They are taught arethmitic, composition, reading, writing, spelling etc."

"Parenthetically, we will say that this instruction is given without compensation, also that the attendance of these schools is not compulsory but voluntary. The school is taught about three hours each night."

The committee says that the convicts also have Sunday school and preaching services, and each week have moving picture shows of sufficient variety an damusement to attract the prisoners.

NATIONAL COLORS DISPLACE OTHERS

Red, White and Blue Displaced All Other Colors in Inaugural Decorations

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 5.—The Red, White and Blue displaced all other colors in the scheme of decorations for President Wilson's inaugural. The green and white and the mixture of gay colors of other years were entirely submergeu in the display of national colors.

From every stand they fluttered, from every public building. The folds of the flag rippled from the crowded stands along the line of march as if in answer to the salute of the same colors borne by the marchers. The flag swung or drooped from balcony, window and housetop. It fluttered in the hands of cheering spectators. It hung suspended in stately dignity at thousands of homes. On the line of march and off the line of march, everywhere the city displayed the flag.

The Court of Honor at the White House where the president reviewed the marching army of celebration was smothered in the tri-color. It was the decoration, the only one, in President Wilson's second inauguari

In choosing the flag as the only decoration, the committee is understood to have had in mind the international situation as well as the president's wish for dignity and simplicity in any color scheme which might have been considered.

As in previous years the Court of Honor extended two blocks on Pennsylvania avenue, from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth, directly in front of the White House and between the treasury and the state, war and navy buildings. The president's stand, seating about 2,500 persons was on the south side of the avenue, while opposite, the length of LaFayette Square, was a reviewing stand for others.

The Court itself was a colonnade outside the curb on each side of the avenue for the length of the two blocks. At intervals of sixty feet the columns were relieved by pylons, decorated with evergreens and surmounted with American flags, the whole composition being tied together with festoons of evergreens. At each end of the court the pylons were elaborated and topped by tripods.

Arches of imposing proportions gave passageway for vehicles and formed a termination for reviewing stands. The center of each stand was marked by a pediment.

President Wilson's stand, marked by the seal of the United States in color, followed the lines of the portico at the front of the White House with its fluted columns and was much more elaborate than any other.

Each great white column of the colonnade was surmounted by an entablature, above which projected a staff with the flag flying. In the center of the columns were small cedar trees and connecting the columns and pylons were double festoons of evergreens and single loops of electric lights.

As in the last inauguration the Court of Honor was designed to preserve the severe lines of the portico of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. Within the president's stand was built the glass enclosure for the president, officials and guests. At points along Pennsylvania avenue the decorative features were heightened by "courts of state" consisting of somewhat smaller columns and pylons connected with festoons of evergreens. Tonight these courts will be illuminated by festoons of electric signs.

LEVINE PLEADS GUILTY AND ASKS LIGHT SENTENCE

Mike Levine, under indictment for receiving and concealing stolen property in connection with the robbery of the W. W. Viles store at Burkburnett, entered a plea of guilty to the charge in the Seventy-eighth district court this afternoon. J. Wool, indicted and tried in connection with the same case, was given three years in the penitentiary. Levine and Wool both have two other cases against them, one of burglary and one of receiving and concealing stolen property, the latter in connection with the robbery of the Galbraith store at Kirdland. Levine's attorney did not indicate whether or nor he would plead guilty in the other cases or not. It it understood that Wool will contest the remaiqing cases against him.

Two years was the punishment assessed by the jury. Later in the afternoon Levine plead guilty to one of the other cases, and received a similar sentence, and is expected to do likewise with the third case when it is reached.

ADDED DUTIES FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY HERE.

In a bill passed by the elgislature Saturday prosecution of criminal cases in the Seventy-eighth district court is made part of the duties of the county attorney, and he will look after this business during the absence of the district attorney with the Thirtieth district court. Bruce Greenwood, county attorney, and his assistant, John Davenport, this morning took up the criminal cases left over from the December term of the Thirtieth district court and transferred to the Seventy-eighth. The change was necessary on account of the large amount of criminal business arising in this county, all of which the district attorney was not able to look after.

SENATE TAKES UP RURAL SCHOOL BILL

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, March 5.—The Senate today passed lnally the bill regulating the practice of dentistry and requiring dentists to advertise their own names in advertisements in connection with their business.

Consideration of the $2,000,000 rural school bill was taken up as pending business, and, after some debate, the senate recessed until this afternoon at two o'clocn when the bill was taken up again.

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR AMENDMENT

WICHITA FALLS PLEDGES $1,000 FOR CAMPAIGN TO CARRY AMENDMENT

DELEGATIONRETURNS

J. A. Kemp Named Member of Executive Committee at San Antonio Meeting

Campaign headquarters for the Panhandle and Northwest Texas will probably be opened in Wichita Falls for the adoption of the Tillotson conservation and reclamation amendment, says J. A. Kemp who has just returned from San Antonio where he attended a meeting of the Texas Conservation and Reclamation Association at which campaign plans were formed. With Mr. Kemp at the San Antonio meeting, from Wichita Falls were C. H. Clark, N. Henderson and D. F. Johnson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. At that meeting a $1,000 pledge toward the campaign fund was made for Wichita Falls by those in attendance from this city. A committee to solicit subscriptions toward this contribution will probably be gotten out within the next few days. The state headquarters will be established at San Antonio with auxilliary headquarters at Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and Wichita Falls.

Mr. Kemp was appointed one of the campaign executive committee at the San Antonio meeting. C. S. Fowler of San Antonio, chairman of the committee, will be the manager of the campaign. While the meeting at San Antonio was not a very large one in point of attendance, it was a very enthusiastic one and a representative one, the representation being statewide. An address by Mape Carreton, assistant attorney general, who outlined the scope and effect of the proposed amendment was a feature of the meeting.

The chances for the success of the amendment are regarded as excellent by those interested in the matter. The election is set for August 14. In drawing the amendment to cover both conservation and reclamation districts it is made a truly statewide measure, allowing at the samoy time the tying up of the flood waters of the rivers in the dryer part of Texas where they can be used for irrigation, and at the same time preventing the disastrous overflows which are an annual occurrence on the lower reaches of these rivers. Its importance to Wichita Falls can not be overestimated, according to Mr. Kemp. "As has been pointed out before," he said, "it will make possible the realization of Wichita Falls lifelong dream, the irrigating of adjacent land as a result of the damming of the Wichita river. It will mean among other things the creation of an artificial lake beside which Lake Wichita will fade into in significance."

It is on account of this particular importance, as far as Wichita Falls is concerned, that Wichitans are planning to take such an active part in the fight for its adoption. The work to be done from Wichita Falls will be in addition to aid from this place to the general campaign fund, and will be of an auxilliary character to the general campaign. Literature stressing the peculiar importance the measure will have in Northwest Texas will be sent out from the local office.

Text of Resolution.

The text of the resolution as passed by the legislature is as follows:

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto at the end thereof another section to be known as Section 59, and which shall read as follows:

Section 59 (a). The conservation and development of all of the natural resources of this state ,including the control, storing, preservation and distribuling of its storm and flood waters, the waters of its rivers and streams, for irrigation, power and all other useful purposes, the reclamation and irrigation of its arid semi-arid and other lands needing irrigation, the reclamati onand drainage of its overflowed lands, and other lands needing drainage, the conservation and development of its forests, water and hydro-electric power, the navigation of its inland and coastal waters, and the preservation and conservation of all such natural resources of the state are each and all hereby declared public rights and duties; and the legislature shall pass all such laws as may be appropriate thereto.

(b). There may be created within the state of Texas, or the state may be divided into such number of conservation and reclamation districts as may be determined to be essential to the accomplishment of the purposes of this amendment to the constitution, which districts shall be governmental agencies and bodies politic and corporate with such powers or government and with authority to exercise such rights, privileges and functions concerning the subject matter of this amendment as may be conferred by law.

(c). The legislature shall authorize all such indebtedness as may be necessary to provide all improvements and the maintenance thereof requisite to the achievement of the purposes of this amendment and all such indebtedness may be evidenced by bonds of such conservation and reclamation districts, to be issued under such regulations as may be prescribed by law and shall also authorize the levy and collection within such districts of all such taxes, equitably distributed, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of such bonds; and also for the maintenance of such districts and improvements, and such indebtedness shall be a lien upon the property assessed for the payment thereof.

Section 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the legislature at an election to be held for such purpose on the third Tuesday in August, A. D., 1917, the same being the 21st day of August, 1917. At said election the vote shall be by official ballot which shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for conservation districts, the creation of such districts and their government and regulation," and also the words, "Against the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for conservation districts, the creation of such districts and their government and regulation." All the voters favoring this proposed constitutional amendment shall erase the words "Against the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for conservation districts, the creation of such districts and their government and regulation," and those opposing it shall erase the words "For the Amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas providing for conservation districts, the creation of such districts and their government and regulation," which said measures shall be made by making a mark with pencil or pen through said words. All ballots cast as above provided shall be counted as cast for or against that proposed amendment, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the amendment it shall be declared adopted; if a majority of the votes cast shall be against the amendment said amendment shall be lost. All the provisions of the general election laws as amended and in force at the time said election is held shall govern in all respects as to the qualifications of electors, the method o fholding such election and in all other respects as far as such election laws can be made applicable.

Section 3. The governor of this state is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election an dto have the same published as required by the constitution and laws of this state.

Section 4. The sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

THIS COUNTY 12TH IN NUMBER AUTOS

2788 Registered Here Up to January 1, Dallas County Leads State With 12,715

Only eleven Texas counties had on January 1 more automobiles registered than Wichita county. Last April, when figures were also compiled there were twelve counties that outranked Wichita in auto registrations, but between that time and January 1 Wichita county displaced Grayson county in the list. All of the counties ahead of Wichita are far more populous, having three to five times the number of inhabitants. The rank of the first fifteen counties as shown in figures compiled by the Dallas News was as follows:

County—	April, 1916	Jan. 1917
Dallas	12,715	16,550
Harris	9,240	12,973
Baxar	8,975	11,564
Tarrant	7,003	10,035
El Paso	5,694	8,161
McLennan	3,480	4,913
Jefferson	2,862	3,772
Travis	2,838	3,643
Galveston	2,836	3,365
Ellis	2,182	3,246
Williamson	2,048	2,846
Wichita	1,834	2,788
Grayson	1,919	2,700
Bell	1,525	2,325
Hill	1,525	2,283

Wichita county's gain during the nine month period was 52 per cent, a larger percentage than was recorded by any of the other counties listed above. The gain for the state as a whole during the period in question was 42½ per cent.

This county has registered nearly 300 cars in the nine weeks of the current year and is setting a stiff pace for her contestants, as though not satisfied with already having more cars in proportion to population than any other county in Texas.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION PLANS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Plans for the membership campaign by which the North Texas Poultry Association plans to bring its membership up to a point which will allow the making of the local show this fall the largest of its kind in Texas will be formulated at its regular monthly meeting to be held Friday night at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

At the last meeting, in laying out plans for the fall show, it was found that breeders from the entire Southwest could be attracted to Wichita Falls if they were assured of a competition of the right proportions. Dissatisfaction with the show at the Dallas Fair and other fairs on account of tying up the birds in the show rooms for two weeks time was pointed out as the opportunity for the Wichita Falls show to establish itself in the premier position. An increased membership and a consequently strengthened association is regarded as necessary to this end. The dates of the campaign will probably be fixed in April.

CLAIMED ORE WILL TEST $90 PER TON

Active Preparations Under Way for Development of Deposit on Schnackenberg Farm

Ore that will test $90 worth of copper to the ton is to be found northwest of Burkburnett, where, as recently announced, a shaft is to be sunk shortly by S. C. Montgomery, Jr. and F. E. Rosenberger of Grandfield. Dr. Rosenberger is quoted in the Grandfield Enterprise as saying that a rich bed of ore is to be found on the Schnakenberg farm, where the shaft will be put down.

The tract is on Red River about five miles west of the Burkburnett bridge and just across from where parties have for some time been mining small quantities of a similar copper formation. The Grandfield parties are making active preparations to put down their shaft, and already have material on the ground.

With exceptionally high prices now prevailing for copper ore, attention of mining men has been directed recently to copper finding in this section, particularly in Archer county where Wyoming parties are planning extensive operations. Oklahoma smelting interests also have had representatives here making investigations near Burkburnett prove profitable, this section may figure to an important extent in the copper industry.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Q. Crawford of Vernon arrived today and will make their home here. Mr. Crawford has accepted a position with the Shamburger Lumber Company.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Allen of 1901 Tilden Avenue left today for a few days visit with relatives in Clarendon.

DECISION UP TO GRAND LODGE O.R.C.

Case of Conductors Who Brought Suit to Prevent Strike is an Appeal

By Associated Press.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—The Grand Lodge of the Order of Railway Conductors will be called upon to deliver the final decision on the status of fifteen Louisville & Nashville conductors recently exonerated at a trial before Division No. 89, O. R. C. for bringing suit against the order to prevent their participation in the threatened nation-wide strike of last September.

M. L. Carey, vice president of the national body of the Order of Railway Conductors, who appeared as "prosecutor" at the trial held here, appealed to the Grand Lodge. It has not been decided whether the hearing will be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the national headquarters of the organization or in Louisville.

The fifteen conductors brought suit last September to prevent enforcement of the nation-wide railway strike order. They alleged that the majority of the conductors on the Louisville & Nashville railroad who would be involved, had not voted for a strike and that under the rules of the order the national officers had no right to call them out.

Before the case was adjudicated the Adamson law was passed and the strike order withdrawn. Later charges were preferred against the conductors who had brought suit alleging that they had violated the rules of the order by seeking action through the courts before exhausting all possible means of obtaining the remedy they sought through the channels provided by the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

Recently these charges were heard by the local organization of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the men involved exonerated of having violated the rules.

The fifteen conductors are: L. Van Arsdale, W. W. Gregg, P. C. Renaker, Thomas Lanahan, R. L. Utterback, J. G. Harrison, P. J. Fitzgerald, H. P. Duncan, R. D. Thompson, P. C. Summers, M. L. Campbell, Robert Creedon, J. H. Johnson, L. B. Parsons and C. A. Ashby, all employed by the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

CONCERNING REPORTS MADE BY GEOLOGISTS

(Oil and Gas Journal)

All accumulations of oil and gas have been conditioned by geologic structure of some kind, usually folds, such as anti clines, domes, etc., which are commonly known to the oil man as "structures." Those interested in production have grasped the fact that dsually acreage must be "located on structure" to be favorably considered. Dishonesty, ignorance and mistakes have added to the non productive list many structures which really never existed.

Some men interested in the sale of leases have found it to their financial advantage to obtain a favorable report on their acreage over the name of some supposed to be geologist. Some aspirants to sudden wealth not fully appreciating the fact that while a lawyer or a doctor must stand an examination before he can practice his profession, any one can claim to be a geologist. These men have been led to drill very unfavorable acreage on the assumption that they were located on structure. Some companies and consulting firms have taken on a large corps of assistants to care for the rush of work during the time of high oil prices. Not uncommonly such new men have turned out more work than could be carefully checked by those in charge, so that errors have passed unnoted and structures have been given the blame.

An oil geologist is one who has after proper training, specialized and become very expert in this type of work. The granting of a diploma to a college boy does not make him an oil geologist, even though he may have specialized in geology, but he may do good work under the proper supervision.

A so-called practical man will never become a real oil geologist so long as he neglects to study the underlying principles of sedimentation, stratigraphy and structure. It is not the name of the firm signed at the end of the report that determines its value, but the ability and integrity of the person who made it.

It often happens that because of insufficient field evidence the contour lines, by means of which the shape of a structure is shown, are drawn as discontinuous lines, indicating that their positions are uncertain and yet, if a dry hole is obtained it is reported that another structure has failed. Likewise some geologists draw all of their contour lines continuous and thus fail to indicate uncertainties. This is a very bad error.

If care is taken to know who made your report and just what each line on the blue print means, there will be fewer structures which fail to make good.

C. H. COX,
Professor of Geology, Missouri School of Mines

WILL INSPECT SOUTHLAND SITE TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Inspection of the proposed site for the county fair in the Southland addition will be made by the site committee Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, it was announced today. The meeting, originally scheduled for today, was postponed on account of the slight illness of W. S. Curlee, chairman of the committee. Options for 60 acres of ground in the addition have been obtained by the committee and it is thought that little difficulty will be experienced in getting such additional ground there as is deemed necessary. The proposed site is just beyond the tracks of the Wichita Valley and about four blocks west of the Southland car line.

J. S. BALEW DIES AT GENERAL HOSPITAL

J. S. Balew of 1316 Seventeenth street, about 57 years of age, died Sunday afternoon at five o'clock at the Wichita General hospital. Death is thought to have been caused by pneumonia. He is survived by a son, Charlie Balew, of Dallas, who was at his bedside when death came. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the First Christian church with Rev. P. G. Cross officiating. Burial will be in Riverside cemetery.

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H. C. Poe, formerly president of the Temple State aBnk, it is reported, is to be the head of a new bank of large capital at Temple. Poe is the man whom Governor Ferguson accused of being the tool of his political enemies in connection with the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Johnson of this district.

Another hope for small relief from the high cost of living has been blasted by the reecnt freeze in Southwest Texas. It is estimated that from 60 to 75 per cent of the cabbage crop in the Lower Rio Grande Valley has been killed by the freeze. This is another condition that ought to teach us we must depend upon our own resources in our immediate territory. Market garneners will receive higher prices for their produce than ever before. There will be an eager demand for all that can be raised here.

Public cotton warehouses have proven beneficial to the farmers. President Pope of the Texas Farmers Union says that public elevators and cold storage plants are the next facilities needed both by the farmer and the consumer. With these he says, the farmer can control the food markets and make a living. Without them, he declares, the farmer fails to make a necessary compensation for his labors. Public warehouses and cold storage plants and elevators may not be the solution of the food problem, but the advantage that some of the owners of these plants are taking of the necessities of the people is causing them to discover the weaknesses of the present system of storage and distribution. Under ordinary conditions these institutions under private control serve the people well and acceptable and the people are glad to pay well for the service performed. But these institutions are now being employed by their owners in some instances to extort extraordinary and unwarranted profits from the people. They should remember the story about the goose and the golden egg.

A few days ago the Governor of Texas stood before the legislature of the state and told the legislators that they ought to be proud of their governor because he had been one of the parties in a transaction in which a sum of money, larger in proportion to its capital and surplus than any bank ought to loan one man, had been borrowed. Many Texans, proud of the good name of their state, felt humiliated and were amazed by the Governor's statement. Yesterday that same governor stood before the Senate and resorted to the language of the the scum of the dive in an attack upon one of its members. There are a good many Texans who, some way, can't hear of such incidents—without a sense of humiliation.

There are a number of factors that are contributing to the rising cost of food products. One of these is the short crops of corn, oats, wheat and other crops that were harvested last year. The aggregate shortage of the three principle grain crops is estimated at nearly a billion bushels, or nearly 12 bushels for each man, woman and child in the nited States. A second factor has been the great export demand for foodstuffs. Europe has been in the market to buy anything in foodstuffs that the United States has had to offer. Foreign purchasers have made big inroads into the domestic supply and have greatly depleted the supply of canned goods in particular. Another factor has been the increased domestic consumption resulting from the unusual prosperity that has prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The American workingman has had full time employment at high wages and under this condition has consumed more than in ordinary times. Short crops, great export demand, and unusual domestic consumption are three natural causes for the rising cost of food stuffs. Speculation is believed to be another important factor. Speculators have taken advantage of the situation to circulate exagerated reports of the shortage in foodstuffs and many fortunes have been wrung from the shrinking purses of the people. Stocks of foods have been held in storage while prices advanced to make the owners rich, and the upward tendency has been a further inducement to keep the doors of the warehouses locked while food riots have recorded the seriousness of the situation. A great increase in the production of food stuffs is the industrial remedy for the situation. This will depend in considerable measure on weather conditions. With favorable conditions the crops will be large, but a season as unfavorable as that of last year may come. In that event government control of the distribution of the foodstuffs of the country is a probability. In no other way can the people of the United States escape hunger and want. Prediction of such an eventuality would have been ridiculed a year ago. It is now being seriously proposed. In the midst of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known, it may become necessary for the government to intervene to prevent people who are making larger earnings than they have ever made, from going hungry. This has been necessary in practically all the European countires.

GERMANY'S INTRIGUE

The story of an alliance of Germany, Japan and Mexico against the United States would be a regular farce comedy did it not embrace within its very suggestion, the possibility of a tragedy. Intrigue in German diplomacy never ceases, and the fact that this question, now just sprung, was considered for more than a year by Ambassador von Bernstorff, while being received at the white house as the accredited representative of Germany, a friendly nation, is not at all surprising when viewed in the light of more recent occurences.

As to Japan, that is a more difficult problem and one far more difficult of solution. From a portion of the contents of the German note it might be taken that with Japan it would be simply a war of conquest with the Philippines as the particular plum of its desires, and the Hawaiian islands as an additional possibility.

But when it comes to a case of land grabbing on the American continent, then it must be taken as a joke. Mexico to have, as its share of the spoils of war, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona!

Mexico is not in a position to do anything at any country's suggestion. One faling thought in this connection is that great nations, like Germany and Japan, could place themselves in the lowly position of intriguing with such a nondescript.

A deeper insight into the true intent of Germany might be found in another portion of one of these secret letters and that is wherein it was stated it would offer its services to Mexico and then ask Mexico to beg Japan also to come to its aid. Thus Germany might seek to accomplish indirectly what it cannot do directly, that is bring itself back into the good graces of Japan at a time when its aid would be so greatly appreciated.

From the nature of the "leak," the ease with which these very, very secret communications were discovered, puts it squarely up to the world as a great big German bluff, an effort to hold a threat over the United States and, taking it for a child, expects to scare it by threatening to turn Japan and Mexico against it.

Uncle Sam has met bigger bughears than that and never scared worth a cent.

The most danger that may come from the publication of such stories at this time is that they might tend to increase the tension in a very trying situation.—Austin American.

A PRO-GERMAN SPEAKER?

To be elected Speaker of the new House of Representatives, James R. Mann must have the vote of every Republican, regular and independent, standpatter and Progressive, for Republicans and Democrats are about equally divided in membership, with a few irregulars holding the balance of power.

We can imagine the Republican Party under the lash of its disciplinaria is lining up solidly for a caucus tariff bill, but it is conceivable that in a crisis such as this it will be able with out a dissenting voice to place in a position second only to the Presidency an avowed pro-German?

Under Mr. Mann's leadership last March 102 Republicans, in support of the McLemore resolution, voted in favor of the abandonment of American rights at sea, but 93 Republicans refused to make that surrender. Since then Mr. Mann has rarely spoken without revealing the sympathies and purposes which appeared when he and his associates stood against the President and on the side of the Kaiser.

Of all the successes of the German propaganda in this country, splitting the Republican Party in Congress squarely in two was the greatest. Not many Americans believed that such a thing was possible. The shame of it persists, and, outlasting the lives of those responsible for it, will be indelibly preserved in the records of debased partyism.

What was incredible a year ago is now to be attempted on a larger scale. Berlin already has the capitulations of one-half of the Republican members of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Is it to shackle the entire representation of that party in the Sixty-fifth Congress in order to give James R. Mann honors long ago forfeited?—New York World.

Floyd P. Gibbons, staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was a real "Johnny-on-the-Spot" Gibbons was aboard the Laconia when she was torpedoed by the British submarine. He was one of those rescued, and inside of half an hour after he reached shore had one of the best stories that has been written since the war started on the cable or his paper. His interview with the survivors is a fine piece of reporting. It ought to be read by every American. His story has been copyrighted by the Tribune and many papers which would have been glad to publish it are therefore unable to do so.

ON THE WORD "LADY"

In Ohio the world "lady" is used in relation to female convicts, who are hereafter to be sent from localities of conviction to the penitentiary in charge of (the word again) lady guards. Which reminds us that the good word woman is still in use by many old-fashioned people as carrying with it the highest meed of respect.—Henrietta Review.

THE PLOT

No greater service can ever be rendered the United States, if the astounding, authenticated account of Germany's plot to combine in an attack on America, brings conviction to every individual in this nation this morning that henceforth he must think nationally. For the prime need of the hour is a vigilant national consciousness. It will be a fatal thing if it is felt only by high officials, for they must have the support of a profound popular realization that the new place of power of America in the world entails tremendous responsibilities and comprehends the greatest measure of peril. The majority of the people of this country prefer for their country a peaceful isolation. They ask nothing of the world, except the privilege of working out their own internal problems in the development of the world's greatest and oldest democracy. They have limited the horizon of their political activities to the economic problems of their states and their nation. Their concern has stopped at the boundary lines of their own country. They can no longer safely so circumscribe their vision. The powerful estate reached by the United States is in itself as great a liability as it is an asset. Envy, cupidity, hate can be exercised by a nation as well as by a man. Conspiracy to attack a nation by a combination is as feasible as collusion against a strong candidate in a ward primary. It is mandatory that the individual in America understand this: that he place above his private interests, his concern for his country's position among the nations of the world; that he realize that injury to American interests anywhere is an injury to himself. Therefore the call of this hour is upon the individual and it is to all his strength of character and vigor of mind, to help the president of the United States, who stands in a maelstrom of mad plots that stretch around the world, prove to mankind that as a people we are one and indivisible, of a single thought and determination—to recognize that we have become a world power, and that we are ready to keep the respect of those who would be friends and to compel it from those who are our enemies. —Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

The Food Situation Of The Country

Washington, D. C.—The secretary of agriculture, D. F. Houston, today issued the following statement:

"There is nothing in the food situation of the country which justifies hysterical thinking or action. This is not a time for hysteria. Nor is this a time for the thought of the American people to be directed or dominated by those who have the interests of another country primarily at heart or any selfish interest to further.

"The prices of foodstuffs are high. A full and satisfactory explanation of prevailing prices is not possible on the basis of existing knowledge. It is only recently that agencies have been created in the country to study food distribution, and we have not all the necessary facts to enable us to arrive at the truth. Where the food supply is located, who owns it, what may be the difficulties of securing it, whether the local market conditions are due to car shortage, whether there is artificial manipulation or control, no one can state with certainty. It is essential that we have the facts not only because of the light they might throw on present conditions but also because they are prerequisite for the working out of a permanent, just and economical system of marketing. Therefore the investigation directed by the president ought to be made promptly and Congress ought to give the Federal Trade Commission and department of agriculture the necessary funds. Certainly such an investigation can not furnish immediate relief, but it would be absurd to oppose it for this reason. It does not stand in the way of any other measures that may be wise. It does not prevent any constructive action on the part of any municipal or local agencies. We must have the facts and the sooner the investigation is undertaken the better. It is highly probable that as a result of it large permanent improvements may be made.

Importance of Food Conservation.

"For partial immediate relief, every individual and community should consider earnestly the matter of food conservation and the limitation of waste. As a nation we seem to have a disdain of economizing. In many homes there is a strong feeling that it is 'only decent' to provide more food than will be eaten and that it is demeaning to reckon closely. The experts of the department of agriculture report to me that the dietary studies made by them point to an annual food waste of about $700,000,000. Of course, the waste in families of very limited means is slight, but in the families of moderate and ample means the waste is considerable. Even if the estimate were reduced by half the waste would still be enormous.

"The food waste in the household, the experts assert, results in large measure from bad preparation and bad cooking, from improper care and handling, and in well to do families from serving an undue number of courses and an over abundant supply and failing to save and utilize the food not consumed. As an instance of improper handling, it is discovered that in the preparation of potatoes 20 per cent of the edible portion in many cases is discarded.

The Position of the Farmer.

"I am informed that the belligerents in Europe in dealing with their food situation have, up to this time, accomplished their purposes more largely through conservation of foods, regulation of the diet, limitation of courses and quantities and prevention of waste, rather than through direct control of production or regulation of distribution under any sort of dictatorship. Only recently has England indicated her intention to deal directly with production, and in doing so has recognized it as essential that they guarantee to farmers a reasonable minimum price over a period of years. Obviously, if farmers are to be induced to increase acreage, a guarantee of a reasonable price by the nation or the community seems necessary. Farmers are governed by the same thinking and motives as other people. They are patriotic; but it is unlikely that they will undertake greatly to increase their output unless they are reasonably sure that it will be profitable for them to do so. One could no more expect a farmer greatly to increase his product without a knowledge of the outcome, than he could expect a manufacturer to double the production of shoes unless he knew that he could dispose of them profitably. Those who are urging that farmers be induced greatly to increase their acreage beyond that which their own judgment dictates, know very little about the psychology of farmers, or of other people for that matter, or about the fundamental necessities of the situation. As a matter of fact farmers are going to do their own thinking in this matter and will not follow anybody's dictation. They are quite alert to the interplay of supply and demand, and respond quite as quickly as other people to the stimulus of high prices. Before touching upon this particular point further, a word should be said about the estimated food supply of the country for the current year.

Estimated Food Supply for Current Year

"The weather conditions during the growing season of 1916 were unfavorable in many parts of the world. They were distinctly unfavorable in this country. Although there was a large wheat acreage, the weather conditions were such as to favor the appearance of the black rust disease affecting wheat. The consequence was that although the acreage was large the yield was relatively small. The conditions were not especially favorable for corn and for some other important crops. Still the food output on the whole for the current year was not so small as to excite alarm. The corn crop was 2,600,000,000 bushels, nearly the five year average. The oat crop was above the five year average, the barley very nearly the five year average, rye ten million bushels more than the five year average, and rice 40,000,000 bushels, as against 29,000,000 bushels the year before and 24,500,000 bushels, the five year average. The production of kafir corn, a relatively new crop, was 50,000,000 bushels. The production of peaches, 37,000,000 bushels, of pears 10,400,000 bushels and of apples 67,500,000 barrels, represents approximately the five year average, while the estimated production of oranges was 23,800,000 boxes or 2,600,000 more than that of the preceding year. The crop of sugar beets was one of the largest ever produced. Meat products, likewise, were produced in larger quantities, the estimated amount for the year being 22,378,000,000 pounds as against a five year average of 19,712,000,000 pounds or 2,000,000,000 pounds greater than the output for the year 1915. Dairy products on the whole showed a gain as follows:

Gallons milk produced 1916, 7,959,876,000; 1915, 7,698,844,000; 1914, 7,506,794,000; average 1910-14, 7,569,926,000.

Milk sold gallons 1916, 2,061,551,000; 1915, 1,993,482,000; 1914, 1,944,260,000; average 1910-14, 1,906,511,000.

Pounds butter 1916, 1,059,771,000; 1915, 1,024,780,000; 1914, 999,476,000; average 1910-14, 1,007,882,000.

Cheese 1916, 12,246,000; 1915, 11,841,000; 1914, 11,549,000; average 1910-14, 11,646,000.

Butter fat sold pounds 1916, 326,246,000; 1915, 315,371,000; 1914, 307,778,000; average 1910-14, 310,367,000.

Cream sold, gallons 1916, 57,888,000; 1915, 55,977,000; 1914, 54,595,000; average 1910-14, 55,654,000.

Poultry products also increased as indicated:

Eggs, dozens 1916, 1,847,312,000; 1915, 1,810,312,000; 1914, 1,774,312,000; average 1910-14, 1,701,789,000.

Fowls raised, number 1916, 566,722,000; 1915, 555,494,000; 1914, 544,267,000; average 1910-14, 522,021,000.

Wheat.

"The two food products which reveal a marked decrease were wheat and Irish potatoes. It is evident that the public has failed to look at all the facts involved, especially in the case of wheat. The wheat crop for the current year was reported to be 640,000,000 bushels as against a five year average of 728,000,000 bushels, and the record crop of 1915 of 1,026,000,000 bushels. Apparently, the public has compared the crop of 1916 solely with the record crop of 1915, and failed to take into account the unusually large carry over from that year into the present year of 464,000,000 bushels or more. Furthermore, its attention has been fixed on the large exports of the two years immediately following the outbreak of the war. The exports of wheat in normal times are approximately 165,000,000 bushels. The year preceding the war it was 145,000,000 bushels. In 1914-15 it was 332,000,000 bushels, dropping in 1915-16 to 243,000,000 bushels. Looking only at the crop of 640,000,000 bushels and having in mind the possibilities of export as suggested by the figure of 332,000,000 for 1914-15, the public naturally apprehended that there would be a lack of bread. Dealers and others became unduly excited. The total available supply, including both the crop and the carry over aggregating 804,000,000 bushels—part of which, it should be said, was not available for milling purposes—should have been considered as well as the relatively small exports for the first six months of the current year. Up to the first of January, the exports were only 97,000,000 bushels, and they have tended to decrease partly on account of the disturbed shipping conditions since the first of January. Our normal domestic needs of wheat for human food, for seeding purposes, and for a reserve to carry over into the next year require 640,000,000 bushels. As I stated, the total year's supply is 804,000,000 bushels. This would give us an available exportable surplus of 164,000,000 bushels at the rate of export since the first of July, with the tendency to decline recently, we should have enough wheat in the country very nearly to supply normal needs.

Crop Products.

"I am not a prophet and can not furnish any guarantee for the future. There are certain things, however, I do know. The farmers, governed as they are by ordinary motives, in response to the present level of prices, have in certain directions shown a definite purpose to increase their acreage. Winter wheat was sown in the fall. The reports reveal that the total acreage was 40,090,000. This is nearly 900,000 more than the amount planted the preceding fall. Much of the latter however, was winter killed, so that the planting this fall was 5,260,000 acres more than harvested last summer. Spring wheat has not been planted. In 1915 the acreage was 19,445,000 acres. The average acreage for five years is 18,800,000. It would be singular if this did not increase. But taking the average for five years and adding it to the winter wheat acreage, we have approximately 59,000,000 acres, or practically the same as the record acreage of 1915. What the yield per acre may be will depend largely on the weather conditions. The average of the six lowest yields per acre since 1894 was 12.5 bushels. This would give us 737,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average yield for five years down to the record crop year of 1915 was 14.9 bushels. This would give us 879,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average for five years including the record crop year was 15.5 bushels. This would give us 914,000,000 bushels. A yield equal to that of 1914 of 16.6 bushels would give us 979,000,000 bushels, while a yield equal to that of the record crop year would give us 1,000,000,000.

The Times is very glad indeed to give what support it can to the Home Economics lectures and demonstrations here this week by experts of the University of Texas. It is sure they will be heard with the greatest interest. The problems of better and more economical living are of vital concern and when the cost of living is soaring as it is now, they are pressing for solution. Domestic economy no longer appeals only to our selfish and material interest; in these troublous times it appeals to patriotism. The success of nations and even of national existence today depends as much upon economic strength as upon the forces in the field. The economy of foodstuffs is a vital factor. Here in America we are poorly prepared in many ways for an economic struggle. Experts of the Department of Agriculture, tell us that the annual food waste in the United States amounts to $700,000,000. These experts assert that the greater part of this waste occurs in the household from bad preparation of foods and poor cooking and from improper care and handling. Surely it is a patriotic duty to learn how to eliminate as much of this vast waste as possible. The Times hopes and believes the people of Wichita Falls and of this whole section of the state will be greatly benefitted by the Home Economics course now being given here.

"The Fatherland" has changed its name twice within the past few weeks but after looking over the most recent issue we will not dispute the edlior's declaration that the change in name has meant no change at heart. Vierecks "American" weekly, the Fatherland in its newest name, still stands for Germany first.

CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, one of the most ably edited papers of the country, writes his paper that the sentiment of Washington toward Mr. Wilson and his cabinet associates has changed and that Washingtonians are weary and ashamed of the idle gossip of one sort and another so long in circulating about the administration. Speaking of the present crisis, the correspondent writes:

"It would be a strange trick of fate if this man should be a war president. It is apparent that he has set his soul to prevent, if in honor it can be prevented, the participation by the United States in openly declared war and the further impoverishment of the whole Caucasian race by the waste on European battlefields of our blood and energy. But beyond the patriotic response to the call to "support the president," it is evident that by the vigor and decision of his recent acts he has won, regardless of party, a confidence in his leadership beyond anything he has had before. It is highly significant, too, that among those in Congress whose talk has at times been very warlike, there is a disposition to feel that the commission of an overt act by Germany may be met, adequately to our honor, with a defensive warfare such as is evidently the president's program on the historical model of 1798. But whether the contest, if it comes can be held within that phase till the war ends, no one can predict.

"It is significant, too that Washington, which saw the last o fthe famous "leak," when it was laughed off the boards in the published burlesque of the Gridiron club dinner, should apparently have begun to get a bit weary and a bit ashamed of the idle gossip of one sort and another so long in circulation about this administration, as in some degree about every other administration before it. The fact is that the sentiment of Washington toward Mr. Wilson and his cabinet associates has changed notably. Opposition is of course expressed, but whether in words or in manner, it is accompanied by an increased measure of respect, a sort of late and reluctant admission that these men, although they do not belong to what is or what ought to be "the ruling class," can after all run the government without landing it and themselves in the scrap heap, at least without doing so immediately. The Wilson administration, in short, although it can never cease to be a source of regret to the "beau monde" of Washington, with the remembered social eclat of republican administrations of the past, is no longer a mere impertinence or wholly a thing of impotence. Of course from that point of view it does things generally wrong, but after all it does them and sometimes even does them right, as when Bernstorff was sent about his business.

FAMOUS SOLDIERS

When a large part of the world is at war and the threatening clouds of strife are spreading over the remainder of the earth, there is much discussion of the military leaders of the day. We know of Napoleon, Washington, Grant, Wellington, Jackson and—greatest of them all, Robert E. Lee—but how many can tell anything of the fighters of today?

What will history say of the men who today are fighting the battles of Europe? What will it say of the leaders of these men?

Military heroes are recruited from all the ranks of life.

Marshall Joffre is the son of a cooper and was initiated into that trade before he went to Paris to study the science of warfare.

General Nivelle, who succeeded Joffre as field commander of the French armies, has been a soldier since boyhood, and is half English, his mother having been an Englishwoman. He gained his first fame as an artillery expert.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovich received his baptism of fire as a young cavalryman on the battlefields of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877.

General Lyautey, the French war minister, fought in the Franco-Prussian war as a lad of seventeen, and won wide fame by bringing Madagascar and Morocco under French rule.

General Cadorna, the Italian commander, is the son of the conquerer of Rome, and from his boyhood was educated for a soldier's career.

Gen. J. C. Smuts, who has been fighting the Teutons in German East Africa, was a lawyer in Cape Town and Johannesburg before he gained his first military experience as a Boer commander in the South African war.

General von Kluck started at the very bottom of the military ladder as a private, was a sub-lieutenant in Prussia's war with Austria and a lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war.

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States chief of staff, was a clergyman's son and gained his first experience of war in fighting the bloodthirsty Sioux in 1876.

Gen. Louis Botha, prime minister an commander-in-chief of the union of South Africa, is the son of a Dutch father and a French Huguenot mother and was a lawyer and politician before he took up arms in behalf of the Boers.

Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, leader of the expedition into Mexico and Funston's successor graduated from a normal school in his native Missouri and planned to win fame as an educator, but changed his mind and went to West Point to learn the fighting game.

Von Hindenberg received his baptism of blood in the war with Austria in 1866, and had won three iron crosses before the present war, when he was recalled from his farm to take command of the army.

Sir Douglas Haig was educated at Oxford and joined the Seventh Hussars in 1885, first winning military fame in the Soudan campaign of 1898.

General Brusiloff, the Russian military hero, was born in the Caucasus and comes of a long line of warriors trained in the conflicts of the Caucasus where as a youth he had the reputation of being the best horseman in a section celebrated for its daring riders.

General von Mackensen is the son of a rural Teuton squire and was educated at the University of Halle, with the idea of becoming a college professor.

Gen. Sir William Robertson, who has risen to the heights of chief of the British imperial general staff, is said to have been a porter before he entered the army as a private, and won his commission as a lieutenant on sheer merit in 1888.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, former cammander of Uncle Sams army took his M. D. degree at Harvard medical college in 1884 and two years later entered the army as assistant surgeon winning his spurs with the "Rough Riders" in Cuba.—Beaumont Enterprise.

THE STORM IN AUSTIN

The stormy scene enacted in the house Saturday might have been averted if the proper action had been taken earlier upon the charges which have been preferred against Governor Ferguson. The Post thought then as it thinks now, there is but one way to dispose of matters o.n this character in justice to all concerned, and that a complete and exhaustive investigation

It was very evident that the tabling of the O'Hanion resolutions was a very poor way to serve the governor, since that action denied nothing and refuted nothing.

Admittedly, it is embarassing to the governor to have these accusations reiterated, not only in Austin, but throughout the State, and his irritation is not to be wondered at. But the governor himself and his overzealous friends are largely to blame for the course matters have taken. If he had demanded and insisted upon the investigation, the vindication of which he is so confident might have been forthcoming long ago.

What has happened is anything but pleasant to contemplate. The governor's fiery speech in the house was a sacrifice of dignity that ill became him and more than that, in the tenseness of his passion he was betrayed into making an atack upon the university of Texas that ought not to have been made and for which there is not the slightest foundation, according to the best evidence obtainable.

The charges he has made against the university and its friends require instant and exhaustive investigation, for now it is very evident that unless the attitude of the governor undergoes a pronounced change the legislature will have to devise a way to protect that institution against the governor's hostility.

For the governor to visit his wrath upon the university of Texas, and this seems to be the meaning of the challenge he has uttered, is a possibility too serious to ignore.

Now that the "bridle is off," to use the governor's expression, let the house proceed with the investigation in an orderly manner, omitting further speeches upon the subject in the house until the report of the committee is made.

The Post does not believe that any considerable number of persons in Texas has any desire to see Governor Ferguson humiliated. It is to be hoped that there is enough love of the good name of the State left in the hearts of the people to create a general desire that all the accusation and rumors which have been rife for so long may prove entirely unfounded.

The Post is sure that the few who may be interested only to the extent of blackening his reputation regardless of the truth will evoke very little sympathy or respect from the masses of the people.

But these charges ought to be disposed of in the only authoritative way that it is possible to dispose of them, and that is by an investigation with all witnesses testifying under oath, so that they may be established or refuted by indisputable facts and by indisputable facts alone.

There is not the slightest ground for the loss of temper for the sacrifice of dignity, for discreditable scenes in the legislative halls. And the university must be rescued from the blight in which the governor has placed it by imputing the responsibility for the attacks upon him to university sources.—Houston Post.

Fort Worth's Hell's Half Acre is to be closed after March 19th, according to an announcement in the Fort Worth papers. The announcement did not state how long the "Acre" would be closed.

The congressional redistricting bill agreed upon by the free conference committee of the state legislature yesterday could not have been better framed to suit the wishes of Wichitans who have congressional aspirations. If the bill passes in the form agreed upon Wichita aFlls is certain to have one or more men in the race. The Times hopes the bill is adopted and after it is, will watch the candidates go to it with friendly interest.

Mrs. W. L. Monroe of Luling, Texas, has made a poultry record that will be hard to beat. If any Times readers have done as well, the paper would be glad to have their records for publication. Here is Mrs. Monroe's record. Her flock of 32 hens laid a total of 619 eggs during the 28 days of February. These eggs were sold in the Luling market for $18.05. The average for each hen for the 28 days was 22 eggs. Their feed cost $4.00 leaving net profits of $14.05, or an average of 44 cents a hen.

TRAVIS, BOWIE AND CROCKETT.

William Barrett Travis, James Bowie and David Crockett are names that will endure as long as Texas remains on the map and red blood flows in the veins of its citizens. These three pioneers are linked in history as the heroic defenders of the Alamo, and they shared a common fate when the bloodthirsty Mexicans of Santa Anna at last overpowered the valorous defenders of that adobe fortess and butchered the survivors. It was on March 6, 1836 that this massacre occurred and "Remember the Alamo" became the battle cry of the Texans.

Col. William B. Travis the commander of the regular garrison in San Antonio, was a native of Alabama, and was a lawyer in that state before he came to Texas in 1832 and joined the army which fought for the independence of this territory. Gen. Sam Houston, the commander in chief of the Texan army, ordered the abandonment of San Antonio, but Travis decided to hold the town. With him was Col. James Bowie, a native of Georgia and a noted duelist and adventurer, who was the inventor of the bowie knife. They were joined by Davy Crockett, a Tennesseean, who had fought in the Creek war and all his life had been accustomed to taking desperate chances. To give up San Antonio without striking a blow did not appeal to him, and, openly disregarding their wise counsel of Houston, he threw in his lot with those other bold spirits who had determined to hold San Antonio at all hazards. On February 22 the Mexicans began siege of the Alamo, an old stone and adobe structure which had been built by the Franciscans a century before. On the last day of February the Mexicans attempted to begin a bombardment, but the sharpshooters in the Alamo brought down every man who attempted to fire the gun. On the sixth of March, Santa Anna ordered an assault and thousands of Mexicans stormed the edifice in close masses. Many of the defenders perished in the terrible hand to hand fighting on the walls. Those who remained alive were brought to bay within the Alamo, and fought to the last gasp. Crockett wielded his clubbed musket with terrible effect. General Castrillon, the leader of the Mexican assault and a brave and able soldier, wanted to spare the survivors, but Santa Anna coldly ordered that all be slain. Crockett overheard the Mexican leader's order and started toward him with a knife but was shot down, riddled with bullets. Bowie was ill of a fever and confined to his bed, but he was well provided with revolvers and killed a number of Mexicans before a load of canister was fired into the hospital. Horribly torn and mangled, Bowie shot and killed a Mexican who had entered to give him a finishing blow and then expired.—Beaumont Enterprise.

Congressman Sam Rayburn who has been opposed to Nationwide prohibition has announced that he is now for it. One reason for his change is said to be the taunting of the peoples will by the Texas Legislature which has refused to submit a constitutional amendment when a majority of the voters have asked for it. This may not be a very good reason for a change of view on the prohibition question, but nevertheless it is certain to have a big influence. It will fire the prohibitionists with a determination to carry on the fight and will lend a sympathy to their efforts on the part of men who like to see fair play, that they might not otherwise have. The refusal of the anti forces to carry out the mandate of the people is certain to react against them in the end.—Wichita aDily Times.

Doubtless the Congressman is very much pleased at the reception the announcement of his change of heart was accorded by his pro friends. It is presumed that he figured beforehand that they would never question the wisdom or consistency of his change of heart with reference to Nationwide prohibition and its bearing on the principle of States Rights. And we are not going to quarrel with him; it will do no good. But we would like to be informed how the Legislature of a single State proving recreant to its duty can overturn principles that are as eternal as the hills. Again: Why criticise the antis for failing to submit the prohibition amendment? Were there not half a dozen pros elected as such and instructed both by district as well as State instructions to vote for submission and did they not sit as dumb as the traditional oyster? Why not give these gentlemen what is coming to them. Remember, The Herald believes the question should have been submitted. And that too in its bone dry form: and it was prepared to support it after it was submitted. But it is not going to criticise the antis for voting against it.—Denison Herald.

The possibility of a revival among the high school boys to be conducted by John L. Hunter, assistant state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was discussed at the business session of the Boys' Club Monday night. If this revival is held it will be about the first of next month.

The program Monday night was unusually interesting. The freshmen pull off their stunt, a mock debate, music on the Victrola was enjoyed and talks were made by Abe Bashara and Fitz Hickman.

ROADS FOUND OF VARYING VALUES

FINANCIAL REPORTS ON NORTHWESTERN AND SOUTHERN PREPARED RECENTLY

DEFICIT ON SOUTHERN

Northwestern Shown to Be Valuable, Profitable Line. Figures Are Given

While the Northwestern is shown to be a very valuable Katy property, its annual value to the system, after paying all expenses, being nearly $300,000, the report of Coverdale and Colpitts, New York consulting engineers, to the Eastern bankers working on the reorganization of the system, shows the Wichita Falls & Southern to be a losing proposition for the Katy financially, creating an annual operating deficit of $9,000 annually.

The report on the Northwestern agrees with the report of J. W. Kendrick recently made to interests concerned in the Northwestern who stated that by giving up Northwestern the aKty would lose an annual revenue of near $700,000. In this connection, however, it is pointed out by J. W. Butz, superintendent that the Northwestern would indeed be in a hard fix were it an independent road.

"Last year when the car shortage was about as serious as could be, and we were really hard up against it like the other roads, the Katy hauled empties from as far as Kansas City and Galveston so we could handle our business. Had we been an independent company we could hardly have gotten enough cars to anywhere handle our business. Then look at the Katy equipment we use. We don't have to tie up the amount of money in equipment, with its consequent upkeep and depreciation charges as would be the case were the Northwestern an independent line. Another thing, by handling business, in connection with the Katy we get a much longer haul and consequently more revenue than if we were an independent line and business were not routed by Wichita Falls and the Katy for our benefit. Then too, we have the Katy system traffic agents all over the United States soliciting business for us as a part of the Katy system, an item that is much larger than it looks at first glance. My judgment is that the Northwestern would be in a rather sad plight, compared to its present condition, did it not have a big brother like the Katy."

The Coverdale and Colpitts report says of the Northwestern and Wichita Falls & Southern in part as follows:

Wichita Falls & Northwestern—These lines, totaling 380 miles, run from Henrietta to Elk City, from Wellington Junction to Wellington, and from Elk City to Forgan. Owing to the interdependence of traffic and the way in which the liens of the mortgages are distributed, the first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, of which $2,143,000 are outstanding; the first lien collateral trust mortgage 5 per cent bonds, of which $843,000 are outstanding, and the first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, of which $8,534,000 are outstanding, must be considered as attaching to the entire 380 miles of line in the order named. The interest charges on these issues of bonds are $106,650, $42,150 and $176,700 respectively. The greater part of these lines is laid with 56 and 60 pound rail; the track is unballasted and difficult to maintain. The value of these lines to the system averaged annually in 1914 and 1915 $296,000. If the lines had been operated independently they would have shown a net operating revenue available for interest charges of $271,000.

Wichita Falls & Southern—This line, 56 miles, runs from Wichita Falls to Newcastle and has outstanding against it $729,000 Wichita Falls & Southern first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, with annual interest charges of $36,450. The line is laid with 60 pound rail, is unballasted and is in bad physical condition. The operation of this line caused the system, before making allowance for interest charges, an annual deficit in 1914 and 1915 of $9,000. Had the line been operated independently the annual deficit would have been $36,000.

Characterizing the report as unique in that it reverses the usual process of determining the value of each of the lines composing the system on a mileage prorate basis of revenue and operating expenses and establishes the valuation through an estimate of the probable division of rates were the lines operated independently, the Railway Age Gazette says of the Coverdale and Colpitts report:

"For the first time probably, in the history of a large American railroad reorganization there is real scientific ground work for negotiations as between the different classes of bonds. It is peculiarly applicable to a southwestern railroad system. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and other southwestern systems have been put together piece by piece, and in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas case the financing of this process was rather glaringly piecemeal work."

LIGHT SNOW FALLS HERE ALMOST ALL DAY SATURDAY

Snow was again a prominent feature of the local weather program Saturday, a light, dusty snow falling most of the day. Not until late in the day was the snow sufficiently thick to leave tangible evidence of itself on roofs and streets; but there was enough to add at least a little moisture to that which recent rains and snows have given.

A prediction of fair weather was made for today.

AMERCAN FREIGHTER SAILS FOR UN-NAMED FRENCH PORT

By Associated Press.

New York, March 3.—The American freight steamer Silver Shell left here today bound for an un-named port in France. There were twelve American citizens among the crew.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN NORTH CAROLINA TOWN

By Associated Press.

Tarboro, N. C., March 3.—Two police officers were killed and Mayor C. J Peech was mortally wounded here today by W. C. Nelson, when the officials unearthed a quantity of whiskey in Nelson's home. Feeling ran right against Nelson tonight.

COUNTY NOW MORE EVENLY DIVIDED

Last Week's Redistricting First Since Organization of County—Field Notes Given

The commissioners precincts of Wichita county as rearranged recently at a special session of the commissioners' court provide a much more more equitable basis of representation than under the old arrangement, in the opinion of those studying the matter. The old districts had not been changed since the county was organized.

The field notes of the new districts follow:

Precinct No. 1—Beginning at the southeast corner of the county, thence west to a point in the west line of league 4, Denton county school lands, thence north to the north line of the Margaret Ramsey survey, abstract 191; thence west with the north line of said survey to the southeast corner of block 15 of the Palo Pinto school lands, thence north to a point on the north bank of the Wichita river, thence down said river with its meanders to the southeast corner of the John W. Gresham survey, thence north to the southwest corner of H. & G. N. R. survey 35, thence east to a point in the west line of the H. & G. N. R. R. company survey 39, abstract 161; thence south with boundary line of foregoing survey to the southwest corner, thence east to its southeast corner, thence south to the southwest corner of Lewis Wells survey, thence east to the south east corner of Lewis Wells survey, thence north to the southwest corner of the B. B. B. & C. railway company survey 1, thence east to the southeast corner of said survey, thence north to the northeast corner of said survey, thence east to the southeast corner of the Henry Hastie survey abstract 98; thence north to the southwest corner of said survey, abstract 92; thence east to the southeast corner of Abstract 92, thence north in the southwest corner of block 2 in the George Wheelwright supply, thence east to the county line between Wichita and Clay counties, thence south with the same line to the place of beginning.

Precinct 2.—Beginning at the north west corner of the Lewis Powell survey, abstract 243, on the south bank of Red River, thence south to a point in the north line of H. T. & B. railway company survey 5, thence east to the northeast corner of said survey, thence south to the southeast corner of said survey, thence east to the northeast corner of the W. W. Carroll survey 2, thence south to the southwest corner of the S. P. railroad company survey 1, abstract 277; thence east to the north east corner of the George G. Martin abstract 184; thence south with the east boundary line abstract 184 to a point due west of the southwest corner of the S. A. & M. G. railroad company survey 1, abstract 268; thence east to the southeast corner of said abstract 268; thence south to the northeast corner of the Tarrant county school lands thence east to a point on the west line of H. & G. N. railway company survey 39; abstract 161; thence south to the southwest corner of said survey, thence east to the southeast corner of said survey, thence south to the southwest corner of the Lewis Wells survey, abstract 323; thence east to the southeast corner of the Lewis Wells survey, thence north to the southwest corner of the B. B. B. & C. railroad company survey 1; thence east to southeast corner of said survey; thence north to the northeast corner of said survey, thence east to the southeast corner of Henry Hastie survey, abstract 98; thence north to the southwest corner of Henry Hastie survey, abstract 92; thence east to the southeast corner of abstract 92; thence north to the south west corner of block 2, George Wheelwright survey, abstract 30; thence east to the county line between Wichita and Clay counties, thence north with said county line to a point in the south bank of Red River, thence up said river with its meanders to the place of beginning.

Precinct 3.—Beginning at the northwest corner of the Lewis Powell survey, abstract 243 on the south bank of Red River; thence south to a point in the north line of the H. T. & B. R. R. Co., survey 5; thence east to the northeast corner of said survey, thence south to the southeast corner of said survey; thence east to the northwest corner of the W. W. Carroll survey 2; thence south to the southwest corner of S. P. railway company survey 1, abstract 277; thence east to the north east corner of the George G. Martin survey, abstract 184; thence south with the east boundary line of said abstract 184 to a point due west of the Southwest corner of the S. A. & M. G. railway company survey 1, abstract 268; thence south to the southeast corner of the John W. Gresham survey, abstract 80, to a point in the north bank of the Big Wichita river; thence up the river with its meanders to a point due north of the northeast corner of block 11 of the Palo Pinto school lands; thence south to the southeast corner of block 15, Palo Pinto county school lands, a point in the north line of the Margaret Ramsey survey, thence west with the said north line of the Margaret Ramsey survey to a point due north of league 4, Denton county school lands; thence south to the Archer county line; thence west along the said county line to a point in the east line of the Robert McKinn survey; thence west across the Big Wichita river and down said stream with its meanders to the southwest corner of the Patience Castleman survey; thence north to the northwest corner of the said survey; thence west to the southwest corner of the M. A. Willis survey, thence north to the northwest corner of the M. A. Willis survey; thence east to the southeast corner of the S. A. & M. G. railway company surveys; thence north to the northwest corner o fthe H. & G. N. railroad company survey 27; thence east to the southeast corner of the G. C. & S. F. survey No. 7; thence north to the G. C. & S. F. survey 7; thence east to the southeast corner G. C. & S. F. survey 6; thence north and east and north with the east boundary line of the G. C. & S. F. survey 6 to the northeast corner of same, a point in the south line of the S. A. & M. G. railway company survey 1; thence west to the southwest corner of said survey, thence north to the northeast corner of the James Cole survey, a point in the south bank of Red River; thence down said river with its meanders to the place of beginning.

Precinct 4.—Beginning at the southwest corner of Wichita county; thence east to a point in the north line of the Robert McKinn survey; thence west across the Big Wichita river and down said stream with its meanders to the southwest corner of the Patience Castleman survey; thence north to the northwest corner of the said survey; thence west to the southwest corner of the M. A. Willis survey; thence north to the northwest corner of said survey; thence east to the southeast corner of said S. A. & G. N. railway company survey 3; thence north to the northeast corner of H. & G. N. railway company survey 27; thence north to the northeast corner of said survey; thence east to the southeast corner of G. C. & S. F. survey 6; thence north and east and north with the east boundary line of said survey to the northeast corner of same, a point in the south line of the S. A. & M. G. railway company survey 1; thence west to the southwest corner of the said survey; thence north to the northeast corner of the James Cole survey, to a point on the south bank of Red River; thence up the said river with its meanders to the northwest corner of the county; thence south with the west line of said county to a place of beginning.

HAS COPY OF PAPER OVER 100 YEARS OLD

Frank Jenne Owner of Interesting Relic—Tells of Death of Washington

A relic of more than ordinary interest is in the possession of Frank Jenne, well known Wichita county farmer, in the form of a copy of the Ulster (N. Y.) County Gazette of January 4, 1800. The paper contains an extended account of the death and funeral of George Washington, who had died on December 14 of the previous year.

The paper is four pages of four columns each. Its advertising consists largely of sheriff's notices of sales of "goods and chattles, lands and tenements" under executions; there are several of such notices. One advertisement announces for sale a half interest in a saw mill "also, a stout, healthy, active, negro wench."

Another card tells its own story:

"Second notice of my wife, Hannah, is hereby given, forbidding all persons whatever from harboring or keping her and from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting."

The paper gives an account of the proceedings of the American Congress, in which there are references to difficulties with France, of that day. The Senate, in sending greetings to President John Adams, "cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factions and designing men have excited open rebellion a second time in Pennsylvania, and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authorities in the executions of the laws."

There is also considerable news from the European war, a number of nations then being allied against Napoleon's army. The news was credited to English papers, though much of it was far from favorable to the English arms. The inside column rules of the paper are turned to give heavy black borders, in mourning for Washington Congressional tributes and a memorial poem to Washington are included in the publication.

The storekeepers of that day did business largely on a cash basis, "general assortments of dry goods and groceries" being offered for cash or produce. Further evidence that the credit system was not in vogue then is furnished by a bit of verse in which one advertiser indulges:

"Luther Andres & Company have this day
Been opening goods both fresh and gay.
He has received near every kind
That you in any store can find.
And, as I purchase by the bale,
I am determined to retail
For ready pay a little lower
Than ever have been had before.
I with my brethren mean to live,
But us for credit shall not give.

I would not live to rouse your passion,
For credit here is out of fashion
My friends and buyers, one and all,
It will pay you well to give a call.
You always may find me by my sign,
A few rods from the house divine."

Mr. Andres was not too insistent as to cash, however, for his advertisement further states that the "fresh and gay" goods will be given in exchange for wheat, rye, buck-wheat, oats, corn, butter, flax, ashes and raw hides, adding that "cash will not be refused."

The changes that a century has wrought in European politics are indicated by news of a defeat administered to an Austro-Russian force, by the French troops.

British Sodier Says Lice, and Not Bombs, Make War Unpleasant

An interesting picture of life in the trenches on the British front in France is furnished by a letter from a British soldier, recently received here. Lice and mud, and a scarcity of table-cloths, bath tubs and such things, are harder to stand than the shells, according to this Tommy, whose letter is interesting also for the confident note of victory which it contains. Some excerpts follow:

"As regards writing, it's not only lack of time. That's not the greatest hindrance. When one considers that the average Tommy lives under conditions that a civilian horse would turn up his nose at, you will understand that the environment is not altogether conducive to writing, especially this cold weather.

"Since last writing you, this battalion has seen service on a fresh bit of line. I have seen places that will be famous when the history of this war comes to be written. I should like to tell you hosts of things that I dare not. When on the line by regimental post was in an old German dug out; some dug-out, too, we could get down there and sleep with a contented mind while German shells burst outside. But the mud-that's the trouble; it's the most depressing thing one has to contend with.

"Just think of it—I have not seen a table cloth for nine months. Oh, the joy of a bed, bath, clean clothes, being free from lice, having an easy chair to sit in, eating one's meals in a fashion above that of a pig—shells, bullets, bombs and the like are not the only horrors of war.

"Yes, I know what Germany's going to get. There's no doubt about that, provided she faces the spring. It's bad enough for 'em now; you'd understand if you'd seen our artillery as I have. It's ten of our shells to one of theirs now. It would do you good to hear our heavies pumping it into them. Great confidence now prevails and we count the duration in weeks, not months nor years. Oh, yes, I reckon to be a civilian again before the year closes."

AUTHENTICITY ADMITTED BY ZIMMERMAN

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY SAYS INTRIGUE WITH MEXICO WAS PLANNED AS DEFENSIVE MEASURE AGAINST U. S.

COUNTER CHARGE

Says Washington Tried to Unite Western Nations Against Central Powers—Declares Note Measure of Precaution

By Associated Press.

Berlin, March 3.—The following was given out by the Overseas News Agency today (the official German news bureau):

"Foreign Secretary Zimmerman was asked by a staff member of the Overseas News Agency about the English report that a German plot had been revealed to get Mexico to declare war against the United States and to secure Japan's aid against the United States. The secretary answered:

"You understand that it is impossible for me to discuss the facts of this 'revealed plot' just at this moment and under these circumstances. I therefore may be allowed to limit my answer to what is said in the English reports. The English report expressly states that Germany expected and wished to remain on terms of friendship with the United States, but we had prepared measures of defense in case the United States declared war on Germany. I fail to see how such a "plot" is inspired by unfriendliness on our part. I would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war in case the United States declared war.

"The most important part of the alleged plot is in its condition and form. The whole "plot" falls flat to the ground in case the United States does not declare war on us. And if we really, as the report alleged, considered the possibility of hostile acts of the United States against us, then we really had reason to do so.

"An Argentine newspaper, a short time ago 'revealed a plot' when it told that the United States last year suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies. This 'plot' apparently was not conditional in the least. The news as published by La Prensa (Buenos Ayres) agrees well with the interpretation given, for instance, by an American newspaperman, Edward Price, in Berlin and London, who said that the United States was waiting for the proper moment in order to opportunely assist the entente. The same American stated that Americans from the beginning of the war really participated in it by putting the immense resources of the United States at the entente's disposal, and that the Americans had not declared war only because they felt sure that assistance by friendly neutrality would be, during that time, much more efficient for the entente than direct participation in the war. Whether this American newspaperman reported the facts exactly, we were at a loss to judge in satisfactory fashion, since we were more or less completely cut off from communication with the United States.

"But there were more facts which seemed to confirm this and similar assurances. Everybody knows these facts and I need not repeat them. The entente propaganda services have sufficiently heralded all pro-entente demonstrations in the United States, and if you link these demonstrations with the actual attitude of the United States, then it is obvious that it was not frivolous on our part to consider what defensive measures we should take in case we were attacked by the United States."

DOESN'T KNOW HOW AMERICAN GOV'T. GOT INFORMATION

London, March 3.—Foreign Secretary Zimmerman's instructions to the German minister to Mexico as published in the United States are admitted in Berlin to have been correctly quoted, according to a dispatch to Reuters from the German capital, by way of Amsterdam.

The dispatch quotes the following telegram, received in Amsterdam from Berlin, on Friday and which was apparently sent by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency:

"The American press contains report about instructions from the minister of foreign affairs to the German minister in Mexico City in the event that Germany, after the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare, failed to keep the United States neutral. These reports are based on the following facts:

"After the decision had been taken to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1 we had to reckon in view of the previous attitude of the American government, with the possibility of conflict with the United States. That this calculation was right, is proved by the fact that the American government severed diplomatic relations with Germany after the proclamation of a barred zone and asked other neutrals to follow her example.

"Anticipating these possibilities, it was not only the right, but also the duty of our government, to take precautions in time, in the event of a military conflict with the United States, in order to balance, if possible, to adhesion to ours of a new enemy. The German minister at Mexico City, therefore, was instructed in the middle of January that in the event of the United States declaring war, he should offer to the Mexican government an alliance and arrange further details. These instructions by the way, explicitly directed the minister to make no advances to the Mexican government unless he knew, for a certainty that America was going to declare war.

"How the American government received information of instructions sent by a secret way to Mexico, is not known. It appears that the treachery and it only must have been treachery, was committed on American trade there."

SOME FEATURES OF ADMISSION ARE PUZZLING

By Associated Press.

Washinton, March 3.—German Foreign Minister Zimmerman's frank admission that Germany did seek to ally Mexico and Japan with her to war against the United States caused no surprise to American officials, though they did not expect so full and free an acknowledgement.

Some officials had thought there might be an attempt to discredit the authenticity of the message by offering an explanation of a different character. American officials never had the least doubt of the authenticity of the evidence in their hands.

Minister Zimmerman's defense of Germany's intrigue, on the ground that it was intended only to be carried out in the event the United States did not remain neutral, is not taken to change the situation in the slightest degree.

Whether it was presented to General Carranza or not and the fact that it is believed not to have been communicated to Japan, do not, in the opinion of American officials, alter the established fact that Germany while seeking the offices of the United States to make peace and while protesting her innocence of any intention to violate Aemrican rights, was at the same moment preparing unrestricted submarine warfare and was intriguing to attack the United States with two allies.

Mr. Zimmerman's reference to an alleged "plot" by the United States to unite Pan-American against Germany was regarded with mingled feelings of incomprehension and amusement. The Pan-American union, the Argentine embassy and the state department can find no record of such newspaper publication as Zimmerman contends revealed the 'plot' in Buneos Ayres.

The only event which officials can recall which is susceptible of being distorted into such a charge as Zimmerman makes, was discussed early in Secretary Bryan's term of office of a plan to surround the Pan-Americas with a neutral zone in which there were to be no naval operations. Nothing ever came of it.

Zimmerman statement was read today in the Senate.

TOKIO'S DENIAL OF NEWS OF PLOT IS AMPLIFIED

By Associated Press.

Tokio, March 2.—The declaration of the Japanese government through Foreign Minister Cismount Motono, that Japan has received no proposition from Mexico or Germany to join in a possible war against the United States was supplemented today in a statement made to the Associated Press on behalf of government by Tojuro Shidehara, vice foreign minister.

"We were greatly surprised to hear of the German proposal" he said, "we cannot imagine what Germany is thinking about, to conceive that she could possibly involve us in war with the United States, merely by asking Mexico. This is too ridiculous for words. Japan remains faithful to her allies."

DECEMBER TERM OF COURT ADJOURNS

Three Year Verdict is Returned in Moore Case—Four Convictions During Week.

From Sunday's Daily.

With the overruling of a motion for a new trial in the Harvey Hughes case and the reception of the jury's verdict in the case of M. L. Moore, on trial Friday and Saturday on a charge of disposing of mortgaged property, found guilty and given three years, the December term of the Thirteenth district court came to a close here at six o'clock last night. The remaining criminal cases were ordered transfered to the Seventy-eighth district court, and part of them, among them the Mike Devine and A. Wool cases will be called this week.

Assistant County Attorney John Davenport will have charge of the prosecution. One murder case is among the case transferred, that against Allen Daniels, negro, charged with the killing of Alice Johnson, negress, for which his wife, Trecie Daniels, was recently acquitted.

Moore, given three years Saturday afternoon, was charged with disposing of a team of horses on which he had given a mortgage to a Burkburnett bank. He was arrested at Anson, Jones county, where he was residing at the time. Hughes is under a six year sentence for the killing of Mott Shelby, another negro, here Christmas night.

During the last week of the Thirtieth district court, Leslie Humphrey, district attorney, has disposed of four cases, registering a conviction in each of them. The first was that against Emmet Puryear, given two years for assault to murder, committed on the person of Mike Murphy, Wichita Valley, brakeman, in a local rooming house. J. G. Foster, negro, was given nine months in the county jail for assault with a prohibited weapon. J. Wool was given three years on a charge of receiving and concealing stolen property, and Moore three for disposing of mortgaged property.

WILL MAKE PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT

From Sunday's Daily.

Present conditions of the automobile highways passing through the county and the necessary steps to be taken to put them in shape for caring for this year's tourist travel will be discussed by D. P. Talley at the Tuesday meeting of the Motor Club. Some action by the Motor Club to care for this year's travel before the construction of the permanent roads for which the club is working will be urged on the members at this meeting.

A road improvement tour over the portion of the highways lying in this county may be organized to urge those living on the highways to exert their influence with the county commissioners toward the improvement of the roads after the open discussion which will be held on this topic.

While no set program other than the topic which will be presented by Mr. Talley has been arranged, according to W. M. Priddy, chairman of the entertainment committee, a number of matters carried over from other meetings will probably be taken up. In case the special road law for this county has been passed by the Texas Senate by Tuesday meeting a discussion of that measure and of the club's idea as to the best time for calling the good roads election will probably be a feature of the meeting. This measure was passed by the House last Thursday night.

NO 3. IS RATED AT 100 BARRELS

PANTHERS' NEWEST COMPLETION IS EQUAL TO NO. 2—OUTSIDE WELLS DISAPPONT

SEVERAL LOCATIONS

Much New Work in Prospect. Lease Trading in Waggoner District—Other Oil News

From Sunday's Daily

Archer county's newest producer, No. 3 Panther, is rated now as the best well so far in Archer, being considered slightly better than No. 2. No. 3 was put on the pump Friday and started off at the rate of over seven barrels an hour, which would make 180 barrels a day. More than 100 barrels was put in the tank the first eighteen hours on the pump. That it is as good as No. 2, and probably better, is indicated.

The week's good news from Archer county is tempered to some extent by the reports from several of the outside wells, three of which have apparently missed the Panther and Colne sands. The Holliday Oil company, the Big Bluff Oil company and the Horseshoe Bend Oil company during the week passed through the depths that should have shown pay sand, and unless the deeper findings should upset the dope they are dry holes, all are some distance from present production limits.

There have been several new locations, in addition to those reported earlier L. C. Heydrick and others have made location on lot 7, block 34, American Tribune Colony lands, about a mile and a half east of the Panther district, and the rig is now being built with the expectation of starting drilling promptly. The test will be one of the most interesting in the field, as one talent had figured it out that there should be an eastward trend in the Panther sand.

There are three new locations in the immediate vicinity of Holliday, but definite drilling plans have not been announced. The Red River Oil company on Kemp & Kemp, C. E. Sykes et al on the Peterson land, and the Hercules Oil company on its holdings west of Holliday are the new locations. These are in addition to the locations of Langford, Staley and Chenault, Smith & Chapman and of Panther No. 4, previously announced.

The Gulf company's well southeast of Holliday is again the subject of interesting rumors, with the usual dearth of definite information. The newest report is that pay sand has been found at about 1600 feet. The numerous holders of acreage around Holliday are impatient for something in the way of actual developments and there, as seven or eight locations have been made.

Organization of another Archer county company was perfected here Saturday. It has been named the Mid-West Oil company and is capitalized at $25,000. The company has a lease on 210 acres in the Holliday district on the Mullinix tract.

At the meeting of the stockholders Saturday, O. F. Marlde was elected president, J. J. Moran vice-president, T. J. Taylor treasurer and P. B. Cox secretary and counsellor. These, and R. H. Wyatt, Gus Kuehn and W. H. Myers are the board of directors. The directors were authorized to let a contract at once for the drilling of a well.

The Archer Oil company, which has a lease bordering the Panther on the north will start its well this week, having solved the water problem. Drilling is under way on the Four Hundred Oil company, where Martin Rowe has the contract.

The Reunion Oil Co. is being organized to sink a well on the Stonewall Jackson Camp reunion grounds near Holliday. This site comprises 106 acres and has been leased by Dr. W. H. Walker who is one of the promoters of the company. The company will be capitalized at $1,5000 and already more than $8,000 has been subscribed. The site is not far from the Panther and no wells and is close to the shallow wells drilled several years ago.

While, owing of original leases in the Waggoner district has slackened because practically all acreage at all desirable has been closed up, several trades are in the making on leases already taken, most of these are still too indefinite for publication.

Two leases taken by O. C. Wood, totaling 256 acres, have been taken over by a partnership which includes Roy B. Jones, Frank Brown and Mr. Wood. One lease covers 120 acres half a mile east of the Culbertson well, the other is 40 acres southsouthwest of the well. There are no present plans for drilling.

Outside of Archer county and the Waggoner district, recent activity has been marked although the water situation and other conditions have kept the amount of new work below normal. Throughout the Electra and Burkburnett fields the water situation is much better than in Archer, and all companies have been displaying marked resourcefulness in obtaining ample supplies for the boilers. Water is available in sufficient quantities for all urgent work, but is probably preventing the undertaking of some new operations.

Along with the water situation, the pipe question is increasingly serious. It is no longer a question of paying fancy prices for casing, but of getting it at all, as several of the supply companies are refusing to make any promises for deliveries. This condition applies to practically all fields, and makes necessary the careful saving of all used pipe; in one cases pipe which had been discarded and practically thrown away has been put back into service.

Recent completions in the Electra field includes a number of average wells, all within the established lines of production. The Magnolia has completed No. 59 Red-River-Allen, fair well; No. 60, same, small well; No. 26 Hamilton, good well; No. 12 W. B. Honaker, small well. The Producers Oil company completed No. 21 Skinner, No. 74 Stringer and No. 12 McBurney, all small wells. The Producers company has made location for No. 48 Honaker, and is rigging up for No. 1 Castleburg, in Wibarger county, about eight miles south of Vernon. Three new wells have been started by the Producers, 135 Waggoner, 52 W. B. Honaker, 76 Stringer.

At Burkburnett there have been several completions within the proven limits, the wells ranging from five to 35 barrels. Completions include Crowell & Connor No. 5 Cromer, Hodge Oil Co. No. 1 fee, Mann et al No. 4 Hardin, Langford, Staley & Chenault No. 2 Pratt, Gulf No. 3 Grant, same No. 7 Fred Thom, same No. 3 Fred Thom, Magnolia No. 23 Schmoker, same No. 11, Hickey, Harvey Oil company No. 8 Ruyle, Plains Oil company No. 2 Cropper, Willie et al No. 2 Dodson.

New locations at Burkburnett include Magnolia No. 10 Schnarre, same Nos. 28 and 29 Schmoker, same No. 10 Owens, same No. 16 William Thom; McBride No. 16 William Thom; Producers No. 5 Morris, No. 6 Ramming, No. 4 George. The Producers company has started work on No. 2 Ruyle, No. 5 Ramming, No. 10 William Tom.

There were no completion at Petrolia during the period in question. Producers Oil company located No. 37 and 38 Byers.

CUT OFF WATER TO FLAT HOUSES

HABITUES FORCED TO HAVE THEIR SUPPLY HAULED TO THEM

MAY INCLUDE LIGHTS

No Explanation Offered by Company Women Appeal to the Authorities

Residents of the flats are without water and may soon be without lights, according to reports turned in by them to members of the sheriff's department. The water company gave no reason for the action, according to the women, one of whom said that the water office hung up the telephone on her when she tried to find out why. She stated that she was told on this occasion in answer to her question as to when the water would be turned on, that it "might be four or five days or it might be never."

"I paid my water rent for two years in advance," the woman told one of the officers. "I have been told that the water company intends to put us all on meters instead of charging a flat rate, but that is no reason for failure to provide us with water. All the water we get has to be hauled down from town, which affords a very haphazard supply."

Another of the women made the statement that an employee of the light company had informed her that as soon as the deposits already made for lights were up, that the company would not care to furnish any more lights on contract down there, which led her to believe that the lights might soon be off.

"There is nothing to it," said P. N. Lawton, manager of the water company, when informed of the report which was turned in to the officers.

Complaint has also been made by the women to Mayor A. H. Britain and City Attorney Horace Nutt, both of whom declined to act on the matter.

"I don't intend to have anything to do with it, as I don't care whether they furnish them water down there or not," said Mayor Britain. The mayor expressed the opinion however that under the franchise of the water company, the company could be required to furnish the water, to any one who tendered them the price.

"If the water company is taking this action as an aid to the officers trying to keep the flats closed I don't see that we are called on to interfere," said Mr. Britain.

Mr. McNutt stated that he also, when a complaint was made to him on the matter, had declined to take any action. He said however that he had advised one of those making the complaint for them to band together and "get some one to find out the company's reason and endeavor to get the water, but that he proposed to have nothing whatever to do with the matter."

Mr. Nutt said however, that on another party's solicitation he had called on Mr. Lawton and endeavored to find out the reason for the company's failure to supply the water and had not succeeded.

NEW SUBMISSION RESOLUTION IS FILED TODAY

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, March 5.—A new submission resolution was introduced in the House today by which adds Section 30 to Article 3 of the constitution. The new resolution on submission provides that until the first day of January, 1919, the legislature shall have the right to pass efficient laws to regulate the manufacture and sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors for medical, scientific or other purposes. That after Jan. 1, 1919, the Legislature shall not have the power to regulate or grant license or authority to any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or deliver intoxicating liquor.

AMBULANCE CHASERS WILL BE WITHOUT JOBS

Austin, Tex., March 5.—When Governor Ferguson signs the bill just passed by the Legislature, "ambulance chasers" and others who promote damage suits, will have occupation gone. This bill by Representative Lanco of San Antonio, amends the law against barratry, so as to extend to individuals. At present the law applies only to lawyers, but the new act includes all persons and is quite sweeping in its provisions.

A short time ago Chief Justice Fly of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, in an opinion, called to the mind of such a law. The new bill is said to be generally approved by lawyers of the State. Heavy penalty is provided for the violation of any of its provisions.

L. L. NEELY BRINGS BRIDE HOME SUNDAY

L. L. Neeley for the past two years employed in the car department of the Katy here told his friends that he was going to Fort Worth on a short business trip Saturday. He returned Sunday afternoon bringing a bride with him. His bride was Miss Nona Griffin of Merlin, Texas. The couple met by arrangement in Fort Worth, Saturday and were married that afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Neeley are temporarily located at the Falls hotel.

PRESIDENT TO TAKE FIRST OATH TODAY

PLAYS FOR ELABORATE CEREMONIES TOMORROW WHEN HE IS SWORN IN FOR SECOND TERM ARE NOW COMPLETE

CAPITOL IS READY

Exercises to Begin in Senate Chamber and to Conclude in Open Air Where President Will Deliver Inaugural Address

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 3.—Formal ceremonies of inauguration which mark the beginning of the second term of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall will be held at noon Monday in the Senate chamber and in the open air at the east front of the capitol.

Precedent for holding inaugural ceremonies on March 5 when March 4 falls on a Sunday was set as early as 1821 by President Monroe, on the advice of Chief Justice Marshall and was followed by Presidents Taylor and Hayes. President Wilson's inauguration is the fourth under such circumstances.

Nothing has been left undone to make the occasion a great demonstration of Americanism. The capitol has been decked in American flags and the red, white and blue to the exclusion of all other colors. The note of patriotism predominates in every ceremony of the day; it is the motif of the inaugural procession and is the theme of what is expected to be the most elaborate display of night fireworks ever seen in this country.

Thousands of visitors are pouring into the city from thousands of places. Historic Pennsylvania avenue has been banked high with reviewing stands along the entire line of march. Windows, roofs and all other points of vantage have been capitalized in accordance with the advance cost of all luxuries. The way from the capitol to the White House is one waving lane of American flags, bunting, electric lights, arches, columns and festoons of color.

At the capitol, where the inaugural stand has been built on the Plaza at the east front, a great space has been roped off, where the president's military escort, including the cavalry from Fort Myer, the West Point cadets and the entire corps of midshipmen from Annapolis will form a square while Mr. Wilson is delivering his inaugural address.

The formal ceremonies are set by program to begin at the capitol at noon. Ordinarily they seldom have started at that hour because they have been dependent on the end of the session of Congress. Often in the last hour crush and hurry the hands of the clock in the Senate or House have been turned back as there was need, so that was ever time it really was, it officially was 12 o'clock noon when Congress ended its session and the inaugural ceremonies began by the convening of the Senate of the next Congress in extraordinary session.

All this is altered this year because March 4th falls on Sunday.

Early tomorrow morning preparations will begin at the White House for the president's procession to the capitol, where first he will attend the inauguration of the vice president in the Senate chamber and then, later, with the whole official party go to the stands on the Plaza.

The president's escort of cavalry will be assembling in the White House grounds about the time the joint inaugural committee of Congress arrives to escort the presidential party to the capitol. The committee is composed of Senators Overman of North Carolina, Senator Smith of Georgia, Senator Warren of Wyoming; Representative Rucker of Missouri; Representative Garrett of Tennessee and Representative McKinley of Illinois.

About 11 o'clock if the program is carried out according to arrangements the presidential party will be ready to leave the White House for the capitol, the Second Cavalry troopers will head the procession; then will come the president and Mrs. Wilson accompanied by Senator Overman and Representative Rucker. Next will be the vice president and Mrs. Marshall, with Senator Smith and Senator Warren. The vice president's escort will be the black horse troop from the Culver Military Academy. In a third conveyance will be Representatives Garrett and McKinley and Chairman Harper of the local inaugural committee. It will be the first time within the memory of local officials that a vice president's wife has accompanied him in an inaugural procession. The precedent by which a president's wife accompanied him was created by Mrs. Taft in 1909. At President Wilson's first inauguration the Essex, N. J., troop acted as his escort. This time the president declined all offers and selected a troop of regular cavalry.

Although the streets generally are lined with sightseers, at that early hour, the march to the capitol generally is uneventful and takes about 12 to 15 minutes.

While the president is on his way to the capitol the remainder of the inaugural party will be assembling there. The capacity of the galleries in the Senate chamber is not great and for that reason only two tickets of admission have been issued to each of the senators and senators-elect and only one to each representative or representative-elect. These same tickets entitle the holders to seats on the inaugural stand outside. The reserved gallery on the east side of the chamber will be set aside for invited guests of the president, vice president, president protempore of the Senate, speaker of the House, justices of the supreme court, members of the cabinet and senators. The diplomatic gallery will be reserved, as usual for families of members of the corps. The doors for those holding cards of admission to the galleries will be opened at 10 o'clock and an hour later the doors of the Senate chamber will be opened to those entitled to seats on the floor.

When the president arrives at the capitol he goes to his room and awaits the hour for beginning the ceremonies.

Representatives and representatives-elect will assemble in the House chamber and march over to the Senate chamber entering at the south door. Meanwhile the diplomatic corps, resplendent in full regalia, will be assembling in the marble room and when the party is complete, will be announced and escorted to places on the Senate floor. All others entitled to admission to the floor will, meanwhile, be entering through the bronze door.

When all this party has been seated, the supreme court will be announced and will be followed by retiring senators and representatives. Members of the cabinet and high officers of the army and navy will have seats reserved for them.

Then President Wilson will be escorted to the chamber and seated directly in front of the vice president's desk. The committee on arrangements will take seats to his right and left. The vice president will be escorted into the chamber and after the president protempore has called the Senate to order in extraordinary session, the oath of office will be administered to the vice president who then will deliver his inaugural address. Following that he will administer the oaths of office to incoming senators.

Thirty-two senators take oath of office. Sixteen have been re-elected. Of the sixteen new members, nine are republicans and seven are democrats. New senators to be sworn in are:

Democrats: J. O. Wolcott, Delaware; Park Trammell, Florida; A. A. Jones, New Mexico; Peter Goelet Gerry, Rhode Island; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee; William H. King, Utah; John B. Kendrick, Wyoming.

Republicans: Hiram Johnson, California; Harry S. New, Indiana; Frederick Hale, Maine; Joseph I. France, Maryland; Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; William M. Calder, New York; Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Howard Sutherland, West Virginia.

Re-elected senators who take the oath are:

Democrats: Henry Ashurst, Arizona; Charles A. Culberson, Texas; G. M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; Henry L. Myers, Montana; Key Pittman, Nevada; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; James A. Reed, Missouri; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi.

Republicans: Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota; George P. McLean, Connecticut; Carroll S. Page, Vermont; Miles Poindexter, Washington; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan.

Senators who retire with the end of the sixty-fourth Congress are:

Democrats: Nathan P. Bryan, Florida; William E. Chilton, West Virginia; Charles Johnson, Maine; John W. Kern, Indiana; Luke Lea, Tennessee; Blair Lee, Maryland; James E. Martine, New Jersey; James O'Gorman, New York.

Republicans: Thomas B. Catron, New Mexico; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Clarence Clark, Wyoming; H. A. Du Pont, Delaware; Henry Lippitt, Rhode Island; George T. Oliver, Pennsylvania; John D. Works, California; George Sutherland, Utah.

The Senate of the sixty-fifth Congress will then have: Democrats 54; republicans 42; democratic majority 12.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of swearing in new members party marches out through the rotunda and to the inaugural stand erected on the Plaza.

This procession is arranged by custom in the following order:

Sergeant at arms of the Senate and sergeant at arms of the House.

Marshal and clerk of the supreme court.

Chief justice, associate justices and reporter of the supreme court.

The president of the United States and chairman of the arrangements committee.

Members of the arrangements committee.

Ambassadors to the United States.

Ministers to the United States.

Former presidents.

Former vice presidents.

The vice president and secretary of the Senate.

The speaker and clerk of the House.

Members of the cabinet.

Governors of states and territories.

The ranking admiral of the navy and his aide.

The chief of staff of the army and his aide.

Officers of the army and navy, who by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

All others who have been admitted to the Senate floor.

Those who have been admitted to the galleries.

While the party from the Senate floor is marching out to the Plaza occupants of the galleries will be forming in lines converging to follow the main party.

On the inaugural stand the president will take a seat with the chief justice on his right and the committee on arrangements and the sergeant at arms of the Senate on his left. Former presidents, former vice presidents, associate justices of the supreme court, the vice president, secretary of the Senate, senators and former senators will be ranged in long lines of seats to the right of the president. Just behind them will be seated retiring members of the House and members elect. The diplomatic corps also will be seated to the president's right and to his left will be governors of states and territories, members of the cabinet and the military party which accompanied the president from the Senate chamber.

When the president takes the oath at the public ceremony the chief justice steps forward, Bible in hand, to administer the oath of office. He repeats and the president touching his lips to the Bible, repeats after him, this oath prescribed by the constitution:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

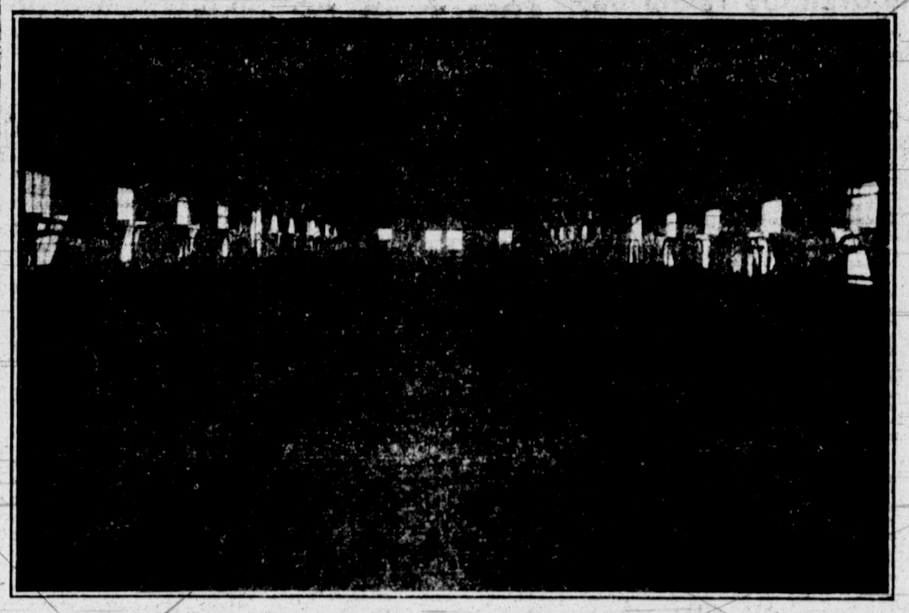
The next thing on the program is the delivery of the president's address. At its conclusion most of the party except the president and vice president and their escorts return to the capitol, while the president and vice president, with their escorts head the inaugural procession to the White House.

When the procession has reached the Court of Honor directly in front of the executive mansion it will halt while the president, vice president and their parties take places in the reviewing stand. Then the procession will pass along disbanding a little further on.

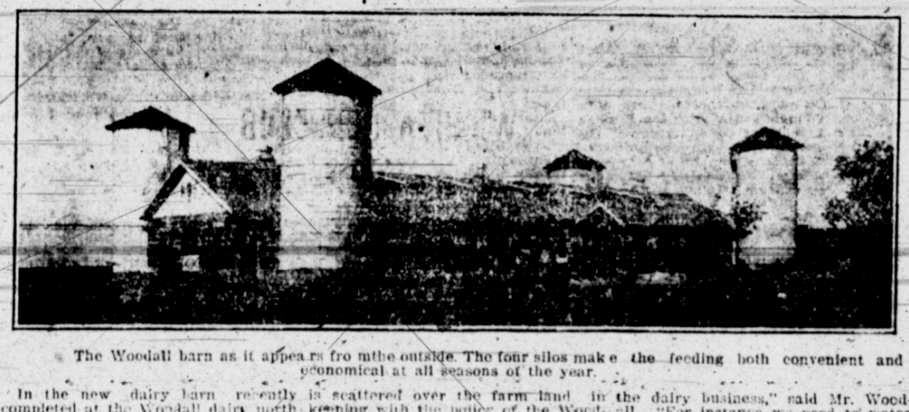
The procession moves by in a steady stream of marchers often requiring six and seven hours to pass the reviewing stand. State delegations sing their state hymns, southern delegations give the shrill rebel yell, Grand Army veterans trudge past giving cheers, the midshipmen and West Point cadets march "eyes left" and many military organizations pass at salute. All during the ceremony, which becomes physically exhausting, the president stands, head uncovered, acknowledging greetings.

By the time the last of the marchers have passed, it is dark and from the great green expanse at the foot of the Washington Monument comes the sound of exploding bombs which give the signal for a display of fireworks. The president and his family generally see this spectacle from the south windows of the executive mansion, while thousands of people grouped on the slopes around which rises to the base of the monument see it as if assembled in a natural amphitheatre. It is always late midnight before the last of it is over.

Wichita County Can Boast One of Most Modern Dairy Barns In This State



Interior of B. B. Woodall dairy barn, showing light and drainage facilities and general sanitary and up-to-date methods of construction.



The Woodall barn as it appears from the outside. The four silos make the feeding both convenient and economical at all seasons of the year.

In the new dairy barn recently completed at the Woodall dairy north of the city at a cost of $10,000, may be seen embodied the most advanced principles of modern dairy construction. Especially is this seen in the light airy and space economical interior arrangement which affords accommodations for the milking of 80 cows under the most sanitary conditions. Here the white-clothed attendants milk the herd with the two milking machines, each milking two at once. The milk is handled in utensils sterilized immediately before each milking in the steaming room opening at one side of the barn.

The barn itself is of hollow tile construction, finished in stucco, with a metal roof and concrete flooring. It is kept in a constant state of cleanliness and the many openings provide an abundance of light and air at all times. Human hands do not come in contact with the milk at any time. All openings are protected to keep out flies and dust. The interior dimensions are 26 by 160 feet, and the walls are 11 feet high. At each of the four corners are Champion silos with a combined capacity of about 600 tons of ensilage. The ensilage and other feed is distributed to the concrete feed troughs from a truck, and the litter is carried out daily by an overhead litter carrier. The litter is dumped at some distance from the barn, and at stated intervals is scattered over the farm land, in keeping with the policy of the Woodall dairy to put everything that would otherwise go to waste back on the farm.

No more striking proof of the fact that it is possible to make a success of the dairy business along the most advanced scientific and sanitary lines is afforded than the case of B. B. Woodall, owner of the dairy, who with no previous experience in the dairy business started in four years ago with dairy equipment amounting to about $2,500 and now has equipment, exclusive of the farm, representing a value of about $20,000. All of this increase does not represent the profits from the dairy. Mr. Woodall says, but the profits from the dairy and farm combined will represent about $15,000. The two are inseparable Mr. Woodall says.

"To make a success of the dairy business a man must raise his own feed, he simply can't make a profit on bought feed. Of course he must buy some of his concentrated feed, but all the rough feed he should raise himself." It is here that Mr. Woodall finds his four silos of so much value. He finds that the ensilage, raised on his own place, is at once the most economical and the ideal dairy food.

"It is only by giving constant personal attention to every little detail that a man can make a success of the dairy business," said Mr. Woodall. "For instance we used to water our cows at stated times during the day. I decided to change this and ordered fresh clean water kept where the cows could drink whenever they were so inclined, and found a surprising increase in the milk production as the result. Of course this is a small item, but a number of such summed up soon make a material item."

Constant study of scientific principles of dairying is another forte of Mr. Woodall's.

"The scientific way is the only way to make a profit at dairying. I study constantly and endeavor to put the information I gather from study into practical operation on my dairy. This has played no small part in what success I have made in the business," Mr. Woodall said.

When he started in business Mr. Woodall had a herd of 29 cows. Only about five or six of these remain in his present herds, which numbers 55 blooded Holsteins, purchased in New York at a cost of $191 a head and 55 Jerseys. A constant record of the production of each cow and the elimination of the weak producers is another item that played its part in Mr. Woodall's success. The pride of the Woodall herd is a fine Holstein, Rose Hilvaard de Haan who averages a production of ten gallons a day.

Ex-Wichitan Tells of Many Troubles That Infest Druggists

W. H. Cousins, one time of the Palace Drug Store here, but who now is a gentleman of leisure, being an editor, spoke recently before the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association on "The Druggist and His Troubles." The address which was in Mr. Cousins' usual happy style, tells of druggists troubles as follows:

"To enumerate the druggist's troubles would be like taking a census of the sands of the sea. However, I could enumerate them if allowed sufficient time because, personally, I have had them all. Job, the hero of Biblical record, is held up to the world as a man of troubles. He had boils, but he was never punished with leaky carbonators, wormy senna leaves and messenger boys addicted to cigarettes and hookey. He never had a bone felon on his brain from thinking about a note that is due at the First National Bank next Wednesday. He never tried to square the store with Mrs. Killjoy, whose temper is working overtime because some dreadful clerks 'donchernaw' sent out the wrong kind of dog biscuit for the poodle.

"From both observation and experience, I am willing to testify that in matter of troubles, the average retail druggist has our friend, Job of the sores, nine miles down the speedway with four blowouts and no gasoline.

"A druggist's troubles begin when he goes into business; they never begin any more because they never stop long enough to begin again. A pharmacy certificate is a season ticket to the Garden of Sorrows. As a member of the state board of pharmacy, I have signed these by the hundred. I have seen young men throw their hats away and shout with joy when given a certificate that entitled them to sell stamps and hunt the city directory anywhere in the state, but somehow I always had a pain under the neck tie from thinking that that poor inexperienced novice would later find this joy was about as appropriate as pinning flowers on a dead burglar killed robbing an orphans' home. It is heartrending to see a lad jump the pay fields for drugdom; quit farming for pharmacy. Exchange a good natured corn planter for a pill tile. He leaves a good job where he only has to work in daytime for one in which he is allowed to sleep a little while on the far end of each night and one, in which he is expected to give ten cents' worth of merchandise and ninety cents' worth of service for a dime. When Alexander the Great went down to the edge of the sea and wept his red bandana full of brinies as big as baseballs for more worlds to conquer, we believe he overlooked a bet he would have been busy yet, if he had dried up his tears and started a drug store.

"I cannot remember any trouble that came my way before I climbed off a cow pony, learned to wear a collar and roll compound cathartic pills. Out in the high grass country, thirty-five miles from the railroad, I established my first trouble incubator, supposing that American pharmacy would rise up on its hind feet and rejoice that I had entered its ranks. I wanted everybody to look at me and be happy. I felt that I would be asked to O. K. the next issue of the U. S. P. and that the National bodies would consult me about every move they made.

"I was consulted, but not by the National bodies. Among my first consultations was one with a young chap who was lugging an order book and a fountain pen because he did not have nerve enough to crack a safe or rob a train and was too fat to climb porches. This youngster was insulated in about four hundred dollars' worth of glad rags that fitted with a blue steel shiner in his shirt front about the size of a paper shell pecan that looked like the headlight on a mogul. He swam into my business boudoir about 9.30 in the afternoon. When I got an optical slant on this human confection I was dizzy and trembling. I was sure that he was a foreign diplomat who had dropped off the Deadwood stage to consult me about the coming meeting of the Opium Conference at the Hague."

The visitor proved to be a perfume drummer and Mr. Cousins' troubles, according to his recital came thick and fast.

SUFFRAGETTE SCHOOL IN PROGRESS AT DALLAS

By Associated Press.

Dallas, Texas, March 3.—Presentation of an intensive analysis of the sexual suffrage question is the announced function of the suffrage school which opened Thursday and which is to continue for thre days. The school is being held under auspices of the National Equal Suffrage Association.

A similar school was held in Houston, the last three days of February. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., had charge of this school and she is acting in similar capacity in Dallas.

During the session, Mrs. Cotnam will deliver a number of lectures setting forth advantages of suffrage and also will meet arguments advanced by those opposed to the movement.

Arrangements have been made by the national suffrage organization to conduct these "schools" in practically every state of the union.

Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association had charge of the arrangements for the local school.

Berlin—In line with similar steps that have been taken since the arrest and double conviction of Dr. Karl Liebknecht on the charge of attempted treason, division I, II, and III of the superior court of Berlin have debarred him from practicing before them. The steps follows his exclusion from the bar association.

GIVEN $5,000 DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST AND LIBEL

By Associated Press.

Houston, Texas, March 3.—A verdict of $5,000 damages for false arrest and libel, in connection with the robbery of the bank at Merit, Texas, in 1913, was returned here today in favor of George G. Hunter of Palestine, against the Texas Bankers' Association and W. A. Boyd, chief detective of the association. The case had been on trial for two weeks.

50 CARS ARE SOLD HERE DURING WEEK

Is Believed to Have Established New Record—Deliveries Are Difficult

From Sunday's Daily.

Fifty cars of different makes were sold during the past week by the local automobile dealers. This is thought to be the high mark for the number of cars sold in one week by the local dealers. Of the fifty cars sold the Overland Sales Company sold 21 and the Ford Motor Supply Company sold 15. All other sales were in smaller numbers.

It is said by almost all of the local dealers that double this number would have sold if they had of been able to make deliveries. As was said last week the freight car shortage has crippled the automobile industry to a great extent. Automobiles are now shipped into this territory in almost anything that can be used. Some concerns are having them sent by express at a great cost to themselves and others are receiving their automobiles in coal cars and the smaller box cars. The cost of shipping the cars this way is a great deal more than it formerly was when automobiles were shipped in regular automobile freight cars. These freight cars would hold from five to six automobiles where at the present time the number of automobiles shipped to the car will only average about three. The freight on the smaller loads is almost as much as it was on the larger loads.

Almost all of the local dealers are many cars behind in their deliveries. Of the fifty cars sold the Ford Motor Supply Company sold Fords to the following:

Walter Prechel of Burkburnett, O. B. Leath of Charley; G. N. Tucker of Burkburnett; E. J. Cutrer of Wichita Falls; T. W. Parker of Iowa Park; Gulf Production Company of Wichita Falls; Wichita Falls Water Company; Harrison-Everton Music Company, R. H. Delaney, Wichita Valley Refining Company, Mack Taylor Drug Company and G. H. Golden Co., of Iowa Park. The same concern sold O. D. Worsham an Oldsmobile and J. B. Ferguson of Electra an Oldsmobile.

The Overland Sales Company report sales to the following: Rogers Brothers of Henrietta nine Overlands and Willys Knights, Jefferson Overland Company of Hastings three Willys Knights and Overlands, the Smith Garage Company of Frederick, three Overlands, W. H. Hancock of Vernon, three Overlands, and A. Mosely of Quanah three Overlands.

The Elgin Auto Sales Company report the sale of Elgins to George A. Phonricker of Iowa Park and John Serrin of Iowa Park.

The Dodge Brothers Sales Company report the sale of Dodge cars to B. M. Denny of Electra; E. W. Corder of Electra; W. A. Richerson and J. A. Cavanaugh.

Chevrolets were sold during the past week by the Lloyd Weaver Automobile Company to the following: B. E. Collins of Electra; C. A. Ballinger of Burkburnett; M. L. Urban of Burkburnett; G. L. Ellis of Charlie; Miss O. Hughes and the Wichita Gas Company. The same concern also sold a Hudson touring sedan to E. P. Greenwood and a Hudson touring car to H. T. Williams of Electra.

C. W. Smith of the Texas Auto Sales Company of Fort Worth, was in the city Wednesday as a visitor to the Ford Motor Supply Company. While here he received an order from the Ford Motor Supply Company for $6119.56 worth of Lee puncture proof tires. This is supposed to be the largest single order of tires from one dealer in this district in a great many months.

W. S. Langford, manager of the Ford Motor Supply Company went to Dallas Thursday for a short business trip.

E. J. Deckel of the Overland Sales Company will leave the first part of the week for Houston where he will buy supplies for use by the Overland Sales Company.

C. H. Tyler, factory representative of the Overland factory in Toledo, was a visitor to the Overland Sales Company during the past week.

Bruce Engle of the Overland Sales Company was a business visitor in Electra last week.

The McMullen Auto Company with J. R. McMullen at the head has purchased the Imperial Garage from the former owners and will in the future conduct the business in the same building. With the sale of the Imperial Garage went the agency for the Maxwell automobile. The new firm is the distributer for seven counties for the Maxwell cars.

S. J. Ashmore of the Ashmore Motor Sales Company, local dealers for the Dort and Reo cars was a business visitor in Springtown during the past week.

W. W. Stillson of Dallas, was a visitor to the Lloyd Weaver Automobile Company during the past week.

Twenty carloads of automobiles were received during the past week by the local automobile dealers. Some of these shipments were received on flat cars, some in coal cars and in any way that automobiles could be shipped. Three carloads of Dodge cars were received during the week by the Dodge Brothers Sales Company. The Staley Motor Supply Co., one carload of Oaklands. Seven carloads of Overlands and Willys Knights were received by the Overland Sales Company. The Lloyd Weaver Automobile Company report receipt of one carload of Hudsons and three carloads of Chevrolets. Five carloads of Fords and one carload of Oldsmobiles were received by the Ford Motor Supply Copmany. The McMullen Auto Company received one carload of Maxwells. One carload of Dorts were received by the Cotton Car Company. The Elgin Auto Sales Company received one carload of Scripps Booth and two carloads of Elgins.

Fifty-two carloads of automobiles of the different makes are en route to this city for the local dealers and are expected to arrive within the very near future. Two carloads of Oaklands and one carload of Buicks are en route to this city for the Staley Motor Sales Company; one carload of Dodge cars for the Dodge Bros. Sales Company; fifteen carloads of Overlands and Willys Knights for the Overland Sales Company; the Lloyd Weaver Automobile Company, eight carloads of Chevrolets and one carload of Hudsons are on the way; the Ford Motor Supply Company has coming eight carloads of Fords, one carload of Cadillacs and two carloads of Oldsmobiles; five carloads of Maxwells are en route to the McMullen Auto Company of this city; two carloads of Dorts and one of Reos are en route to the Cotton Car Company of this city, and one carload of Elgins and one of Davis automobiles have been shipped to the Elgin Auto Sales Company of this city.

Wichita Falls is to be made headquarters for the Fort Worth district for the B. F. Goodrich Tire Company, Guy W. Pickering, the district representative planning to establish his home here and move his family to this place as soon as possible. The opening of a new branch house in Fort Worth will enable the Goodrich people to give this territory an up to the minute service, says Mr. Pickering. With the stock maintained at Fort Worth and other stocks at Dallas and the new branch house at Waco, Mr. Pickering has three stocks to draw from for prompt deliveries to his dealers in this district. The company is planning the installation of another branch somewhere in Northwest Texas, possibly in Wichita Falls, at the beginning of next year.

An example of patriotism for business America is furnished by the B. F. Goodrich Tire Company of Akron, Ohio, who recently tendered the government of the United States the use of its vast factory and resources including the great army of employes and its far reaching distributing organization "in any emergency which might arise." The importance of rubber in war time is shewn by the cargoes of rubber carried back to Germany by the Deutchland on its return trips from this country. It will thus be seen that the Goodrich corporation, the largest manufatcurers of rubber goods in Aemrica, is doing the government an inestimable service in placing its equipment at the disposal of the government in case of war with a foreign power.

TEACHERS END SESSION HERE

E. C. HALL OF THIS COUNTY CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION

HEAR TWO LECTURES

Judge Goss of Seymour and Dr Eby of State University Speak Friday Night

From Sunday's Daily.

Election of officers and other routine business occupied the closing hours of the Northwest Texas Teachers Association which adjourned at noon Saturday after the annual two day's session. County Superintendent E. C. Hall was elected president; C. L. Nickell of Iowa Park, vice president; Miss Chella Kendrick of this city, secretary and treasurer; B. E. McClammery of this city, transportation secretary.

The convention's open session was held Friday night at the high school, ex-Senator B. F. Goss of Seymour and Dr. Frederick Eby, connected with the educational department of the State University being the speakers of the evening.

Judge Goss delivered a historical lecture, "The Siege and Fall of the Alamo" that was heard with much interest by the large crowd of teachers and townspeople attending. Judge Goss has lectured here on previous occasions and those who had heard him before were expecting an unusual entertainment and in that were not disappointed.

Dr. Eby had for his subject, "Some Modern Tendencies of Education" and his lecture the association members found most helpful and interesting. It has been the custom of the association to have some member of the state educational department or other educator to address them on the annual sessions and there have been none with a more timely or instructive message than Dr. Eby.

The high school musical department under the direction of Miss Agnew furnished special music Friday evening, both the girls' and boys' glee clubs singing.

Friday morning was given over to the business including an election of officers, with an hours' discussion of foreign languages and mathematics. Miss Hilda Masters of Petrolia led the former topic while Messrs. Davis of Childress, Rundell of Wichita Falls, Nickell of Iowa Park and Ross Compton of Nocona divided the discussions of mathmatics.

The attendance was not quite as large as that at previous conventions owing to the unpleasant weather and a few of the program numbers were substituted. All attending were much pleased with the program and results of the meeting and with the Wichita Falls schools and the school hospitality, according to the resolutions passed before adjournment.

NOMINATE BERNSTORFF AS AS CANDIDATE FOR REICHSTAG

By Associated Press.

Amsterdam, March 3.—Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, has been nominated as a candidate for the Reichstag in place of the late Herr Von Nelding, according to the Telegraaf.

RANCH MANAGER KILLED IN ACCIDENT

By Associated Press.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 3.—A telegram was received here this afternoon announcing the killing in an automobile accident of George Arnett of Canyon, Texas. He was manager of the Elwood ranch and one of the best known ranchmen in the state.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS IN EXCESS OF $450,000

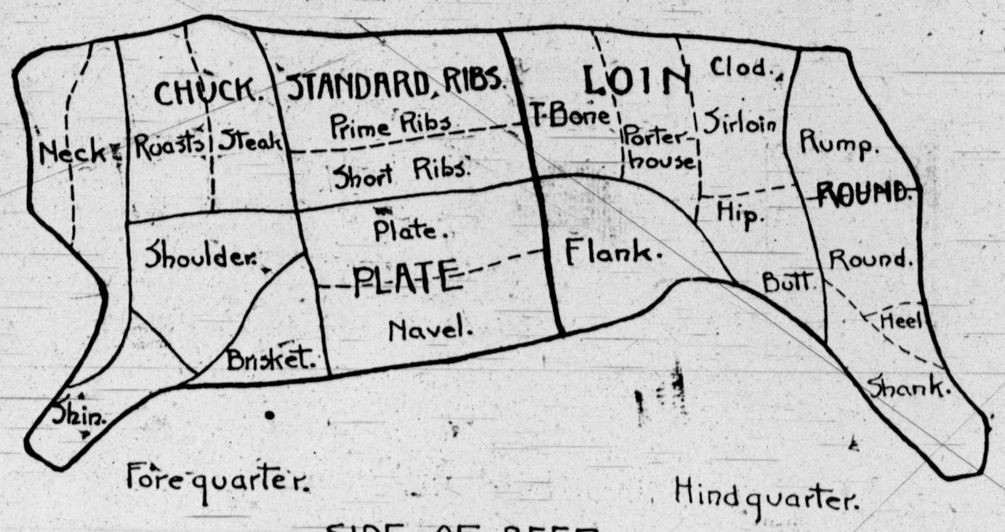
Wichita Falls bank clearings for the week just ended totalled $453,078.50, considered a good showing for five days, there being one holiday. The figures follow:

Monday	$121,037.01
Tuesday	74,833.12
Wednesday	49,977.92
Thursday	74,680.00
Friday	(holiday)
Saturday	132,850.44
Week's total	$453078.50
Previous total	$4,484,264.80
Total to date	$4,937,343.30

TEXAS SENATE IS NOT IN SESSION SATURDAY

Austin, Tex., March 3.—The Senate was not in session today, having adjourned last evening until Monday.

Cooking Tends To Lessen Digestibility Of Any Meat



SIDE OF BEEF.

LECTURE BRINGS OUT INTERESTING FACTS

DIFFERENT CUTS OF BEEF POINTED OUT ON REAL ARTICLE—MISS LAWRENCE AGAIN GIVES HELPFUL INFORMATION

With the assistance of R. L. Budlong, local butcher, and a side of beef from his shop Miss Lawrence this afternoon lectured on "Meats" and on beef in particular. Miss Lawrence and Mr. Budlong gave a demonstration of cuts of beef, showing the fancy cuts and the cheaper and tougher portions as well. During her talk Miss Lawrence gave recipes by which the cheaper and less desirable cuts can be made as appetizing and attractive as the choice and expensive cuts. The various divisions of a side of beef were pointed out on a large chart by Miss Lawrence and in order that the housewives of Wichita Falls may make a closer study of the different cuts as an aid in marketing The Times has had the accompanying diagram prepared from a sketch by Miss Lawrence which corresponds to the large chart used during the demonstration.

Miss Lawrence's talk and some of her economical recipes follow:

Beef is among the easily digested meats. Cooking tends to lessen the digestibility of any meat. Rawroor underdone beef is a food which patients with very weak stomachs can digest. Cooking, however, improves the flavor and appearance, kills the possible parasites and germs present, aids in tough meats it tenders and softens the fibres, and thus aids digestion.

Mutton is as digestible as beef. Figures indicate that 99 per cent of the protein of mutton is digested. It is a much more wholesome food than pork or veal for growing children and an economical meat to raise and slaughter on the farm.

The meat of chicken is easily digested, especially the breast. The breast fibres are short and the connective tissues is less abundant. The principles of cooking meat apply to the cooking of chicken.

Pork is probably the meat most used in the farm home. This is unfortunate for pork is the most indigestible of all our meat foods. This is due to the large amount of fat between the muscular fibres of the meat. Experiments show that it takes three hours to digest three and a half ounces of pork, while the same amount of beef is digested in two hours. Smoked breakfast bacon is an exception. It is easily digested when properly cooked, and is a valuable food in the diet of children.

To Prepare Meat For Cooking.

Remove from the wrapping paper at once. Keep in a cool, dry place. See that the meat is free from all foreign particles. Wipe all meat with a clean, damp cloth. Note: Wash chicken—after it is free from pinfeathers and carefully singed, with ivory soap and warm water. Rinse thoroughly.

How to Cook Meat.

To cook any substance intelligently it is necessary to know of what it is composed, and at what temperature the material is best cooked to give the desired results. In the case of the meats we have in the muscular fibres substances called protein (pro'te in), while the connective tissue binding these fibres together is a substance similar to gelatin. If protein is subjected to high temperature, as high as the boiling temperature, it toughens and shrinks. A high temperature, or the boiling temperature, is therefore not the best suited to keep the meat juicy and tender. Also a long continued boiling temperature melts the gelatin in the meat to such an extent that it runs out into the water, leaving a stringy, dry, shrunken mass of fibres. For these reasons then, meat should not boil, but be cooked at a temperature just below the boiling point, or about 185 degrees Fahrenheit. If it is very tough, it should be cooked below the boiling point for a long period of time. Here the fireless cooker is an excellent means of cooking, as a temperature below the boiling point is in this way maintained for a long time.

In cooking meats, this further consideration should be borne in mind: when it is put into cold water and slowly brought to the boiling pont, a large amount of nourishment is extracted in the water; while if it is quickly seared on the outside cut surface by plunging into boiling water or placing in hot skillet or oven and turning quickly for a few minutes, the juices are kept in. The proper method to pursue in cooking meat is therefore entirely determined by the end in view. In making a soup, the object is to extract as much as possible of the nutriment. In making a stew some of the nutriment should be extracted into the gravy and a part left in the meat; in broiling a steak, all the nutriment should be left in the steak.

Cuts of Beef.

In using beef in the home one should know the various cuts into which the animal is divided and the uses of these cuts as food. The accompanying diagram shows the various beef cuts.

How to Make Meat Soup.

In using meats to make soup, we wish to extract all the juices from the meat. To do this, cut the meat into smal lpieces, soak in cold water one hour and put it in this same water over the fire. Bring slowly to the boiling point, set on back of stove and let simmer until meat drops to pices. Remember that if meat is allowed to boil, the proteins are hardened on the outside, the juices cannot be extracted, and the soup will lack flavor.

Vegetables and salt should be added the last hour of cooking—potatoes the last half hour. Skim off all fat and serve soup hot. Soups made in this way can be very successfully cooked in the fireless cooker after being brought to the boiling point on the range.

Stock for Meat Soup.

6 lbs. bone (shank, shin).
6 lbs. lean beef—(tough meat).
Wipe meat with damp cloth.
Cut 1-3 of lean meat into small cubes, brown in suet or marrow from the bone.
8 quarts water.
Simmer 6 hours. Remove meat and bone and set stock in cool place. Remove cake of solidified fat. Add the following ingredients for seasoning:
6 cloves.
1-2 bay leaf.
2 sprigs parsley.
f. g. thyme.
1-2 C. carrots—diced.
1-2 C. onion—sliced.
1-2 C. turnip—diced.
Salt to taste.
Cook 1 hour.
Note: Tie the seasonings loosely in a cheesecloth square to save having to strain.

To Keep Soup Stock.

Clear.
Note: To clear, use 1 egg shell and 1 white of egg to each 2 quarts of stock.
Add the beaten white and crushed shell to the warmed stock. Stir constantly until the boiling point is reached, boil three minutes. Simmer ten minutes.
Note: Remove the scum as it forms on top.
Strain into several receptacles. Cool quickly.
Note: Do not disturb the coating of fat which forms. It keeps out the air and acts as a preservor.

Flank Steak

To prepare follow directions for Swiss steak, then steam two hours.
To make gravy:
2 T. fat.
2 T. flour.
Brown in skillet in which meat was prepared, add 1 C. liquid—liquor from meat, water, milk or cream. Add gradually, stir constantly.
Cook until consistency of thick cream.
Season to taste.

Meat Loaf.

2 lb. round of beef run through meat grinder.
1 T. parsley—chopped.
2 T. butter.
1 egg—slightly beaten.
1-2 t. onion juice.
1-4 t. pepper.
1 t. salt.
1 C. softened bread crumbs.
Mix ingredients.
Shape into loaf.
Bake 20 to 45 minutes.
Baste often with hot water to which butter has been added.
Serve with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Swiss Steak.

Cuts used (tough meat)
Round—score.
Flank—scored in shop
Skirt—scored in shop
Knead into meat.
1-4 C. flour.
Note: Omit the flour once in a while for variety.
Brown in skillet, using suet or other fat.
Cover steak with boiling water.
Cook slowly in covered skillet until tender.
Season and serve with gravy (See Flank Steak).
Time required, 40 m. to 1 1-2 hrs.

Hamburger Steak.

Force steak through meat grinder.
Add pieces of fat meat if desired.
Season with salt, pepper and onion juice or onion salt.
Proportions:
1 pt. meat.
1-2 t. salt.
1-8 t. pepper.
1-4 t. onion juice or salt.
Mix thoroughly, shape into flat cakes one-half inch in thickness.
Pan broil, 6 m. if liked rare, 10 m. well done. Serve cakes, spread with Maitre d'Hotel butter, around a mould of potatoes with buttered cauliflower or other vegetable in the corners of the platter.
Garnish with parsley.

Beef Stew.

Cuts used for stews: brisket, rump, best part of neck.
2 lbs. of meat—cut into small serving pieces.
Brown 1-3 of the amount.
Cover with cold water.
Bring to the boiling point.
Cook slowly for 3 or 4 hours, or until tender, then add:
1-2 C. tomatoes.
1 C. cooked string beans.
Season as desired.
Note: Potatoes, onions, carrots—sliced or diced may be added or substituted: also cold cooked rice, cream of wheat, macaroni or spaghetti.
The stew may be prepared in the fireless cooker. Do not ordinarily serve all of the vegetables suggested, at one time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Glosson of Altus were in the city today on their way to visit relatives for a few days in Electra.

T. J. Dean of Frederick was a visitor in the city today between trains.

REDISTRICTING BILL NOT YET PASSEED

Free Conference Committee Reaches Agreement—Legislature Yet To Act on Agreement

Wichita is placed in a district with Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Jack, Young, Archer, Wilbarger, Baylor and Throckmorton counties in the congressional redistricting bill agreed upon by the free conference committee of the two houses of the legislature, mention of which was made in Tuesday's Times.

The prospect is said to be good that the redistricting bill will be adopted These are the districts as agreed upon by the committee:

First—Bowie, Red, River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, Marion.

Second—Panola, Shelby, San Augustine, Sabine, Shelby, San Augustine, Jefferson, Hardin, Tyler, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Cherokee.

Third—Kaufman, Van Zandt, Wood, Upchur, Smith, Gregg, Henderson, Rusk, Harrison.

Fourth—Fannin, Grayson, Collin, Hunt, Raines.

Fifth—Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Rockwall.

Sixth—Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Milam.

Seventh—Galveston, Chambers, Liberty, San Jacinto, Polk, Trinity, Houston, Anderson, Leon, Madison, Walker, Grimes, Montgomery.

Eighth—Harris, Fort Bend, Waller.

Ninth—Brazoria, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Lavaca, Gonzales, Gaudelupe, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun.

Tenth—Washington, Austin, Burleson, Lee, Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson.

Eleventh—Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Bosque, McLennan, Falls.

Twelfth—Erath, Hood, Somerville, Johnson, Tarrant, Parker.

Thirteenth—Cooke, Beaton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton.

Fourteenth—Aransas, Refugio, San Patricio, Golind, Bee, Karnes, Wilson, Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Blanco.

Fifteenth—Cameron, Willacy, Kleberg, Neuces, Jim Wells, Brooks, Hidalgo, Starr, Jim Hogg, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmitt, Maverick, Zavalla, Frio, Atascosa, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney.

Sixteenth—Andrews, Martin, Howard, Mitchell, Coke, Sterling, Glascock, Midland, Ector, Winkler, Loving, Ward, Crane, Upton, Reagan, Irion, Tom Green, Menard, Schleicher, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Terrell, Pecos, Reeves, Culberson, El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Hudspeth, Real, Kerr, Gillespie, Bandera, Valverde, Edwards, and Mason.

Seventeenth—Burnett, Llano, Comanche, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown, Coleman, Callahan, Eastland, Stephens, Shackelford, Jones, Palo Pinto, Taylor, Nolan, Concho and Runnells.

Eighteenth—Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Fisher, Stonewall, King, Cottle, Childress, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Roberts, Gray, Donley, Hall, Motley, Dickens, Kent, Scurry, Borden Garza, Crosby, Floyd, Briscoe, Armstrong, Carson, Hutchinson, Hansford, Sherman, Moore, Potter, Randall, Swishor, Hale, Lubbock, Lynn, Dawson, Gaines, Terry, Hockley, Lamb, Castro, Dallam, Hartley, Oldham, Deaf Smith, Palmer, Bailey, Yoakum and Cochran.

RIGGING UP FOR PANTHER NO. 4

New Well Will Be 500 Feet South of Panther 3.—Water Situation Not Improved

Drilling for the Panther No. 4 is expected to begin within the next two or three days, a crew being engaged in rigging up on the new location 500 feet south of No. 3 today. As No. 3 which is to the south of No. 2 is now rated as a better producer than the No. 2 the Panther company has large expectations from the new location. A well in Holliday creek puts the Panther company in much better shape for water than is the case elsewhere in the Archer field.

With oil operations both in Archer and in the Culbertson district very much at a standstill on account of the continued absence of water, interest of local oil men seems to center on the wildcat Wichita-Archer well three miles east of Archer City which is now down about 1300 feet. This well, being put down by local parties and Archer county interests is in an entirely new territory, but one in which both the surface indications and geological formations gives promise of striking oil. Three good indications of gas at shallow depths were reported from this well, but none have been encountered since passing the 1,000 foot mark.

On account of a number of good tanks in the near vicinity of the operations in the Culberson district the water situation there is some better than is the case in the Archer field, but even here is such as to practically bring operations to a standstill. Five carloads of six inch pipe for the Texas Company's pipe line from Beaver Creek to this district are now in transit however, and it is expected that the water situation in this part of the county will be permanently cleared up within the next thirty days.

WICHITA GUN CLUB IS REORGANIZED

C. B. Woods Heads Organizations for Season—First Shoot Will be Held Friday

The Wichita Gun Club was reorganized for the coming season at a meeting held in C. J. Pate's office in the Kemp and Kell building Tuesday night. C. B. Woods was elected president; R. O. Harvey, vice president, and C. J. Pate, secretary and treasurer.

Improvement of the shooting grounds is planned. Among other things a concrete trap house will be built.

The first shoot of the season will be held Friday.

New by-laws will be drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose consisting of G. C. Wood, V. G. Deatherage, and Dell Shoemaker. A. G. Deatherage, E. G. Hill, Dell Shoemaker, Dr. Mike Walker, W. Newton Maer, R. O. Harvey and G. C. Wood were named on the membership committee. A number of tournaments during the year are planned by the club. Club shoots will be held as last year every Friday afternoon. An especial effort to interest the ladies in trapshooting and secure members for the club from among their ranks is planned by the club this year. The grounds of the club, at the east end of Seventh street, are being worked over and will be in first class condition by the time of the holding of the first shoot.

FIRE DEPARTMENT SAVES DWELLING

Good Work Prevents Destruction of House Occupied by John Prince and T. O. Passin

After obtaining such headway as to apparently mark the structure for destruction, exceptionally fast work by the fire department saved the residence of L. O. Passin and John Prince, corner of Fifteenth and Burnett, with a loss to building and contents of about $850 at about 1:30 this morning. The origin of the fire is still undetermined. Neither Mr. Prince or Mr. Passin, who are railroad men, or their families were at home at the time, and the alarm was turned in by neighbors after the flames had broken out on the outside of the building. The house was owned by J. T. Wills, and was insured for $1000 with loss amounting to about $500. One room was completely destroyed and another partially wrecked. Loss on contents is placed at about $350. Whether the contents were insured or not could not be learned.

Another call from the residence of Miss Maude Stonecipher at 1208 Burnett where a pile of trash on the back porch caught fire was answered by the department soon after 8 o'clock this morning, but the fire had been extinguished by school boys before the arrival of the department, the loss being about $20.

BOYS UNDER 15 BARRED FROM CERTAIN WORK

By Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., March 5.—All boys fifteen years of age and under are prevented from working in laundries, workshops, theatres and other places of amusement, and from employment by messenger services in cities of over 15,000 under provisions of the Child Labor law recently passed by both houses of the Legislature and now in the hands of the Governor for approval.

Senator Westbrook, author of the measure, says, moving picture shows are included under the head of "theatres and other places of amusement." Several other members, however, say it was the intention to exclude them from the prohibitive list.

Mercantile establishments and telegraph offices are excluded.

Mrs. H. F. Robertson returned this afternoon from San Antonio where she went to place her son, Addison Trotter, in the Grace Lutheran sanitarium at that place. Mr. Trotter is thought to be suffering from tuberculosis, and the length of his stay in San Antonio is indefinite.

ITALIANS PREPARE FOR LITERACY TEST

Study of English Has Already Begun By Those Intending to Come After War

Associated Press Mail Correspondence.

est remarks which Americans in Italy the United States immigration laws, which is to take effect May 1, has already resulted in the stimulation of the study of English among Italians who expect to emigrate to America when the war is over.

In the belief of the Italian commissioner of emigration there will be more than enough work to be done in Europe, and at good wages when the war is over, and the governments are expected to do all possible to discourage emigration. However, inquiries already being made at the American consulates indicate that a large number of soldiers are considering the possibility of going to America when released from service. Reports that the United States has become immensely wealthy because of her war sales are prevalent here, and relatives of many Italians have written home from America telling of opportunities that are more certain there and urging them to come when the war is over without waiting to discover whether Europe is or is not going to recover from the setback given by the war. One of the common the law would help rather than injure Bear from store clerks, from soldiers or from barbers, is that they think of going to America when the war is over.

An interesting phase of immigration possibilities is the belief expressed in some quarters that many of the hitherto well to do Italians of the educated classes who have suffered by the war may go to America to recoup their fortunes.

While Italy furnished the largest number of emigrants to the United States before the war of any single nation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the number being 283,738 as compared to 278,152 from Austria-Hungary, the Italian government favors rather than objects to the new literacy test.

When the news of the passing of the new law over President Wilson's veto was printed in Italy, the newspapers at once editorially stated that th law would help rather than injure Italy. These newspapers gave two reasons for this position. One reason was that the law would force Italians to educate themselves. The second was that Italy hoped in the future to export the manufactured products of labor rather than labor itself, and thereby increase the wealth of the nation.

PLANS PROGRESSING FOR STYLE SHOW

Three Musical Organizations Will Take Part—Models Being Named and Assigned

Three musical organizations will take part in the spring style show next week, acording to present plans of the arrangements committee for that event. Tacko's orchestra will furnish the music for the automobile show in the building to be occupied by the Dodge agency, while Katz orchestra will furnish the music for the exhibition of styles to be held at the Wichita theatre at the same time. The Wichita Falls Symphony orchestra has also agreed to render one number in connection with the show at the opera house.

Models are being secured by the committee in charge of this feature and will be assigned to the different stores taking part within the next few days. Those who will appear in connection with the society vaudeville which will feature the show are also being secured by a committee from the library association and will be announced within the next few days.

EXPLOSION SHOWS CONCRETE TRIUMPH

Brick Structures Collapsed in London Explosion While Concrete Buildings Little Damaged

Associated Press Mail Correspondence.

London—Five million dollars damage was done and 100,000 windows broken by the explosion in the east end of London on January 19, according to the current issue of Fire, a technical publication. The building in which the explosion occurred disappeared and an immense crater 100 feet by 30 feet deep was formed.

"The triumph of ferro concrete construction is the most striking feature of the catastrophe," the paper says. "Not only have such structures within the explosion area withstood the effect of the air wave, but they came through the ordeal of fire successfully.

"The metallic rods and laths within the concrete enabled the buildings to give slightly to the air wave when it struck the buildings, the windows caved in. The reverberating air entered and expanding, passed through the opposite windows, thereby helping to straighten up the main structure again although it was left behind. Brick structures collapsed inominously, being pulled inward by the floor and roof slabs and girders.

"Not all the 100,000 windows broken were blown in; many were blown out by the advance wave entering open doors and creating a preliminary high internal pressure sufficient to burst out some windows before the main blast arrived and blew in the remaining windows."

The paper finds that the damage will not exceed one-tenth of the value that a preliminary inspection of the area might lead one to anticipate.

$30,000 FIRE AT TEMPLE EARLY TODAY

By Associated Press

Temple, Tex., March 6.—Fire of an unknown origin early today destroyed the furniture establishment of Daniel & Jarrell entailing an estimated loss of $30,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Wichita Falls, Texas

A SOUND BANK

It does not matter whether a bank has been in business a long or a short time, its depositors are assured of absolute safety for their money only when that institution is governed by strictly conservative principles.

The soundness and strength of the National Bank of Commerce and the complete security which it provides for every dollar entrusted to its care are the result of the fact that every detail of its business is conducted in the most careful and conservative manner and its funds are loaned in moderate sums to borrowers whose security assures the return of every dollar loaned.

This bank has no customers who receive special favors every patron is ENTITLED TO AND RECEIVES the very best service we can render.

C. W. Reid, President

CAPITAL, PROFITS & STOCKHOLDERS' RESPONSIBILITY OVER $215,000.00

BYERS SHIPPER MAKES 2 RECORDS IN SINGLE DAY

Twice on the same day yesterday two new records for livestock at the Fort Worth market were established by cattle and hogs shipped by J. Milton Erwin of Byers. For the first time in the livestock history of Fort Worth a straight car load of choice heifers, shipped by Mr Erwin brought a price of $10.50. Armour and Company purchaser. On several occasions good heifers in small drafts have reached the $10.50 price, but that price for straight car lot was a new record.

In the swine division a car load of porkers shipped by Mr Erwin brought $12.75, 25 cents better than had been paid during the two previous days and $2.90 above the highest level ever reached in past years. J. E. White of Tolbert shared honors with Mr. Erwin on the last count, a car load of hogs yarded by him bringing the same price. Mr. Erwin's feat of topping both he catel and hog markets on the same day constitutes a unique distinction.

PEANUT BULLETINS RECOMMENDED BY ECONOMICS

Bulletins on the peanuts, recommended by Miss Lawgence at the Home Economics program Tuesday afternoon can be secured free of charge by sending to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute at Tuskegee, Ala. for "How to Grow the Peanut" by G. W. Carver. Other bulletins, "Peanuts and Peanut Oil and Its Manufacture and Uses" can be secured from the Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo. These supplement the list given in The Tuesday Times.

SCHOLASTIC INCREASE MAY REACH 100,000

By Associated Press

Austin, Tex., March 5.—It is estimated by Professor W. F. Doughty state superintendent of public instruction, that the increase in the number of scholastics in Texas will reach approximately 100,000. The total number of scholastics in the state at present is 1,323,846 and the normal increase annually is about 60,000. The compulsory school attendance law and the amendment to the law which extended from 8 to 17 years the scholastics age however is expected to run the number up to 100,000.

Taking of the scholastic census throughout the state began on March 1, in the school districts. The census must be completed by April 1, 1917. The census takers are to report to reports to the state superintendent.

NEARLY 1000 AIRCRAFT LOST DURING 1916

Associated Press Mail Correspondence.

Berlin—An official recapitulation here of the statistics of airship losses during the year 1916 indicates that the Germans lost 221 machines, and their opponents sacrificed 784. The bulk of the losses on both sides was in the west, where the Germans lost 181 airships and the English and French 739, it is declared.

GRAYSON'S NOMINATION AGAIN BEFORE SENATE

Washington, March 6.—Renomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson as medical director of the navy with rank of rear admiral which failed of confirmation in the senate during the last session on after a prolonged fight was sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

OKLAHOMA ATTORNEY WARNS NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE

Mrs. Pearl Renfro of Grandfield, who was granted a decree of divorce from H. C. Renfro by Judge Mathews, in Frederick, February 20, was married at Wichita Falls, Texas, Sunday, February 25, to L. D. Connelly, an oil driller, who had also made his home in Grandfield.

Under the laws of Oklahoma a decree of divorce does not become effective until six months after it has been granted. Hearing of the marriage, County Attorney Lukenbill sent word to Mr. and Mrs. Connelly by Deputy Sheriff J. M. Chadwick that their marriage was in violation of the Oklahoma statute, but that he would give them the benefit of having broken the law ignorantly and warning them that they could not continue to live together in the married relation in Oklahoma. They departed that evening for Wichita Falls.—Frederick Leader.

Mrs. M. L. Harris of Archer City was in the city today on her way to visit relatives in Henrieta for a few days.

Professional Cards

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MOVE FOR IMPEACHMENT RESULTS IN TURBULENT SCENE IN HOUSE

INDIGNATION AT REMARKS OF GOVERNOR

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REFERENCE TO SENATOR JOHNSON AS NEGRO DRAWS NOISY PROTEST—LATER APOLOGIZES FOR HASTY WORDS

TO VOTE MONDAY

Resolution Goes Over—Ferguson Accuses University "Circle" and T. N. Jones, and Has Near Encounter With Tyler Man in Capitol

Senator W. A. Johnson

Governor Ferguson

Special to The Times

Austin, Tex., March 3. The presentation, in the House of Representatives today, of charges designed to lead to impeachment proceedings against Governor Ferguson, was followed by one of the most turbulent and riotous scenes in the history of the Texas capitol.

Ferguson, standing on the speaker's rostrum to reply to the charges referred to Senator W. A. Johnson of Hall, who sat near the front of the House, as a "nigger" pointing his finger at the senator as he did so.

An uproar followed and cries of "throw him out" were heard amid the din. When order was restored, the governor apologized.

The charges were embodied in a resolution by Representative Davis of Van Zandt county and deal with the banking activities of the governor and with his expenditures for the governor's mansion.

Shortly after the House adjourned this afternoon, Governor Ferguson met T. N. Jones of Tyler, whom he accuses of being responsible for the charges. Hot words were exchanged and a personal encounter was narrowly averted.

The resolution will come up for action Monday at two p. m. when it is probable that action will be taken upon them without debate.

The Davis resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of seven with plenary judicial powers, to investigate the charges and "use such charges as a basis for impeachment proceedings." Adoption of the resolution therefore, will not necessarily mean impeachment, but merely that the charges be probed with a view to impeachment. The impeachment trial, should the House order one, would be held before the Senate, as provided by the Constitution.

After presentation of the resolution there was much excitement, and when Governor Ferguson, upon the speaker's platform in the course of his remarks, pointed his finger at Senator Johnson of Hall county, who sat near the front and termed him "a nigger," immediately the House became a mass of shouting men who advanced near the speaker's stand. Members sought to attract the attention of the chair who pounded calmly with the gavel, refusing any recognition.

There were frequent cries of "put him out" and "throw him out" heard through the din of the agitated voices of members who protested that the dignity of the House had been violated by the governor.

When the excitement died out and Speaker Fuller secured order he stated that all dignities of the House must be upheld and the governor stepping to the front of the stand apologized to the House, saying his self possession had slipped away because of the fact that for weeks his character had been assailed through out Texas by "those who would make charges and would not back them up."

He expressed his sorrow at the occurrence and it was received in silence. Then he proceeded with a statement.

Governor Ferguson alleged that the influence of T. N. Jones of Tyler and of the University "circle" had been instrumental in the filing of the charges and proceedings against him and that Representative Davis of Van Zandt who submitted them was innocent, and would be sorry before the matter was concluded that he had allowed himself to become involved.

These charges were denied by Mr. Davis, who stated that no influence had been instrumental in the charges and that the only connection Mr. Jones had with the incident was the drafting of the charges in legal form.

When the resolution comes up for consideration on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock it is planned to vote immediately on the resolution without debate in order to facilitate the movement of the investigation, should it be determined to have one, and indications are the investigation will be ordered in the House. The governor has asked for an immediate investigation in fact is desirous to have the facts brought out in order to disclose who is really back of the whole matter.

Governor Ferguson has no fear of the outcome of the charges it is said in fact, the governor believes there are certain influences behind the whole thing and that the charges were prepared by T. N. Jones of Tyler.

After the House had adjourned and during the afternoon there was a recess to the morning proceedings when the governor encountered Jones in the lobby of the capitol. The governor charged Mr. Jones with having written the charges. Several heated words were spoken by the governor when Captain Ransome of the state rangers' force, who chanced to be present stepped any possible personal encounter.

When the resolution comes up for consideration in the House on Monday the question will be on the adoption of the resolution calling for the investigation in the event the resolution is defeated, the matter will end there, but should the resolution be adopted, then a committee of seven members will be named by the speaker to investigate the charges.

This committee is empowered to summon witnesses, take testimony and swear witness.

Should the committee report that the charges are not sustained and the House adopts this report, then the matter will end, but if it makes a recommendation that there is something in the charges and the House adopts the report, regular impeachment charges will then be drafted and sent to the Senate which will then try the governor.

In other words, the House acts as a grand jury and if it finds an indictment, then the case will be tried in the upper branch of the legislature.

The charges allege the governor has "at various and sundry times during the year 1915 and 1916, and during his tenure of office as governor of the State of Texas, misapplied public funds of the State," that he misused a large part of a certain appropriation made by the 34th Legislature, amounting to $10,000, for the governor's mansion, and he has "approved account for articles purchased for his personal use, and those for the use of his family and household as charges against the $7,500 of Texas."

The resolution recites allegations growing out of the governor's dealing with a bank in Temple.

Governor Ferguson, in his speech before the House stated that the man who had made the original charges had withdrawn from them, and now sought by the new article to attack him. He further stated that all the money alleged to have been loaned by the bank had been paid in full.

Mr. Bagby asked some slight technical revision in the draft of the resolution and that the matter be postponed until Monday afternoon at two o'clock, when the investigation would continue. This was agreed upon. The House then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The House today passed finally the bill by Representative Cone, providing free transportation for the governor and certain other state officials and members of the legislature. This bill as originally drawn provided passes for city fire marshals while attending firemen's conventions and the House included it so as to include these other officials. The House also passed to third reading the Pearce senate bill which allows the claims filed against the prison commission.

Considerable trouble is being experienced by Governor Ferguson in finding suitable and responsible men to fill the position of regent of the University and also the position of state labor commissioner and for membership on board of managers of the state insane asylum. The governor said he has offered these positions to several prominent men of the state but they have declined to accept, fearing that the Senate will not confirm the appointments.

The fact is, the positions are going begging. The governor has to send another appointee on the board of regents in place of Dr. D. H. Lawrence of El Paso, whose confirmation was rejected by the Senate. Also in place of T. J. Rowse as a member of the board of managers of the state insane asylum the Senate having failed to confirm Abe Frank of Austin, whose name the governor sent to the Senate. As to a successor to C. W. Woodman, the governor said he could find no one that was willing to accept this position, with the chances of the Senate failing to confirm the appointment.

The calendars in both branches of the legislature are congested with measures. It is expected that action will be taken on the report of the free conference committee on the state highway commission bill, also that the congressional redistricting bill will be placed in free conference committee.

The Senate is scheduled to soon pass finally the two million dollar rural school law and other measures

STRAIGHTFORWARD TESTIMONY

Many Wichita Falls Citizens Have Profited By It

If you have backache, urinary troubles, dizziness, headaches or nervousness, strike at the seat of the trouble. These are often the symptoms of weak kidneys and there is grave danger in delay. Doan's Kidney Pills are especially prepared for kidney ailment, are endorsed by over 100,000 people. Your neighbors recommend this remedy—have proved its merit in many tests. Wichita Falls readers should take fresh courage in this straightforward testimony of a Wichita Falls woman:

Mrs. A. Lambeth, 100 Burnett street, Wichita Falls, Texas, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills gave me such relief when I was suffering from kidney trouble that it almost impossible for me to do my work as I could stoop over or lift. I used only one box of Doan's Kidney Pills but they relieved the pains in my back and strengthened my kidneys. I have had very little need of a kidney medicine since."

Price 60 cents, all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy but get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Lambeth had. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Mrs. D. F. Aynes has returned to her home in Amarillo after a few days visit with Judge and Mrs. E. W. Nicholson.

FOR SALE: Mebane Triumph cotton seed, pure and half north of Dean price $1.50 per bushel. John T. Ballenger. 34 4tp

FOR SALE: Two tracts of land, one containing 88 1-2 acres, 200 in high state of cultivation, adjoining Iowa Park, good house and cistern, good oil prospects and can be leased, other tracts about 50 acres and 15 miles south of Wichita Falls, practically all in cultivation. Parties interested see or write E. N. Birdsall, administrator, Mangum, Texas. Weekly-Mar 18

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One bay mare 14½ hands high, heavy mane and tail, small scar on right hind leg and scar on left shoulder. Set of breast harness on her. $10 reward. Phone or write H. H. Laidler, Iowa Park, Texas. 30 4tp

HUMBLE GOOBER HAS ITS INNING TODAY

HOME ECONOMICS COURSE DRAWS LARGE CROWDS

THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION GIVEN OVER TO THE PEANUT—BUDGETS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ARE OTHER SUBJECTS

SESSION TONIGHT

Addresses by Mayer Britain and Dr. James at High School Auditorium Scheduled—Meat Demonstration A Feature Wednesday

From Tuesday's Daily

The humble goober had its innings this afternoon in the Home Economics Course program, the afternoon being given over to the discussion of this nut, which isn't a nut, by Miss Minerva Lawrence. Public health and some more about the budget formed the discussions of Dr. Herman James and Miss Gertrude Blodgett on the morning program. These sessions were attended by a large and interested crowd. The session tonight at the high school at which Dr. James will speak will be the only night session. Mayor A. H. Britain will also speak this evening. Wednesday morning and afternoon the programs will be held in the Salvation Army hall as usual. Wednesday afternoon's program promises to be of unusual interest as Miss Lawrence will be assisted by R. L. Endicott, who has just opened his butcher shop here in demonstrating the various cuts from a side of beef. Miss Blodgett will give an illustrated lecture Wednesday afternoon's study will close the course.

This morning Dr. James discussed for the ladies some of the vital questions relating to public health, showing them how they could assist in better the health, not only of the community as well. The water supply and the milk supply form two big items in the health of a community, according to Dr. James, who stated that the quality of the water and milk supply could be judged by the death rate among adults and infants. An analysis of the drinking water of the city at frequent intervals, as it is easily contaminated, was advocated, as well as strict regulation and examination of dairies. Inspection of meat markets and stores was also advocated and Dr. James also advised careful attention to the general sanitary condition of the city as a means of bettering the health of the individual and the community as well. In all of these proposed steps towards public welfare women could take the lead, he said.

Another measure he urged was the strict enforcement of Texas birth and death registration laws, which are ignored all over the state.

The Servant Question.

Some facts about the servant question that set our hearers thinking were brought out by Miss Blodgett in her talk this morning on "The Young Ladies about to leave home to begin housekeeping and the cost of living expenses, according to Miss Blodgett who did just how the leak occur, and then went on to suggest ways in which they might be stopped in this regard. Miss Blodgett has been comparatively well educated on the subject who will readily concede that the trouble is not who are to get servants, but how to get competent ones. Miss Blodgett was well are always ready with helpful suggestions and remedies for the evils in home and housekeeping and Dr. James has his ways of meeting home and civic needs. That is the biggest reason of the popularity of the State University extension courses, they are practical and really do good.

In discussing the matter of a maid or cook, Miss Blodgett advised those of her hearers who kept a cook to investigate thoroughly to find if they could really afford a cook.

"You will say, 'I only pay five dollars a week,' and you perhaps really think that is all a cook costs you but you must add fully half that much to it for her food and still more for breakage and waste. So you see the cost isn't so trifling after all. Then apart from the money side of it you often get some one to help in your home about whom your know nothing. Conditions have made housework something not to be desired by girl and women who work, except as a last resort. When everything else fails they will take up housework. Sometimes too late persons preparing your food and coming in daily contact with your self and your children who have been in jail or who are otherwise undesirable. You spend a lot of time at your dressmakers and milliners, but too often select a cook in a haphazard fashion. If you find, after counting up the actual cost, that you can afford a cook, then select her carefully and give her the right treatment, for there is a servant's side to the proposition as well as a mistress. But if you find that you can not afford a cook, and on an income of $1,500 to $2,400 there are really few who can, systematize your work so that you can take care of it yourself, have the children help. Study your problems and your food needs and arrange the best ways of spending your food allowance."

Food Costs Greater.

In connection with the subject of rising prices Miss Blodgett brought out the fact that food for the family of five which cost $7.25 in 1916 will now, with the higher prices, cost more than $11.50. The income, she stated, has remained the same so the allowance for food can not be extended. To meet this she has proposed a number of substitutions and several menus which can be prepared for five people at a daily expenditure of 25 cents per person. These recipes will be given elsewhere.

In connection with the operating expenses Miss Blodgett discussed the many small leaks which in the home as in big business cause the most of the trouble. Housing problems, especially with renters also received attention during the morning's talk by Miss Blodgett, the results of a survey made a short time ago in Austin which startling conditions were revealed being cited. For 500 people there were but 15 bath tubs and there were other conditions of similar nature concerning drainage and ventilation problems. Houses were in bad repair and there was no garbage system. This was declared not to be the condition with Austin but to be the condition in almost any town of any size. The connection between the home and civic problems in this case urged education of the individual to combat the ills of poor housing insufficient food and a meager income.

Eight ways by which the housewife can economize and better her food standards and lessen the operating expenses were given by Miss Blodgett as follows:

1. Buy for cash and get a discount.
2. The best food is obtained by going to the market.
3. Deliveries add 10 per cent to the cost of goods.
4. The high price of out of season foods is for scarcity not for food.
5. By marketing in large quantities you save from 10 to 100 per cent.
6. The cost will be reduced if you buy direct from the producer.
7. A knowledge of food values will do much to solve the high cost of living.
8. Costs will be reduced when Texas raises enough food stuff to feed itself.

In January, 1916, a class in dietetics of the University worked out a dietary for a family of five, father, mother and three children, ages six, three and one years, respectively, on an income of $1200 a year. $1.25 a day or 25 per cent of the income was allowed and the family efficiently fed on that amount.

The following was a typical day's menu:

Breakfast.

Orange, oatmeal, top milk, bacon, toast, milk, coffee.

Luncheon

Bean soup, bread and butter, stewed prunes, cookies, milk.

Dinner.

Roast, baked potato, boiled onions, bread and butter, rice pudding.

Menu For Three Year Old Child.

Orange, cereal, dry toast, milk, bread milk, soup, stewed prunes, milk, egg, mashed potato, boiled onion, milk.

Menu For One Year Old Child.

Orange juice, cereal, milk, eggs.

January, 1917, the same menu, according to Austin retail prices cost $1.61 or practically 30 per cent of the income. A family living on $1200 a year, cannot afford to spend half of that amount for food. So the problem facing us this year is "How to continue to feed the family on $1.25 a day without reducing the quantity and nutritive value?" With this end in view, the following substitutes were made in the above menu:

Bananas for the older members of the family, though oranges were retained for the children; sweet potatoes in place of Irish; cod fish for steaks; 2 eggs were omitted from the adults' meals; oleomargarine for butter.

Some of the cheaper foods on the market today are peanuts, cornmeal, unbolished rice, dried beans and peas, salt codfish, dried fruits, such as prunes, figs, apricots, peaches and apples, macaroni, noodles, cottolene, meal, tapioca. These foods will lend themselves to an endless variety of combinations. Oleomargarine may be substituted for butter, peanut and cotton seed oil for olive oil. Fried foods and rich pastry can be dispensed with to the advantage of both the pocketbook and stomach.

Typical menus at 25c per person:

Breakfast.

One half orange, cream of wheat, biscuits, coffee, top milk.

Dinner.

Salmon loaf, scalloped potatoes, bread, oleomargarine, creamed onions, Norwegian prune pudding.

Supper.

Chipped beef on toast, cornmeal muffins, dried apricot sauce, cocoa.

Miss Lawrence's talk, in part, and her recipes follow:

The peanut is not a nut. It is a pea and belongs to the same family as the common pea and bean. The nut was applied because the flavor is similar to that of true nuts. This pea deserves to hold a higher rank among the foodstuffs used by man as do beans and other peas. Peanuts, like peas and beans, are a concentrated food. They contain more fat and less starch than the other legumes, but about the same amount of protein, or muscle-building food.

The High Value of the Peanut as a Muscle-building Food.

Legumes have a high nutritive value and contain a large per cent of protein or muscle-building substance. Few of our vegetable foodstuffs contain more than 10 per cent or 15 per cent protein, while the legumes have from 20 per cent to 30 per cent and there are many varieties from which to choose. The protein, or muscle-building food, is a daily necessity in our diet, and in the form of meat, or eggs, or cheese, is one of the most expensive food substances. The peanut, therefore, so rich in protein, is strongly to be recommended to those to whom economy is important, as it is especially when raised at home, a comparatively cheap source of protein.

Peanuts are Not Indigestible if Properly Used.

Peanuts are thought by many to be indigestible. They have gained their reputation because usually they have been improperly prepared and eaten in large quantities after a hearty meal or between meals, or late at night. They are, as a rule, poorly masticated. The peanut therefore, has caused digestive troubles and fallen into disrepute because of its abuse rather than its use.

Rules for Preparing Peanuts.

The peanut, in order to be properly digested, should be regarded as a rich leguminous food, should be properly prepared, and used only in its proper place in any other member of the legume family is used. In the use and preparation of the peanut, the following things should be kept in mind:

Peanuts are high in protein and consequently take the place of meat in the dietary.

Peanuts are high in fats and can be used in place of other fats. For example: peanut sandwiches may be prepared without the addition of butter, and peanut bread does not need shortening, as the peanut furnishes a sufficient quantity of fat in both instances.

Peanuts contain raw starch and therefore must be cooked before they are digestible. They can be parched as roasted peanuts, or they may be prepared as are the peas and beans. The same pleasant flavor does not develop, however, when they are cooked in the latter way.

Peanuts are a highly concentrated food and should be thoroughly broken up before reaching the stomach. This may be accomplished by thorough mastication, or by chopping or grinding. When a food substance reaches the stomach in a state of fine division, it is more quickly digested and more thoroughly utilized.

To learn more about peanuts read the following references. Farmers' bulletin:

"The Peanut." No. 31.

"Nuts and Their Uses as Food." No. 332

University of Texas Bulletin:

"The Use of the Peanut on the Home Table." No. 1.

Bulletin issued by W. R. Beattie (Agricultural Commissioner Cotton Belt Railway), "Peanuts."

Farm and Ranch, Oct. 4, 1913.

"The Rise of the Lowly Peanut."

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin:

"Nuts as Food." No. 54.

Peanut Chops.

6 slices bread cut in shape desired; spread each slice with 2-3 T. peanut butter; dip buttered bread in mixture made from 1 egg beaten; ½ T. milk or cream. Roll in bread crumbs. Bake in hot oven until brown.

Peanut Sandwiches.

Shell and peel off inner skin of roasted peanuts, then shop very fine and spread them thickly on slices of buttered bread; sprinkle lightly with salt before putting slices together.

Peanut Soup.

1 C. roasted peanuts ground; add to white sauce made of 2-3 T. butter, 2 T. flour, 1 1-2 t. salt, 4 C. milk. Bring to the boiling point, serve at once.

Peanut Roast.

2 c. stale bread crumbs.
1 qt. milk, soak ten minutes, add
1 c. peanuts, roasted, ground
4 eggs well beaten
t. g. salt
t. g. nutmeg
t. g. onion salt

Bake in moderate oven 30 to 40 minutes.

Serve hot with tomato sauce or cranberry sauce.

Note: When eggs are expensive this would not be a practical recipe to use, unless something was substituted for the eggs. This substitute may be a thick white sauce used with softened bread crumbs. The dish makes a good substantial substitute for the meat of a dinner course.

Salted Nuts.

Blanch unroasted peanuts or almonds; allow to dry; cook in a small quantity of oil until delicately browned, stir frequently. Remove from oil, drain well and sprinkle with salt.

Note to Blanch: After the nut has been removed from the shell pour on boiling water, let stand until water has cooled, then the skin will slip off easily.

Parisian Sweets.

1 pound figs.
1 pound dates.
One half pound nut meats.

Mix and run through chopper, knead well, roll to one half inch in thickness, cut into one inch squares, dust with powdered sugar. These sweets may be served at dinner in place of bon bons. They will keep for several days if wrapped in parafin paper.

THREE BUDGETS.

Three of the budgets discussed by Miss Blodgett and which will come near meeting the needs of the average Wichita Falls family are given, estimates being based on 1916 prices for food.

Budget For a Family of Five on an Income of $1200 a Year.

	Am't.	Per Ct. of Income
Food.		
For man, woman, daughter 6, son 3, daughter 12 months	$456.25	38.02
Shelter.		
Rent, $18.00 per month, carfare $60.00 per year	275.00	23.00
Clothing.		
Mother	$77.00	
Father	70.00	
Girl 6	23.00	
Boy 3	8.00	
12 mos.	17.00	205.00 17.00
Operating Expenses.		
Water, light, telephone, gas, coal, wood, ice, service, doctor, repairs	164.25	13.63
Advancement.		
Education, insurance, books and periodicals, charity, recreation, and savings	98.50	8.20

Budget For a Family of Five on an Income of 1800.00 a Year.

	Am't.	Per Ct. of income.
Food.		
For man, woman, daughters 8 and 13 yrs., son 10 yrs., maid 2 days	531.40	29.46
Shelter.		
Rent, $28.00 per month, carfare $65.00 per year	410.00	22.27
Clothing.		
Mother	$95.00	
Father	85.00	
Daughter 13	65.00	
Son 10	55.00	
Daughter 8	50.00	550.00 19.40
Operating Expenses.		
Water, light, telephone, gas, coal, wood, ice, service, doctor, repairs, allowance for children	295.60	16.42
Advancement.		
Education, insurance, books and periodicals, charity, recreation, and savings	223.00	12.23

Budget for Family of Five on an Income of $2400.00 a Year.

	Am't.	Per Ct. of income.
Food.		
For man, woman, sons 18 and 14, daughter 16, maid	700.80	29.20
Shelter.		
Calculated on basis of ownership, taxes and insurance $128; carfare $72	211.00	8.79
Clothing.		
Mother	$110.00	
Father	90.00	
Boy 18	75.00	
Girl 16	90.00	
Boy 14	50.00	377.50 15.70
Boy of 18 earns enough in the summer to pay for half of his clothes. Both boys earn their own pocket money.		
Operating Expenses.		
Water, light, telephone, gas, coal, wood, ice, service, doctor, repairs, allowance for children	679.00	24.11
Advancement.		
Education, insurance, books and periodicals, charity, recreation, and savings	531.70	22.16

TAKE TESTIMONY IN IMPEACHMENT

(Continued from Page One)

quitt. Miller is serving his first term in the House.

E. R. Bryan of Midland, is a prohibitionist to the manor born He is one of the leading pros on the floor of the House. Bryan is a banker by profession. For years he was connected with J. T. Pemberton of Fort Worth in financial institltions.

Bruce W Bryant is a consistent prohibitionist. He is called the "Silver tongued orator from Haskell." Bryant probably will be a candidate for speaker of the next House, provided he i sa member. He was an ardent supporter of Fuller during his successful campaign. Bryant was floor leader in the fight for establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical college in West Texas.

Pope is a South Texas anti-prohibitionist. He is an experienced parliamentarian and often rules the House in Speaker Fuller's obsence.

McMillin of Grayson formerly was worshipful master of the Grand Lodge of Texas Masons. He is an ardent pro and a political for of Governor Ferguson. He has consistently voted for investigation from the very outset of the agitation.

THIRD MAN OF GANG UNDER SENTENCE

Oscar McCall Convicted at Mineral Wells Believed "Field Man" Robbery Combine

This afternoon at 2 the case of J. Wool, charged with receiving and concealing property stolen from the Galbraith Dry Goods Company at Kirkland last fall went to the jury, after a two days trial in the Seventy-eighth district court. In his closing argument for the state, John Davenport, assistant county attorney, ridiculed the argument of Attorney Martin for the defense that Wool was the tool of the partner, Mike Levine, saying that Wool was the brains of the band of thieves who were responsible for a chain of burglaries over Northwest Texas last fall.

Another charge, one of burglary in connection with the robbery of the Viles store at Burkburnett last fall, stands against both Levine and Wool, but at the time the Wool case went to the jury this afternoon Mr. Davenport expressed the opinion that the remaining charges would be pressed. Wool already has a sentence of three years in connection with the Burkburnett robbery and Levine of two years on pleas of guilty to charges of receiving and concealing property stolen in both Burkburnett and Kirkland robberies.

With the conviction yesterday at Mineral Wells of Oscar Wells, alias Oscar McCall, who is demed by officers to be the "field" man of the combination as Wool and Levine were the "fences," officers confidently believe that they have broken up the gang responsible for the string of robberies which took place at Burkburnett, Kirkland, Goree and other places last fall. Wells was given a long sentence at Mineral Wells yesterday on a plea of guilty to the burglary of a store at that place when he took 1,000 skunk pelts which he attempted to dispose of in Oklahoma. His indictment by the grand jury, arraignment, plea of guilty and sentence took less than three hours, after which he was immediately taken to Jacksboro to answer another charge there, and later will probably be taken to Childress county. He may also be brought here later to answer for the robbery of the store at Burkburnett.

A REAL STOCK OF REAL TEAS

We have now in our house what we firmly believe to be the finest selection of new crop Teas ever brought to Texas, if not the entire South.

We have Young Hysons, Gun Powder, Basket Fired Japans, Ceylons, Orange Pekoe, Indias, Congos, Foochoos, Koo Loos, English Breakfast, Monning and Foormosa Oolongs. Among them are some of the very finest Teas that reached the shores of America this season.

We sell them straight or blend them to meet all local tastes and conditions. At the present time good Teas are very scarce and it is questionable if there will be any relief until after the war. Many of the Teas we have in stock we could not replace at any price. Last week the British government made the largest purchase of Tea ever made in the world's history—as Tea is a necessity in the British army.

It might pay you to anticipate your season's requirements.

WE ROAST COFFEE EVERY DAY.

BERT BEAN COFFEE HOUSE 824 Indiana Ave Telephohe 35