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MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

BY H. N. F.

Raymond J. Carroll, writing for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, says the latest Rockefeller gift of $6,000,000 to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, for endowment and buildings of the school of hygiene and public health, again lifts the curtain upon the past benefactions of America's richest father and son. To date, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have divested themselves of more than $500,000,000, a sum greater than was expended by the United States in the purchase of Alaska, Louisiana, the Philippine Islands and Florida and the construction of the Panama Canal. The Johns Hopkins University gift comes out of the Rockefeller Foundation, one of the four mediums provided for the distribution of Rockefeller wealth. The other three are the General Educational Board, the Laura Stillman Memorial and the Rockefeller Institute, each being handsomely endowed, and independent of the other as to plan and scope. The huge gifts to Chicago University antedated the creation of those four colossal "hand-out" agencies. Funds of the Rockefeller Foundation alone now aggregate between $170,000,000 and $180,000,000, which yield about $8,000,000 interest annually. But as was the case twice during the war, the size of the gift to Johns Hopkins University will necessitate dipping into the principal. Edwin R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, is of the opinion that the appropriation for the new school of hygiene and public health is the largest ever made in America at one time by one organization to another organization. Since its organization nine years ago the Rockefeller Foundation has made the following gifts: Red Cross, $5,000,000; other war work, $5,500,000; medical education in Canada, $5,000,000; Pekin Union Medical College, $9,000,000; spent through the International Health Board in world-wide propositions of public health, concentrating in the control of hook worm, yellow fever and malaria, $7,000,000; Harvard School of Public Health, $2,250,000, and Medical School of Columbia University, $1,000,000. Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, zoologist, and John W. Davis, formerly American ambassador to the Court of St. James, are the last elected trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, of which Dr. George E. Vincent is president, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the board. A schedule of the securities of the Rockefeller Foundation shows that about $34,000,000 is invested in bonds and $145,000,000 in stocks. The bonds are largely gilt-edge railroad securities. As for the stocks in the list we find twenty odd stocks paying dividends from 6 per cent up to 30 per cent. It was estimated at 26 Broadway, where the various Rockefeller enterprises center, that in the neighborhood of 500 individuals are connected with the administration of the four great

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ARREST WOMAN IN CONNECTION BANK ROBBERY

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Believed to be implicated in the hold-up of the Niagara Trust company at Niagara Falls, and the theft of $12,500 in cash and $62,500 in securities Martha Fuller, 55, was held without bail today for a hearing in Jefferson market police court tomorrow.

She was arrested at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue late last night, and is charged specifically with having unlawfully in her possession, six American Express company money orders, said to be part of the Niagara bank loot.

Good Roads Advocate Dead.

EDINA, Mo., March 5.—State Senator Frisby H. McCullough, 59, noted Missouri good roads advocate, died suddenly, apparently of heart disease, while walking on the street here today.

Prohibition Killed By Bootlegging in Mexico

High License Fluke in Sonora Where Barkeeps Go on Strike; Native Drinks Have Awful Kick.

GUAYMAS, Sonora, Mexico, March 5.—Bootlegging killed prohibition in this state. The facts are of interest, for while bootlegging has not killed prohibition in the United States, prohibition has made bootlegging a mighty profitable business there.

It isn't so long ago that it was announced that Mexico proposes to put an end to the pulque trade. Just what will happen remains to be seen, for throughout certain parts of Mexico pulque is as much a part of the peon's daily life as are his beans. In these parts one may ride for miles through plantations of maguey, the cactus plant which furnishes the milk from which the pulque is made. In some of the larger cities, and notably in Mexico City itself, there is hardly a street in the more populous parts that is not odorous with the sour smell of the Mexican beer.

Pulque's Influence on Mexico.

Time after time Mexico has tried to lessen the use of pulque. There is a theory that it was pulque that killed off the race which preceded the Aztecs in Mexico and the harm it has done to the peon of today is inestimable. In Sonora pulque is not so much a menace as the "harder" sorts of drink. Here tequile and mescal flourish. There are Americans who insist that tequile is kinder the morning after than is the whiskey that we sought to banish from our own land, but no one questions its wallop.

"One good snort of tequile will make a humming bird fight a hawk," said one who said he knew.

Nine-tenths of the crimes of violence in Mexico—and in spite of revolutions and banditry and unsettled conditions generally there are very few crimes chargeable against the peon—may be laid at the door of tequile and mescal. So that when the group of politicians who now have control of the state of Sonora got into power they sought to do away with this evil. They have been radical in their ideas, without the shadow of a doubt, but it must be said for them that they have been heading in the right direction, as they saw it. Their errors seem to have been those of men unused to power. They firmly believed, for example, that money only needed a printing press back of it.

Prohibition and Revenues.

So that Sonora was abruptly launched into a state of high prohibition. The state varied some times, it is true. Now and then a more than ordinarily acute need for money led the Sonora authorities to a compromise. In Hermosillo, for example, are state orphanages, and there have been times when the state's revenues were lacking for their support. At such times certain saloon keepers were licensed to sell certain drinks. In Mexican Nogales money derived from such licenses was turned over to certain other charities, according to some authorities.

The net result of prohibition, however, was precisely what it has been in the United States. Bootleggers began to flourish. I have been told of half a dozen sound and durable fortunes that were founded on nothing more tangible than a sizable hip pocket. The more prohibition the more bootleggers there were. Finally the state authorities realized that bootlegging was far worse than a state controlled sale of liquor. Not only did the state get no revenue at all from the business, and it needed revenue sorely, but the effects were just what they have been shown to be in the United States. There may not have been more drunkenness, but there was drunkenness of a more dangerous sort.

High License Experiment.

An experiment was made with very high license, but the license was too high. The drinkers could not afford to pay the price demanded. Here in Guaymas the saloonists went on strike. They closed up their places for a week or so in protest, and eventually the state authorities reduced the tax on liquor. That is one excellent feature of the Mexican form of government. Decree may follow decree and usually does. The laws may not be quite as stable and unchangeable as ours, but at least laws can be produced by this method which will be obeyed.

Now the tax is still so high that the average Mexican cannot drink a legal drink at all. Beer of fair quality costs 50 cents gold a bottle here, as against 15 cents gold in the state of Nayarit, a few hundred miles farther south. So does a drink of whiskey, and the bartender does not fill a pony glass to the top. After all, the other taxes are paid the special liquor tax on whiskey is $11.50 gold or 22 pesos a case. That is so high that the bootlegger continues to operate, but the general opinion is that it has cut down his business very materially. Many saloonkeepers are by nature law abiding and prefer to pay the state's tax and sleep at night. But bootlegging is still going on.

Sad Days for Saloonkeepers.

Here in Guaymas the saloonkeeper who was used in the good old days to see his bar lined three deep with a noisy, songful, money spending crowd would die of a flux. There is but one bar in Guaymas to which Americans go. It was as lonesome as Crusoe's island. The proprietor closed up at 8 o'clock each night and if there happened to be customers present, he closed up anyhow. He said that it didn't pay him to keep open. He only stayed in the business because he didn't know what to do.

There are six trains a week here—three going south and three going north—and each breaks the journey at Guaymas. So that there are six social hours in the week, when the incoming foreigners nod morosely to the proprietor and pay half a dollar American money, for a pony glass of whisky, and wait to see if he will buy a drink. Then, being satisfied that he will not, they go away.

The proprietor said that if I heard of any one who wanted to buy a saloon he had one to sell

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BLAME POLITICS FOR CONDITION REVENUE DEPT.

"Housecleaning" Produces Chaotic Condition in the Treasury Bureau When Business Needs Assistance.

Several of Officials Displaced Republicans Who Won Their Way to Places Under Wilson Regime.

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS. (Record New Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Politics and the demand for political pie have disorganized and temporarily halted the work of the Internal Revenue bureau, according to reports leaking out from the treasury. With business struggling under a depression, this department, upon which business is mose dependent, is stalled and unable to function because of political changes and impending reassignments.

Just now the tax return for this and recent years are going unaudited because the audit of the returns of 1917 and 1918 is not yet completed. The delay, it is insisted, has resulted in the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars of potential revenue because business once prosperous and able to pay are now unable to pay. Business men complain about demands for "taxes of five years ago" because they contend they should have received the assessments when they were prosperous. They are complaining also over the seeming inability of the government to reach decisions on tax assessments.

Within the last few weeks, the ponderous tax collecting machinery has been weighted through changes in all the important divisions. George S. Paull, appointment clerk, was displaced and succeeded by Carl Graybill, of Michigan. F. E. Frazier, supervisor of internal revenue collectors, was succeeded by C. C. Childs of Ohio. Assistant Commissioner West gave way to A. D. Sumner of Iowa. Subordinates have been switched around. The result is that little work is being done, while clerks discuss the possibility and probability that they will be in new positions or hunting a job.

The house-cleaning came as a complete surprise because it disregarded the fact that the men displaced were republicans and had drenched their high places under the democratic administration only because of their success in the service. But the cry had gone up in congress against Secretary of the Treasury Mellon retaining "Wilson appointees" in the treasury department. Representative Fordney, of the house committee on ways and means, had gone to the White House to warn President Harding that "elections could only be carried by giving jobs to the workers"—and then came the upheaval.

Just a note of what was impending came when Elmer Dover was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the internal revenue bureau. Dover had been an attorney, but his chief work had been done in association with the republican committees. When Mellon would not play politics, Dover was put in, and the indications are that he is succeeding beyond the fondest dreams of the "pap" hunters.

Paull had been in the government service 31 years. He was a republican and had gained a reputation as the finest of organizers. He was then in the postoffice department. When the immense task arose of organizing the internal revenue bureau to handle the new problems associated with the income tax, Daniel C. Roper, then commissioner of internal revenue, disregarded political demands and named Paull as appointment clerk. In that position Paull had direct control of the organization.

Necessarily, when the house-cleaning was planned, it was found necessary to displace Paull and get some man who would be in sympathy with the political re-organization. Graybill was recommended as a good republican and he got the assignment. It is a key position. Through it, Dover, as the political commander, can be informed where jobs are to be had, where old employees can be removed and political demands satisfied. Paull had been relegated to the prohibition unit.

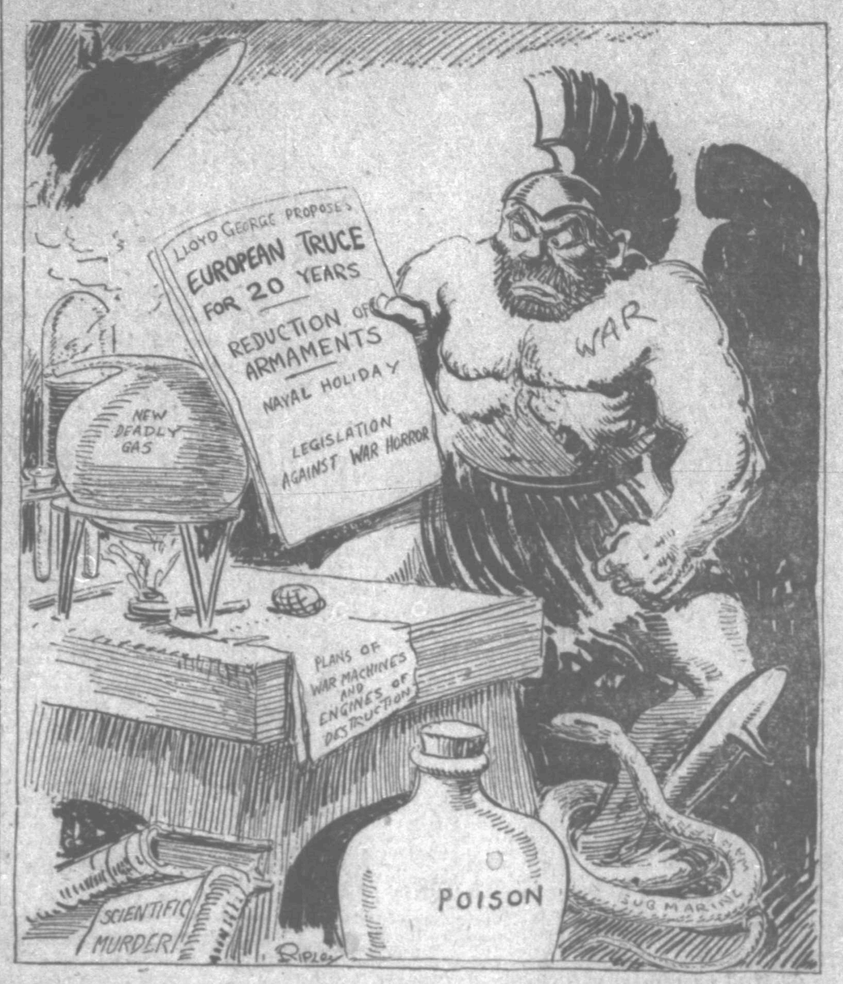
The cases of Frazier and West are even worse than that of Paull. Frazier had been charged of first-class postoffice in the field when Roper had a demand for a man who would organize the offices of internal revenue collector throughout the country. It was work with which Frazier was familiar through experience. It made no difference at that time that Frazier was a republican. Roper gave him the job, and such information as has been obtained is that he succeeded.

Childs, appointed to succeed Frazier, "comes from Ohio." From such information as can be had, Childs is an attorney and was associated with the shipping board. Regardless of whether he is competent to fill the appointment, the fact is that he has given no indication of possessing the experience to fit him for the position.

West, who has been retired as assistant commissioner and sent over to aid Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, went into the internal revenue service in 1898. In 1901 he came to Washington and since that time he has been intimately connected with the bureau here. So capable was he that Roper had him appoint-

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BUSINESS IS BAD.



BETTERMENT OF TRADE SHOWN IN STOCK MARKET

Dealing in Securities Most Comprehensive Last Week of Any Period During Current Year.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The action of the securities market this week on the most comprehensive dealings of the year to date evidently was influenced by many signs of betterment in various branches of trade and industry.

To a considerable extent this was true of the commodity markets, although surface conditions in some of the leading staples, cotton for example, suggested an over-bought or widely extended position.

Trading in stocks retined much of its professional character, but even the speculative demand ran toward rails and industrials of the types which have emerged more or less successfully from the many readjustments of the past year.

The turn into March witnessed a marked increase of production in steel and iron and resumption of mining operations in the Montana district coupled with better prices quoted for copper suggested a distinct revival of interest in the metal trade.

Pursuant to the conservative policy adopted by the directors of industrial companies more dividend disbursements were suspended. The most noteworthy of these affected two steel companies and one of the prominent miscellaneous groups—United States retail stores.

Opinions regarding the immediate course of the money market were somewhat divergent. Surveys of prospective conditions, as viewed by the federal reserve board and the department, afforded encouragement to legitimate or productive interests.

Improvement in the European trade situation was again clearly expressed by the stability of foreign currencies, although part of this gain was forfeited in the latter part of the week. Strength of South American exchanges was accompanied by the issuance of another fairly large loan to the Argentine republic. The quotation of foreign credits is likely to undergo radical revision however, as a result of the attitude of the Washington administration.

Announcement that the state department purposes to inform itself of all future European underwritings marks of beginning of a new era in the international financial history of this country.

The Weather

West Texas: Monday, fair, colder; Tuesday, fair.

East Texas: Monday, partly cloudy, probably unsettled; colder in west and north central portions; Tuesday, partly cloudy, cooler, except in northwest portion.

Oklahoma: Monday, partly cloudy in east, fair in west portion, colder; Tuesday, fair.

Vesuvius Is In Eruption

By Associated Press.

NAPLES, March 4.—Mount Vesuvius again is in eruption. The phenomenon began with two mild shocks of earthquake which were followed by the collapse of the eruptive cone 200 feet high, which stood inside the crater.

The fall of the cone was accompanied by rumblings and explosions and the throwing of ashes and incandescent stones. Liquid lava poured out from the crater in streams and in the 24 hours since the disturbance began it covers an area of 100,000 square feet.

The lava has formed round the crater an incandescent band more than 300 feet wide. The temperature of this molten mass is 2,000 degrees fahrenheit. The width of the crater is now 1500 feet. Professor Malladra, director of the observatory on Vesuvius, descended into the crater at the beginning of the eruption. The heat scorched his face.

FIRE DESTROYS BUILDINGS ON OLD MILL SITE

For Time Threatens Southern Freight Warehouse; Loss Estimated $45,000-$50,000, Partially Covered

Fire believed to have originated as a result of the activities of small boys seen around the building a short time before damaged the elevators of the Wichita Mill & Elevator company standing on the old mill site to the extent of $45,000 or $50,000 Sunday evening.

Two grain houses were totally destroyed, and one of the big steel elevator tanks was so badly warped that it is not believed it can be used again. The fire was first noticed about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, flames, accompanied by black smoke issuing from the railroad side of one of the houses about half way up, and then breaking out at the top.

Firemen were powerless with their equipment to stop the fire, barely managing to get streams to the top from the ground below, and were unable to reach the heart of the fire through the corrugated iron sides of the building or from the bottom.

For a time it was feared that the local freight warehouse of the Wichita Falls & Southern, filled with freight, might catch from the elevator fire, but the railroad escaped damage except to a long wooden dock running from the warehouse.

The elevator and its adjoining houses was used by the mill for emergency storage of grain, being left standing when the old mill plant was demolished several months after the completion of the new plant at the foot of Burnett.

It had no grain in it at the time of the fire, and had not been used for grain storage during the season immediately past.

The loss was partly covered by insurance.

OPEN FIGHT FOR ADOPTION IRISH TREATY

Crowd Shows Resentment At Demonstration by Women Who Favor Rejection of Treaty With Britain.

By Associated Press.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The crowds which gathered today for the opening of the campaign in favor of acceptance of the Anglo-Irish treaty were notable not only because of their vast proportions, but the high degree of enthusiasm evidenced. Notwithstanding the rain, which turned the college green into a veritable forest of umbrellas, the people stayed to hear all the speakers.

The orators, in addition to Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith, included Joseph McGrath, minister of labor, William Cosgrove, minister for home affairs, and other leaders in the provisional government. Two platforms were constantly employed by the speakers.

With the exception of a minor flag incident, when girls and women tore down a free state tri-color, perfect order was maintained by the republican police. The resentful crowd jeered and booed the women for the flag affair, and attempts at interruption by a handful of the same women who remained near the platform were drowned out by popular protest.

Mr. Collins, in a long speech, defended the treaty. He asserted that once the free state was established, union of Northeast Ulster with the remainder of Ireland was certain. He expressed determination to proceed to the establishment of a police force, despite the warnings of Eamon DeValera. It would not be a political force to protect any special section, but would be for the protection of every citizen in Ireland.

Mr. Griffith spoke briefly. He explained that he was suffering from influenza and declared that he should have remained at home. Both Mrs. Griffith and Mr. Collins pointed to the British troops leaving Ireland as being proof that Ireland had not been betrayed. Alluding to Mr. DeValera's admission in July that a republic was not attainable, Mr. Collins said, the opposition being merely engaged in trying to steal the clothes of the adherents of the free state.

The position in the northeast, Mr. Collins added, was not ideal, but there were only two alternative issues—coercion or conciliation. Whichever alternative was adopted must be adopted wholeheartedly.

The speaker asked why British agents were being attacked and their arms taken away from them when there was no war in progress, unless it was intended to turn those arms against the people.

Noted Photographer Dies.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—Simon L. Stein, 67, nationally known photographer is dead at his home here. Exhibits of his work were awarded many medals.

CHARGE 110 SAINT LOUIS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION HOUSES WITH BOYCOTT

Secretary Wallace Takes Action Based on Power Under packer Bill; All Members St. Louis 'Change

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A formal complaint has been filed by Secretary Wallace, acting under the power given him in the packers and stock yards act, against every livestock commission firm holding membership in the St. Louis livestock exchange and against the principal "order buyer" dealers and traders at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, charging them with maintaining a boycott against commission houses not members of the exchange. The complaint is the first to be filed under the act.

The defendants, numbering 110, have been cited to appear in the federal court, St. Louis, March 10, to show cause why an order should not be entered requiring them to discontinue the alleged illegal practices.

The principal charge in the complaint is that the exchange members are restraining trade through operation of a boycott and that "thirty-nine commission firms constituting the entire membership of the exchange refused to do business with order buyers or traders—except buyers for the very large packing concerns—who buy live stock from the four commission companies that are not members to the exchange."

Two of the non-member concerns are said to be farmer co-operative associations and "sell livestock at rates 25 per cent lower than those of exchange members." One of the trading regulations of the exchange, the complaint said, is that members must not trade with non-members.

The boycott against the Farmers Livestock Commission company, one of the non-member concerns, was started, according to Secretary Wallace on November 16, 1921, at a meeting of members of the exchange when those present "agreed upon and adopted a policy or common plan to hamper, obstruct and prevent by coercion or intimidation" order buyers and the traders from making any purchases from the farmers' company.

"The number of buyers at the yards who are not coerced by the exchange members is so small," the statement issued here said, "that they do not afford an adequate outlet for the livestock received by the independent agencies. The result is to the detriment of producers of livestock and the public in general."

If any order to desist from the practices complained of should issue as a result of the hearing in St. Louis, failure to comply would render the members of the exchange subject to fine and other proceedings in the federal courts.

OFFICIAL DENIES BOYCOTT CHARGES

By Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Harry B. Carson, president of the St. Louis Livestock Exchange, national stockyards, Illinois, declared that "members of the St. Louis livestock exchange have not committed any act bordering on a boycott," in a statement tonight after being informed of Secretary Wallace's complaint.

The statement continued:

"The activities of the exchange have at all times been directed toward promoting and maintaining the highest possible character of business methods on the market and this organization alone is responsible for existing conditions under which a man in the country can consign his livestock to a member of the St. Louis livestock exchange for sale with the assurance of getting 100 per cent service and square deal.

"The recently enacted Haughan law confers upon the secretary of agriculture, sweeping regulatory powers with regard to the livestock commission business. The validity of the law is now being contested and will be given a hearing in the United States supreme court on March 20. Business men generally, voted for "more business in government and less government in business." If this is a fair sample of what we are to get—goodnight business!"

LLOYD GEORGE DEFI STANDS; CRISIS SOON

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 5.—David Lloyd George, the prime minister, returned to London this afternoon from Chequers Court, where he spent the week end. His only political guest over the period he was away was Chas. A. McCurdy, chief coalition-liberal whip.

Shortly after arriving at his official residence in Downing Street, the premier was visited by Lord Birkenhead, the lord high chancellor and Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies. The conference between the trio lasted an hour. Lord Birkenhead tonight gave a political dinner at his town residence.

The disposition in political quarters in London seems to be to believe that the climax in the crisis is not likely to be reached before next Tuesday, when Arthur J. Balfour is expected to deliver an important speech in London. According to an apparently inspired statement issued today there is no change in the situation.

Mr. Lloyd George's offer to resign has been held in abeyance, but not withdrawn. He is awaiting assurances of the continued loyalty of the unionist party to the coalition government.

The premier points out that candidates are being chosen in various constituencies for the approaching general elections who openly disclaim Lloyd George's leadership, yet receive the approval of unionist headquarters, and he considers it impossible to go on under such conditions. It is further understood that the premier insists in the event of a general election that there shall be a more equal allocation of seats between the unionists and liberals in the coalition, whereas the unionists claim the preponderage of the seats.

The situation is complicated by the fact that while the unionist members of the cabinet are earnestly urging the premier not to resign, the coalition-liberal members of the government are almost as anxious that he should resign.

TEXAS PRIEST IS BEATEN BY MASKED PARTY

By Associated Press.

SLATON, Texas, March 5.—J. G. Keller, Catholic priest, was taken to a lonely spot north of town last night, severely beaten and tarred and feathered by a party of masked men.

No reason is assigned for their action. Rev. Keller was ordered to leave town and stated that he would do so at noon today. He says the mob told him they were not members of the Ku Klux Klan, but were citizens composed of both Protestants and Catholics.

THREE OKMULGEE NEGROES WHIPPED BY UNMASKED MEN

By Associated Press.

OKMULGEE, Okla., March 5.—Three negro bellboys employed in hotels here, were taken to outskirts of the city by bands of unmasked men, tied to trees and horse-whipped late last night, according to the stories told by the negroes after their return to the city.

According to the negroes, all of whom bore evidence of having been severely handled, the men declared they were members of the "Night Riders and their purpose to rid hotels of porters who solicit guests in behalf of women, and who sell whiskey."

BLAME POLITICS FOR CONDITION REVENUE DEPT.

(Continued From Page One.)

ed an assistant commissioner and he was put in complete charge of accounts, and so capable was he that Chairman Madden of the house committee on appropriations recently said: "Here is a man who has been in the service since 1901 and he is the best man whom I have seen come before this committee. If there is any man whose compensation I should like to see increased, he is the man."

West made no secret of the fact that he was a republican and always openly professed his allegiance to the party.

He was so well thought of that he was prominently considered for the place of commissioner when Commissioner Blair was appointed. Now he is sent to the prohibition unit, while a man with a record of political service but with no knowledge of the accounts in the bureau is appointed to displace him.

These are only the heads of departments. Others have been changed around until no man knows how long his period of service will be. In some instances, appointments have been made to head departments, but the political taint was not so strong nor exaggerated as in these.

Conditions have become chaotic as a result, according to reports.

"For instance, we had a letter from the government saying we were due a refund," said one business man; "before we could answer that letter we got another letter saying we were not due a refund, but that we owed back taxes of several hundred dollars. We do not know where we are."

But the greatest loss to the government is in this chaotic condition just at a time when work should be pressed vigorously. It was once estimated that $1,500,000,000 could be collected from back taxes.

"In 1918 and 1919," suggested one of the men in touch with conditions, "there was a chance that we could have collected millions of dollars in back taxes without imposing too heavy a burden on business. Now there is little chance. Business cannot pay its present taxes. And to go to a business which is fighting off bankruptcy and announce it is to be assessed for back taxes which should have been assessed when the concern was able to pay is little short of courting disaster.

"In fact, the government is not going to collect millions and hundreds of millions of dollars. The government is not going to collect just because business will not be able to pay. Suppose a business could not pay an assessment and the government indicated an intention to force payment. The result would be bankruptcy in thousands of cases and, in fact, many millions were in potential assessments against firms which are now bankrupt."

All the fault is not attributed to the present treasury or internal revenue organization. Some of it is due to difficulties growing out of a new job and the inability of the government to maintain a competent organization. But the criticism today is that at this time, when business should be assisted and when every effort should be made to gain more efficiency in this, the most important of departments, politics rule the day.

LONDON WOOL MARKET ENDS YEAR FIRMLY

Special to The Record News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The department of commerce has just received from the American consulate general in London a statistical summary of the London wool market in 1921 which shows that the year was marked by almost continuous anxiety, and uncertainty though at a close a nearer approach to normal conditions was apparent. At the beginning of the year excessive stocks, and absence of demand—especially from Germany—together with uncertainty as to the control of prices by the British Australian Wool Realisation association, created an unsettled state in the market, which was enhanced by the fact that the opening sale of the year resulted in a fiasco, in consequence of government wools being limited considerably above current values. Further uneasiness (especially in view of the purchase at the time by the government of 100,000 bales of Cape wool) was caused by the rumor that the B. A. W. R. A., and the importers of free wool had agreed upon certain limits.

Later, definite average limits were announced for both B. A. W. R. A. and free wools, while Australian exporters were not permitted to export except at such agreed limits plus freight and charges. These steps, together with the statement that offerings were to be regulated for a long time ahead, were however, after six months' experience, abandoned. During the brief period that the scheme was in force, the market was well above the limits fixed, consequently no practical difficulty was experienced. The coal strike and the reduction of American demand owing to tariff legislation served further to depress the market, while the drought in Belgium, and the strike in the north of France added to it.

In the previous year, prices fell from 50 to 60 per cent, and continued to recede until May, 1921, when a better demand set in. In July, partly owing to excessive offerings, a setback occurred, but more confidence was shown at the September sales and the situation appeared to be more encouraging; the sudden heavy decline in the mark, however, brought German competition to a standstill at the October sales, but an increased home demand resulted in prices not only being maintained but increased.

The last series of sales in December showed evidence of reaction. At the close of the year, best merinos were 30 per cent; topmakers wools 20 per cent; fine crossbreds, 25 per cent; medium, 45 per cent, and coarse crossbreds, 35 per cent lower than in December, 1920; while Capes had fallen 10 to 15 per cent. merinos and fine crossbreds, however, recorded marked recovery from the lowest point.

CAPACITY CROWD HEARS DRAMATIC LECTURE ON "A NIGHT IN BABYLON"

An unusual departure for Sunday night services, and one as enjoyable as it was unusual, was the historical-sacred lecture, "A Night in Babylon" at the First Christian church Sunday night, by Dr. Herbert Yeuell, world traveller and dramatic lecturer, who at this time opened his week's lecture course at this church. The house was filled to its capacity, with chairs placed in the aisles, and there were about twelve hundred who heard this initial lecture.

Dr. Yeuell had his audience transported to ancient Babylon from his introductory sentences, and his graphic, glowing word pictures created for his hearers, a conception of the marvelous city of the ancients undoubtedly far more real than could have been accomplished by other means. He gave first a description of the city in its days of glory, the magnificent hanging gardens, built by the great Nebuchadnezzar to satisfy the longing of his Israelitish wife, who pined after the hills and valleys of her own country, and all the wonders that made this city famed in contemporary history and legend, as well as the center of one of the gripping stories of sin punished in the Scriptures.

The climax of the lecture was reached in the dramatic recital of the famous banquet of Belshazzer, with a thousand of his lords, wives and concubines, in a banquet hall, six hundred feet long by four hundred feet wide, when the hand writing appeared on the wall, striking terror to the heart of the king and his court. The vain efforts of his astrologers and soothsayers, the final scenes of this tragedy, culminating in the death of the king, as the victorious Medes and Persians, burst into the city. An interesting bit of history, correcting the impression created by motion picture recreations of the fall of Babylon was given by Dr. Yeuell. The picture showed besieging towers moving towards the wall, but this was a physical impossibility, the city being surrounded by a fortified canal, lined with spikes, and 150 feet wide. The besieging army finally diverted one arm of the Euphrates river, as it ran under the walls, through the city, and entered the city through this means.

In a comparison of the characters of Belshazzer and Richard the Third, Dr. Yeuell gave the famous soliloquy from Shakespeare's "Richard the Third," which was considered one of the finest bits of the evening.

Preceding the lecture John W. Bradley sang, "The Feast of Belshazzer," made famous by Sankey.

Tonight Dr. Yeuell will lecture on "The Passon Play." As a special preparation for this lecture he spent a week in close companionship with Anton Long, who has played the part of the Christ in Oberammergau's world famous presentation of the life of Christ. It was during the last performance, in 1910, that Dr. Yeuell was the guest in the home of Anton Lang. This year will be the first time of the presentation since that time, the war making it impossible to follow the custom of presenting it every ten years.

STORY OF JONAH ONE OF THE DARKEST PICTURES KAY SAYS

"It is not what a man learns. It is not what you learn but the kind of a character that learning hammers out that determines what you are in life."

Thus declared Judge John Kay at the Olympic theater Sunday morning before the men's class of the First M. T. church, south. The speaker took for the subject the Sunday school lesson of the day making practical application for the present time the biblical story centering around Jonah.

If I only had the power and the brain to get this lesson this morning over to you men we would all be huger and better men," Judge Kay said.

This story of Jonah is one of the darkest pictures of the working of the human heart. Here was a preacher who went out and preached a reformation, converted a whole city, saved miraculously and yet he sat down and cried because the gourd vine died—a temperamental, a temper a disposition, that runs the whole gamut, as we say, from away up in the pictures down to the bottom of despair.

That is one of the queerest things there is about us. Most of us will be one man today and next week another man; today we have a strong high purpose, a bright outlook on life, keyed up to the best citizenship, toned up to the best religion, loving God and loving our fellowman and on another day we are a hopeless, helpless, drifting, indifferent, broken spirit.

Now, man was never intended to live that way, and no matter what the stress, no matter what the storm, he ought to be steadfast and be the same man today, tomorrow, next week, next year, always.

I was reading the other day about that January storm in the Atlantic and saw the pictures of the great ships coming from Europe through that storm into the New York Harbor. There is a case where Jonah would have to quit. They never had to beat the waves through a worse storm in all history. Their masts and riggings were covered with ice until they looked like sheeted ghosts and the waves were so mightly it seemed an utter impossibility, but every one of those captains, every one of those great and mighty liners, through the storm, through the darkness, came beating into that harbor safe at last. Why? Because these captains stood out in the cold, in the wind, in the snow, in the sleet, on the bridge all day and all night, and each held up his head and brought her into port.

Jonah's Trouble

What was the matter with this follow Jonah. He was a greater man than any of us. He converted a city there in one meeting as big as Kansas City—merely he was not steadfast. He was one of these fellows, a good man as long as things were going his way. What did he lack? He lacked steadiness.

Now he had another evil spirit in him, and that is the thing I want to talk to you about this morning; he not only preached that destruction was imminent and going to happen, but wanted to see it destroyed and went out there on the hillside and sat down to see what was going to happen.

If you have in your heart the spirit of a prosecutor get it out. If you want to see somebody in jail, reform yourself. If you want to see another suffer, get it out of your conscience and off your brain.

Jonah thought it would be a fine thing, to wipe out a city as big as Omaha and sat down there to see it happen and found out God was not going to let it happen because they had repented.

Let us see—what did the Lord say to Jonah? Ah! He is not a prosecutor. The Saviour never built a jail nor constructed a gallows in His whole ministry; He never appealed to the civil court, not one time, but the Lord pitied these people. Ah! what a fine thing it is for you and for me that the great loving heart of God has more pity in it than my hard heart and yours, and He said to Jonah, 'Here are one hundred and eighty thousand people that do not know their right hand from their left.'

You know I have seen men tried and punished for crime who did not know right from wrong. I am not advocating here this morning that criminals ought be turned loose. I am talking about the functions of the church and not the courts, but church. Here are one hundred and eighty thousand people who do not know right from wrong and His great loving heart stepped in and saved them from the destruction that Jonah wanted to see happen to them.

Never, never, never set out to be a prosecutor. How are you going to prevent these things? There was crime in Nineveh, there was wrong there, but God put His great finger upon the trouble when he said they did not know. A fellow bobs up as a criminal in your community. He is a thief, bootlegger, gambler or whatnot. He is a bad man, makes a bad citizen, we cannot afford to have him—All men will agree to it as I have. What did he do? What has the church done? What has humanity done to teach him, and what is going to be said to you and to me at the last when the books are opened as to this fellow we have choused and prosecuted, and He said that fellow did not know his right hand from his left.

What I think is the finest thought that ever slipped into a human brain, what I think is the highest human vision is when the first fellow thought about a public school. Up there in Baltimore, Md., on a great busy street where the great throbbing tides of life roll by all day long, and on a thoroughfare where are located homes of great fortune, there is railed in with an iron fence, a little old brick house and they have a big sign up there that says: "The first public school in America." It is worth preserving and it ought to stand there eternally in order—what? In order that the people in Baltimore may know their right hand from their left.

What then, my good friends, was the matter with Nineveh? Ignorance! Not the grand jury, not the vigilance committee, not the citizens committee, not this nor that nor the other organization, but ignorance was at the foundation of their troubles and is at the foundation of our troubles. How many men in the Texas penitentiary can read and write? You had better go and find that out here before you say that Jonah was right and God was wrong. How many men in all the jails in the country can read and write? You can get these statistics and you had better get them before you condemn the view that God expressed and agree with Jonah that they ought be destroyed.

Now, I said it was a bad picture. It is because this digression there did not last long. They were Methodist people, so was Jonah a Methodist, so they forgot all about this after a while, they were not steadfast. They were not like these captains that said, through all the snow, through all the ice and through all the wind, I am going to go pounding into New York harbor at last.

They forgot all of this and they were destroyed until there was not one brick left upon another and the lion and the lizard today keep the courts where they lived, an dthe jackals wander about the streets where Jonah preached? Because these people forgot their lesson.

G. O. P. ENTERS SECOND YEAR SORELY BESET

(Continued From Page One)

ces. That material changes yet may face the bonus legislation before it is finally evolved is being predicted widely.

REPUBLICANS HAVE FAILED SAYS CORDELL HULL

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The republican majority in congress, during the three years of control of the government since 1918, and the republican administration during the past year "have wholly failed to make good their pre-election promises, and to grasp the true economic conditions and apply sound remedies thereto," Cordell Hull, chairman of the democratic national committee, declared today in a statement reviewing the first year of the republican party's administration of national affairs.

"The patent failure of the chief republican policies and the astonishing breakdown of the reactionary leadership after March 4, 1921, constitute the chief characteristics of the twelve months of the Harding administration," Mr. Hull declared. "The first year of this administration will always be notable for its failures rather than its successes."

"Having, for temporary political advantage," he said, "helped to create conditions now so grievously complained of by the people, republican leaders are stopped from asking to be excused for their failure to remedy them."

Chairman Hull asserted that after having defeated, in 1919 and 1920, the reconstruction program of the democrats, the republicans "are now proposing the same remedies," to restore the country from panic conditions which the program was designed to avoid.

Declaring that republican leaders are just now engaged in "the ungracious task of trying to picture to the country a creditable record for the Harding administration thus far," the statement continued:

"Republican accomplishments must inevitably be weighed and their merits determined in the light of republican pre-election promises, and also in connection with the unusual opportunities for greater services than in strictly normal times when the opportunity and the need for service are only ordinary.

"The true test of republican success or failure during the past 12 months is the question of whether the party leaders were able to visualize the physical facts showing the true positions of America under post-war conditions and apply such economic and other policies as would best safeguard our economic and other essential interests and meet our plain responsibilities.

"The mere pointing to inconsequential budgetary paper-saving, or to the taking of only a minor and partial step in dealing with combined domestic and world peace and economic conditions by a restricted disarmament conference when compared with the really great and fundamental problems to be solved, dwindle into comparative significance in the light.

"In the light of true facts, I charge that the republican leadership from 1918 to 1921 wholly failed to grasp world facts and conditions and America's true relation to them. Instead of so doing, these leaders early (1919 proclaimed the policy of "every nation for itself" and "commercialization" for ourselves."

OLD RESIDENT DIES AT HOME SUNDAY NIGHT

H. C. Young, Confederate Veterah and Resident of Wichita Falls for 31 Years Succumbs to Illness.

H. C. Young, 79 years of age, for 47 years a resident of Texas and a resident in Wichita Falls of 31 years, died at his home, 1306 Broad, at 10:45 Sunday night after having been confined to his bed for more than a month. Funeral services will be held at the home this afternoon at 4.00 o'clock.

Rev. O. L. Powers, assisted by Rev. J. Lem Keevil, officiating. Burial will be at Riverside.

Mr. Young is survived by his wife, herself just recovering from an illness, and three daughters and one son of Wichita Falls. The daughters are Mrs. W. L. Robertson, Mrs. R. L. Miller and Miss Minnie Young, and the son, D. Parker Young.

Mr. Young was born in Prairie county, Alabama, April 23, 1843. He served throughout the war in the Confederate army, enlisting in the 8th Alabama infantry in March 1861 and serving until the close of hostilities.

He came to Texas in January 1875, making his home in Robertson county until January 1891 when he moved to Wichita Falls. For the greater part of his life Mr. Young was a farmer, but had not been active for a number of years. After removing to Wichita Falls he owned a farm near Lake Wichita, selling it when the latter enterprise was built. Part of the lake covers the farm.

NOT ALL SHE MAKES HIM DO

Bess—A wife makes a man forget a whole lot of troubles.

Bog—That a bachelor never has.

FULL OF THRILLS

Thurston—Frumenti is a very stimulating writer, don't you think?

Wetmore—Never heard of him. What does he write, red-blooded fiction?

Thurston—No; he's an M. D. He writes prescriptions.



When you get the 25th clay bird—after 24 birds straight . . . —any shooter will say that is a lucky strike.

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The discovery of toasted tobacco was a lucky strike for us.

If you will buy a package of Lucky Strike cigarettes yourself you will see why millions now prefer the toasted flavor.*

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*Do this today and notice the delicious toasted Burley when you try Lucky Strike.

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RAILWAY LABOR AND RAILROADS OPEN WAGE FIGHT AT CHICAGO

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Railroad labor and the nation's largest transportation lines will open their fight over the present scale of wages tomorrow morning before the United States railroad labor board. More than 175 roads have placed petitions for reductions averaging 10 per cent before the board, a move which has been met by many groups of employes by counter-proposals for wage advances.

Attempts to block the hearings and secure indefinite postponements are regarded likely in railroad circles, and constituting one of the strongest grounds of rail workers, are first on the board's program for the wage hearing. It was said that B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, representing the shopmen, would be prepared to ask postponement of the hearing on numerous technical grounds.

A total of 114 roads will seek the 10 per cent cut for shop workers when the case comes up tomorrow, although the shopmen have asked increases on but 85 of these roads. This was due, it was said, to failure to get the employes petitions in on time. The shop men ask an increase of 13 cents an hour over the present scale.

RECEIVE NEW "CONFESSION" IN TAYLOR CASE

Indicate Certain Amount of Credence to Letter from "Avenging Husband" in Connecticut City.

By Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—The latest "confession" of the murder of William Desmond Taylor, film director, received by the police here in a letter mailed from an unnamed Connecticut city, was made by a man who described himself as "an avenging husband," it was disclosed today by Captain of Detectives Adams.

The officers are withholding the name of the city from which the "confession" was received and the name signed to the document, while they are endeavoring to learn more of the writer.

According to the letter, the film director had had "an affair" with the writer's wife. Later the director had "scorned" her, the wife confessed, to her husband, and the two of them planned "vengeance" the letter recounted.

The "confession" stated that the night of the murder, February 1, the writer and his wife drove in an automobile to within two blocks of the Taylor bungalow. There they left Mabel Normand, film actress, leaving Mabel Norman, film actress, leaving the apartment, being escorted to her motor car by the directo and they also saw Henry Peavy, Taylor's negro servant, talking with William Davis, Miss Normand's chauffeur.

While Taylor was talking with Miss Normand, the "confession" continues, "the scorned wife" slipped through the open front door of the director's bungalow, and unlocked the back door for her husband to enter.

When Taylor returned, the wife and husband confronted him. Portions of the letter concerning the actual meeting and the killing were not given out, but according to other portions, his wife, after Taylor had been slain, left by the back door, which the husband locked after her and then hurried to their automobile and started the engine in readiness for a quick departure when he rejoined her.

Then the husband left calmly by the front door, stooping slightly so he would not be recognized if he were seen, joined his wife and drove away with her.

The police state that they place a certain amount of credence in the "confession."

Captain Adams declared the handwriting of the "confessor" was similar to that of Edward F. Sands, Taylor, but pointedher pietaoinshr missing former butler-secretary to Taylor, but pointed out that the context precluded its having been written by Sands, who was not married.

Kiwanis Club To Make Final Festival Plans

Discussion of final plans for the Kiwanis club Springtime Musical Festival, to be given next Monday night by Carl Venth and his associates from the Texas Woman's college, will be one of the feature of the Monday session of the club.

Dr. O. L. Powers will make the principal talk at the luncheon.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW OPEN TO PUBLIC TODAY

After Record Crowds on Saturday Doors Are Again Open to City's Largest Motor Display.

The doors at the city's third and largest annual automobile show held under the auspices of the Wichita Falls Automobile Dealers association, at the corner of Sixth and Indiana streets will swing open again this morning following the Sunday closing.

Based on the opening day when crowds taxed the capacity of the building afternoon and night, managers of the show have made plans for large crowds for today, Tuesday and Wednesday, the three remaining days in which residents of this city and surrounding section are to be given the opportunity to see what is latest in the automobile industry.

Those who attended the show Saturday pronounced it by far the most elaborate that has ever been held in this city with display features which are not excelled in shows held in cities several times as large. The decorations and night lighting features have received special commendation by those who were able to attend Saturday. The orchestra music will continue as a feature for the remaining three days.

INCOME TAX SPECIAL

IN LINE WITH OUR USUAL PRACTICE

—Our office will be opened every evening between 7 and 10 o'clock until March 15, in order to assist our clients and others in the preparation of their INCOME TAX RETURNS.

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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

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MARCH 1-8, 1922.

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—Of course you saw the Coach at the show Saturday. If you didn't, come today. This beautiful car is the most attractive value Hudson ever offered. An examination of the Coach will pay you well.

THE THIRD ANNUAL

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Continues Three More Days

TODAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Doors Open Today, 10 A. M.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Lloyd Weaver Automobile Company

NINTH AND TRAVIS PHONE 4301

WHY COLQUITT COULD NOT BE A KLANSMAN

He Believes in a Government of Law and Religious Liberty in Republic of the Fathers.

He Is Not a Candidate for Senator But Would Oppose Klan if Such to the Best of His Ability.

DALLAS, Texas, March 5.—Hon. O. B. Colquitt has given out for publication a copy of a letter that he wrote to a Texan who asked if he belonged to the Ku Klux Klan, and, if not, whether he approved or opposed the organization. Answering that he is not a member, and could not conscientiously be such, Mr. Colquitt proceeds to set forth his reasons for opposing the organization, especially making a plea for religious liberty, incidentally he discloses the fact that he has decided not to become a candidate for the United States Senate. The letter follows:

Dallas, Texas, March 2, 1922.—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter I quote the following:

"Noting your candidacy for the U. S. Senate, and as the time is not remote when a voter must make choice between the different entrants, will you kindly answer the following questions:

"Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan? If so, give reason, and if not, give reason.

"If not a member, do you approve or oppose the organization? This question will be an issue, and the position of candidates for high and low office, on it, will be on of the factors which will determine many voters in casting their ballots."

Last fall, at a time when I purposed being a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senate, I wrote a tentative platform, from which I now make extract as follows:

The Law Supreme

"Invisible government, and mob violence, will destroy respect for free institutions and constitutional liberty, and neither should be tolerated from any source. Ours is a government of law, and should be upheld and supported as such. No class should be allowed to arrogate to itself the right to violate the law and escape punishment, or to enforce the law according to its own will. The law being for the protection of all, or for the punishment of all who violate it, should be enforced by due process.

"Ours is a white man's government, and I am strictly in favor of preserving it as such, and do not believe there is any danger of it becoming anything else. Eighty per cent of the population of the United States is white, and less than 20 per cent is of African, Japanese and Chinese descent. I believe the 80 per cent is able to control and enforce the law against the 20 per cent by due process, in the open, and without a mask.

Freedom of Conscience.

"I believe in the freedom of religious worship and the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. I am sorry to see a disposition in some quarters to prescribe this right. After centuries of religious peace, harmony and good will among and between all religious sects in the United States, no man, in my humble opinion, can do his God, his religion, can do his God, his religion, or the free institutions of this country a greater wrong than to follow a course that will destroy this happy state of religious tolerance. 'All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences,' says the Constitution of the State of Texas. 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' says the Constitution of the United States of America. Therefore, any effort upon the part of any organization whatsoever to abridge the freedom of conscience or the right of worship is a crime against our fundamental law. 'Let your moderation be known unto all men,' said St. Paul, and no American should forget the moderation and tolerance which has made us the greatest people in the world."

From the foregoing planks in my tentative platform as a candidate for the senate you can see a full answer to the whole of your inquiry, for it was these questions that I had in mind when I wrote them down.

Could Not Be Member.

From my readings about it and my hearings about it, the K. K. K. have a number of high-sounding principles which every good American and good citizen can indorse and approve, but there are other things about it which are at variance with the fundamental principles which I revere, and therefore I could not become a member.

Back of the high-sounding and noble sentiments about the protection of womanhood, the enforcement of the law, etc., so we are told, is the feeling which they teach and practice, of taking the law into their own hands. In certain instances, and behind a mask inflict humiliation and punishment, without a trial or an opportunity of the accused being confronted by his accusers, except behind a mask. This practice has so outraged the public conscience that now in an effort to meet this criticism they adopt the practice, I am told, of sending unmasked and unknown committees or klans from a distant place to openly inflict punishment on those against whom the edicts of the klan are directed. There no doubt are many high-minded and good men members of the organization, but violators of the law themselves may join it to gain the benefit of its protection or to be in position to wreak a vengeance shame upon those whom they are not willing to openly confront.

On this phase of the matter it occurs to me that no good man who wants the protection of the law and enjoys the benefits of organized society should lend his good name to the accomplishment of something behind the mask to the shame and violation of the law, which, if invoked and enforced, in the open, and in due process, would honor himself benefit the whole community and glorify justice and its administration. Why should a self-organized "klan" of men render judgment against some individual in secret and condemn him to be tarred and feathered for some crime or misdemeanor they believed him guilty of? Would it not be far better for those same men to go before the grand jury and submit their proof of his guilt and then hold themselves ready to serve on the petit jury to hear the testimony and send the guilty culprit to the penitentiary or to jail according to the desserts of his offense against the law. In the history of the fall of Jerusalem and of Athens and Rome is recounted the actions of secret organizations, setting themselves up above the law and to control the enforcement of the law.

Nothing Better Than Law.

Much is said about the demands of the K. K. K. to keep the stream of Caucasian blood free from African taint. But they can say nothing that is better than the law on this point. The laws of Texas make the intermarriage with persons with as much as a sixteenth of African blood in their veins a penitentiary offense. And our laws make fornication a crime and prescribe a penalty. Much is made of this phase of their "platform," and an appeal to prejudice on that score is no doubt made with success in a state like Texas. But if they know of the guilt of persons, why would it not increase the respect for the principles they assert to have the guilty properly indicted and punished according to law? Why let him off with a coat of tar and feathers when the statute prescribes a term in prison?

Again it is said that the K. K. K. aims at preventing negro domination of our political and governmental affairs. A complete answer to this claim is the fact that by lawful and constitutional provisions the participation of the negro in our politics and government has been reduced to the point of negligible nothingness.

Is it Legally in Texas?

But I have heard it said that the principle ground on which the K. K. K. has flourished thus far is its opposition to the Jewish and Catholic religion or to the Catholics and the Jews. Any organization for benevolent and social purposes has the right to prescribe the qualification or fix restrictions for membership therein. And any corporation such as I understand the K. K. K. to be, has the right to prescribe who may become stockholders, perhaps. But after issuing its stock by corporations generally the purchaser thereby acquiring a property right could sell his stock to whomsoever he pleased and the purchaser would have the right to have the shares purchased by him transferred on the books of the corporation. And usually, the books of a corporation are open to inspection, by proper authorities, and the state creating such artificial person would have the right to demand a list of its stockholders.

But in this case it is different, it being a corporation without capital stock, shares or interests in it can not be bought and sold, but must be acquired by personally joining the corporation under oaths and regulations that are secret. It is doubtful if our Texas law provides for such corporation to do business in this state. At all events the law should be amended so as to require the publication of list of the membership so the public would know who composed it.

If it is true that the organization is for the purpose of "taking the law into its own hands and administering punishment," and if it be true that one of its purposes is to proscribe the rights of the Jews or the Catholics to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, "then their purpose is an unconstitutional and unlawful one, and being a foreign corporation, the state would have the right to deny them the privilege of doing business in the state as an organization for the purpose of overthrowing the state's sovereignty.

Why Religious Intolerance?

But aside from this thought, and speaking in all charity and without malice toward the K. K. K. and confessing myself ignorant of their inward workings, and knowing only of the outward professions and practices in a general way, I can not think, or believe, that any organization having for its principal purpose of the persecution or discrediting of another set or class of men because of religious beliefs or of their forms and ceremonies, can long justify itself even among its own membership. And if, as you say, they will, as a body, attempt to dominate the politics of the state, then no condemnation of it can be too strongly expressed.

Why should there be in our country at this time a feeling of religious intolerance? As for myself, I have no feelings of religious bigotry, and do not feel that I have, or should have, the right to limit the freedom of my fellow-citizen's equal right with myself to choose his own religious creed and associates. Being a humble but firm believer in the teachings of Moses and the prophets and of Christ and his Apostles, and having long years ago associated myself with the Methodist church, as was my mother before me, I can not believe that I, having the privilege of being a Methodist, should have any right to say that my brother should not choose his own church affiliations.

Haven for Oppressed.

I recall how William Penn and his friend were arrested on the streets of London, arraigned, tried and imprisoned for preaching the doctrine of the Quakers and how he founded the colony of Pennsylvania and gave to all sects the right of religious freedom.

I recall how John Wesley, the great founder of the Methodist church, was persecuted by the English church, and how he was buffeted and kicked about because of his faith and the right he claimed to commune with his God according to the dictates of his conscience.

I recall how the Puritans fled to the shores of Massachusetts, where they could, without persecution, worship as they believed.

Then I remember how Roger Williams came to Massachusetts and preached his doctrines, and in turn was persecuted and driven into the wilderness with the Indians, and how, in what is now the State of Rhode Island, he firmly established and built the great Baptist church of this country, and invited the persecuted of all faiths to come and with him enjoy the worship of God according to their own creed and faith, without challenge or fear of persecution.

I recall the persecutions of the people of Ireland by King Henry, Queen Elizabeth, Cromwell and other English monarchs; how they were subjugated, starved, butchered, imprisoned and hanged because they would not give up their Catholic faith, and how for more than a thousan years they refused to surrender this right of worship even for all that England could give them, and how finally, with religious tolerance established in the United States or America, England, and in fact the world, followed her example.

"Light Set Upon a Hill."

And I have constant reminders of the fact that the beloved church of my sainted mother is calling for missionaries and for money to send them to Mexico, to Brazil, to China, to Japan and all over the world, to establish churches and schools in countries where other religious and other creeds dominate, there to teach and spread the charity of the Christian religion. And the whole wide world looks to America as the "light set upon a hill" pointing the way to religious liberty and toleration. How can the missionaries of the Protestant churches of America in Asia, in Africa, in South and Central America, with the torch of religious liberty, ask to be received if we set up a new rule denying this liberty here at home?

And the Jew, why persecute him? Has he not been scattered over the face of the earth? Has he not been "made a part of all natipns?" And everywehere, has he not proven faithful to the country of his choice, taking his place in its armies, in its councils, sharing its burdens and sufferings, as he enjoyed its blessings and prosperity, faithful to his own beliefs, even to the extent of receiving punishment for his disbelief? He has at least been true to the traditions of his race and its teachings.

The man of America who defies the constitution, violates the law and crushes the spirit of a free conscience is not true to the traditions of this enlightened land, the home of the free.

The Klan in Politics.

You say, as others believe, that this secret organization will try to control elections and dictate the nomination of candidates for office. Indeed, it is said that a least two of the condidates for the United States senate are members, and perhaps with the belief that their chances would be improved thereby, and a third one "looks wistfully in" while tossing his head the other way.

I write, not as a candidate for office, but as a citizen of Texas, a state that rebelled against the contrivances and control of secret political juntas, and established a free state. Humbly invoking the blessings of Almighty God, the people of Texas ordain and establish this constitution" which warrants to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

With this preamble to our state constitution and the guarantees that follow it, which is also in harmony with the Declaration of Texas Independence eighty-six years ago today, before them, let us hope that the liberty loving voters of Texas will see that the greed of any man for office who is willing to compromise the common rights of man for the secret support of secret caballistic orders is not rewarded.

If the Ku Klus Klan, as you say, is going to take a hand and as an organization secretly controlled and dictate the nominations for office in Texas, then there should be a political party in the state which will openly, boldly and faithfully commit itself to uphold, abide by and enforce the law according to the constitution and the written statutes of the state.

I am a firm believer in this government and the original principles on which it was builded. So strong is my faith in it that I believe those who come among us seeking to overturn the blessed principles of liberty, security and conscience should be sent hence to the place of their origin.

And I may conclude by saying that, while it has been my purpose from the time I was suchered out of the nomination six years ago to again become a candidate at this time, yet impressions and circumstances which have recently arisen makes my candidacy incompatible with the happiness and best interest of myself and my family. And nothing short of a conviction that my candidacy was necessary to secure the defeat of plans to subvert the democratic party principles which I have discussed and sanction the violation of constitutional guarantees by the selection of a man committed to that purpose would induce me to change the conclusion I have reached not to run.

But I have quoted you the principles I would have stood for on the subject you ask about, had I become a candidate.

In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea.
As he died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free.

Yours truly, O. B. COLQUITT.

MAN WHO LICKED TERRY McGOVERN QUITS BROADWAY



Young Corbett.

Young Corbett, the fighting demon who shocked the fistic world by knocking Terrible Terry McGovern out in two rounds twenty-two years ago, has left his familiar surroundings in New York for his father's farm in Denver. Corbett has been known for years on the white way of Broadway. A $500 gift from President Stoneham of the Giants made the trip possible for the old-time pugilist.

"You Can't Make Family Man Of Rich Youth," Actress Asserts

Special to the Record News

PITTSBURGH, March 4—Can the butterfly show girl who flits into marriage with the scion of a wealthy family hope to hold her husband's love by making a home for him?

"No!" is the belief of Mrs. Florence Manville, former Broadway chorus girl, whose husband, Thomas Franklin Manville, Jr., temperamental son of the asbestos millionaire, has left her and gone back to his family.

She has tried ten years to make a success of the marriage into which she went so light heartedly, and her path has led through hardship, deprivation, squalor and disillusionment.

Now she has begun proceedings in the courts, and a master who has conducted a preliminary hearing has just recommended that the courts grant her a divorce.

The final rift is said to have occurred when she remonstrated with him for his friendship with other women. He is supposed to have replied:

"If I can't run around and do as I please I won't live with you any longer!"

Stormy Romance

Four or five separations and consequent reconciliations mark the stormy romance of the young heir to his father's reputed $30,000,000 and his show girl mate. But this time, she declares, there will be no reconciliation.

"I did not marry Tommy for money, but love. And in the entire ten years of our married life that is all I had to sustain me and keep me his wife—my love for him. When his father offered me a fortune if I would leave him I spurned the offer to live a pauper's life with him on a salary of $15 a week.

"I followed him from Riverside Drive, New York, into a meanly furnished and located apartment when we were but a few months married and his father refused to help him. And I have stuck by him faithfully ever since. I have nursed him through illness, and have forgiven him and become reconciled with him time and again—but now I am through.

"If my efforts through ten long years have failed to bear fruit, I am sure that it will be no use to continue. You cannot domesicate rich youths like him."

Love at Sight

The Manville, Jr., romance began in June, 1911, when "Tommy," then a boy of 18, and his mother attended a New York show. In a box adjoining that in which they sat the youth discerned Miss Florence Huber, a pretty, popular show girl frequently seen in Broadway choruses.

It was a long distance love at first sight. The next morning he called on her, in the evening he took her out to dinner, and the following morning he proposed marriage.



Mrs. Florence Huber Manville.

Her answer was a laugh. But the same afternoon he called her up and renewed his plea. He kept renewing it for five days, and finally persistence told. On the fifth day Miss Huber capitulated to the lad who could woo so ardently and winsomely.

Meanwhile a "private tip" had informed Manville, the elder, that sonny had skipped to London to marry an English actress. Alarmed at the report, he packed a grip and boarded the first boat for Liverpool. It was when he had about gained midocean that the marriage occurred back in New York.

Remarried Her

Manville took his bride across the Hudson and remarried her under the Jersey laws.

"If dad gets an annulment in New York," he said, "we'll still be married in New Jersey. And we are going to keep two or three states ahead of him all the time."

But the annulment proceedings did not come. Came, however, pressing question of funds and when he appealed for help his father showed his trump card in a cold refusal. The couple were forced to abandon their Riverside Drive apartment for more modest quarters.

This, however, did not dampen the ardor of the young wife. Undaunted, she bent to her unpromising task of making a real home for her husband under serious handicaps.

It was when things looked darkest that the elder Manville is said to have made his offer of $50,000 to his daughter-in-law as the price of leaving his son. She refused.

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MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

(Continued From Page One.)

charitable agencies established and sustained by the Rockefellers. Now what will the Rev. J. Frank Norris do about it.

In the consolidated income account of 1921 Middle States Oil Corporation and subsidiaries report total gross income of $8,617,708, net of $6,298,891, dividends $3,774,580, and dividends paid to minority interests $208,576; reserves, including federal taxes, $160,000; surplus, $2,150,891. Net is equivalent to $4.26 a share on the 1,475,000 shares of Middle States stock outstanding on December 31, 1921. The report compares with $8,752,375 gross, $6,964,020 net, $3,575,000 dividends paid, $300,000 reserves and surplus of $5,087,700 in 1920. The consolidated balance sheet for 1921 gives capital assets and investments $67,790,141, cash $392,594, accounts receivable, chiefly oil runs not collected, $1,299,416; bills receivable $167,849, oil on hand $220,000, and warehouse material and equipment $282,000, a total of $70,152,361 assets, an increase of $17,720,421 over those of 1920, with liabilities as follows: Middle States stock outstanding 14 3-4 million dollars, subsidiary stocks not owned $1,426,930, accounts payable $25,000, and reserves, including federal taxes, $160,000, leaving a consolidated surplus of $53,790,430, the Middle States equity therein being $51,257,080, giving the stock a book value of $45 a share. Par is $10; market, $13.50.

According to an exchange in order that the historic spot on the outskirts of Kokomo, Indiana, where Elwood Haynes gave the first road test to what is said to be America's first mechanically successful automobile in 1894; may be properly recorded and designated for the benefit of future generations of motorists and tourists, the Hoosier State Automobile association is erecting a large sign in the form of a memorial tablet along one of the roads leading into Kokomo about four miles outside of the city. Mr. Haynes himself, along with several other residents of Kokomo who witnessed the momentous trial trip twenty-eight years ago, have been asked by the association to go out and indicate the exact point on the road from which the start was made. The movement to erect the tablet commemorating Mr. Haynes' achievement was inaugurated by M. E. Noblet, secretary and manager of the Hoosier State Automobile association, and W. H. Arnett, secretary of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce. At the present time a plan is under way to have the city of Kokomo celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of Mr. Haynes' achievement on the Fourth of July of this year, as it will be just twenty-eight years ago at that time that the noted inventor ran his little car on its initial trip along the "Pumpkinvine Pike."

"Few persons realize that only two decades have elapsed since Colonel E. H. R. Green brought the first automobile into Texas, so rapid have been the strides made by the industry in the State since that time, according to J. W. Atwood, manager of the Buick Motor company of Dallas, distributors for North Texas." Mr. Atwood, who is one of the veteran automobile dealers in the State, has prepared a history of the industry from its beginning in Texas. It is largely drawn from his own experience, combined with what he has learned from other "Old-Timers." Colonel Green lived at Terrell when he brought the first car into the State, remarks the Dallas News of Sunday. "In those days automobiles were referred to as horseless carriages," Mr. Atwood said. "Mr. Green's car was a St. Louis Gas Car of the surrey type with two cylinders, both of which exploded at the same time, giving the automobile a rather rough jolt with each explosion." The second car brought into Texas was owned by L. S. Thorne, general manager of the Texas & Pacific railroad. It was presented to him by Jay Gould, the New York railroad magnate, according to Mr. Atwood. H. N. F. realizes it. He was "among those present."

HOME NURSING and HEALTH HINTS

By M. JESSIE LEITCH

CARE OF THE MOUTH

"I don't know why it is, but nothing tastes right." The speaker, a woman who had been ill for almost a week, raised her head from the snow-white pillow and regarded the glass of broth her daughter had brought her.

She drew a mouthful through the glass tube her daughter had placed in the fluid, then shook her head.

"It doesn't taste right. Nothing tastes right," she said.

"It must be your mouth, mother. The broth is really splendid. Martha went to so much trouble preparing it. She has been skimming it and straining it for an hour, it seems to me."

Daughter Refers to Book.

The young daughter put the glass down in disappointed fashion and surveyed her mother silently.

Then she went to the bathroom and sat on the edge of the bathtub disconsolately, rustling the pages of a little book she had borrowed from her school teacher the week before. It was a book that told a good deal about how to take care of sick folk in one's own home, and the girl, who was seventeen and had decided to become a nurse, had faithfully tried to follow its instructions.

The care of the mouth was one of the things that she had glanced at a little hurriedly, meaning to go back to it. And in the busy days that followed she had forgotten that the care of the mouth was important. Her mother had been too ill to think of anything but the pain in her head, and there were no neighbors to come in and out—except the little school teacher and the doctor.

And they were always in a hurry.

What the Book Told Her.

Reading her book, with a serious expression on her face, the girl discovered that the care of a sick person's mouth was very important indeed. That frequently infections of the ear and ulceration of the gums were the result of carelessness in caring for the mouth.

When one was ill and only able to take broth and milk, the book said, some of this accumulated in the mouth after feedings, and mixing with bacteria and dried epithelium, caused a condition known as sordes. An attempt to remove this led to bleeding of the mouth and gums. This condition was generally present when one had a high temperature and a hot dry mouth. That her mother had a high temperature, she knew.

The book went on to say that patients should have their mouths cleansed at least every two hours. That when one was too ill to use one's own toothbrush, the home nurse must wrap absorbent cotton around the end of an applicator and, having washed her hands, proceed to dip the applicator in a solution or mouth wash and cleanse the inside of the sick person's mouth.

Treatment Very Beneficial.

For a moment the girl balanced on the edge of the bathtub, stared at the array of family toothbrushes before her—the pink tooth pastes, the boric acid. Then she brought an orangewood stick, having no other kind of applicator, and wrapped absorbent cotton about the end of it. She prepared a mouth wash of boric acid solution, with some albolene and lemon juice, and carefully cleansed her mother's mouth. A rinsing of water and lemon juice followed. Then an application of cold cream to the lips that were cracked and bleeding.

After a day, during which time the mouth cleansing was done conscientiously, every two hours, the sick woman discovered that the fluids she took tasted better. And very soon her mouth was in such good condition that two cleansings a day were sufficient.

Split-Second Editorials

By ROBERT QUILLEN

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O, Charity, what grafters fatten in thy name!

Prosperity, we who are about to buy salute you.

So this is a "settlement" of the Irish question.

And so they won't play Landis on the bench this season.

The man who said figures don't lie had never seen an income tax blank.

The world is round like an orange, and slightly flattened at Zion City.

Perhaps Ford can make a city 75 miles long. We once knew an official who made a city seventy-five thousand short.

Modern revision: You can always divorce tomorrow the girl you woo today.

A European statesman says Uncle Sam can be handled. But no longer, we trust, panhandled.

We trust that Uncle Joe doesn't mean to insinuate that a Cannon is out of place among pop-guns.

People who spend their time talking about what women wear have mighty little to occupy their minds.

As the years pass, prison life is made more and more attractive and more and more easily dodged.

In this free country every man has the inalienable right and a chronic desire to cuss his betters.

A literary critic says modern tales seldom leave a lasting impression. Did the gentleman ever puruse a bee's tail?

Human nature is a funny thing, and it never really appreciates liberty until it has a man Friday.

In regard to the bonus, there seems to be general agreement that the spirit is willing, but the treasury weak.

In this age husband and wife share their sorrows and responsibility for the cigarettes ashes on the rugs.

The anti-bonus statesmen may find comfort in the reflection that they were devils whose name was Legion.

That reformer who says all scandal should be made public probably doesn't know the present price of print paper.

The chief objection to holding the Genoa conference at once is that some things might be discussed that need discussing.

Little Stories for Bedtime

By THORNTON W BURGESS
(Copyright by J. G. Lloyd.)

PETER RABBIT FOLLOWS BUSY BEE

Lipperty-lipperty-lipperty-lip!
Now Busy Bee don't, I pray, give me the slip.
I'll follow and follow and follow you fast
Till I find where your storehouse is hidden at last.

Peter Rabbit didn't say that so that Busy Bee could hear him. No indeed! He just said it to himself. You see, he didn't want Busy Bee to know that he was trying to find her storehouse. He was afraid if she did know it that she would go somewhere else where he couldn't find her. So he sat in the sweet clover bed and watched Busy Bee work. Every little while she would raise straight up in the air and then off she would go in a straight line toward the Green Forest. Pretty soon she would be back again as busy as ever, too busy to talk, although she hummed to herself as if it made her very happy to work so.

At first Peter didn't understand what it meant, but after a while it came to him. When she flew away in such a hurry she was taking the honey she had gathered to her storehouse! Of course. How stupid he had been not to think of it in the first place. And of course she took the very shortest way to get there. With that load of sweets to carry she wouldn't waste any time, but would get there as quickly as she could. And because up in the air there was nothing in the way she would go in a straight line.

It took Peter a long time to think all this out, for you know Peter isn't much of a thinker. When he had thought it out he was so tickled with himself that he turned a somersault right in the middle of the sweet clover bed. Alas! When Peter got to his feet again and looked for Busy Bee she was not to be seen. She had started for her storehouse while Peter had been turning that somersault.

"Never mind," thought Peter, "she'll be back pretty soon."

But she didn't come back. Peter waited and waited, but not another glimpse of Busy Bee did he get. You see, she had gathered all she could find in the sweet clover blossoms of that particular bed and had gone to another sweet clover bed in another part of the Green Meadows. So Peter was finally obliged to go back to the dear Old Briar Patch no wiser than before as to where Busy Bee's storehouse was. But he was wiser in other ways. He had learned that it doesn't pay to stop to play when you start out to do a thing. The time to shout and play and be happy is after you have done the thing. He had meant to follow Busy Bee to her storehouse, but he had stopped to turn a somersault for joy because he had thought of such a simple plan and while he was doing that Busy Bee had flown away and hadn't come back.

"Next time," said Peter, "next time I won't take my eyes off you, Mistress Busy Bee."

Bright and early the next morning Peter visited the sweet clover patch, but early as he was Busy Bee was already at work getting honey from the newly opened flowers. Just as usual, she was too busy to talk. This time Peter didn't care. You see, he had made up his mind that he would follow her, and so he didn't care whether she talked or not. Pretty soon Busy Bee flew straight up until Peter could hardly see her, and then she headed straight for the Green Forest. Peter started after her as fast as he could go, and that is pretty fast. It was then that Peter said that little verse.

But Busy Bee did give Peter the slip. You see, no one can run their hardest and watch a tiny speck up in the sky at the same time. Peter found this out before he had taken three jumps. He just had to see where he was going or there was no knowing what trouble he would run into head-first. So he looked to see where he was going, and when he looked up in the sky again Busy Bee was nowhere to be seen.

"Never mind," said Peter. "She went this way and I'll keep on going until I reach the Green Forest. Perhaps I'll find her there."

NEXT STORY—LUCKY PETER RABBIT.

Watching the Parade

By JOHN PILGRIM

My wife says she was bitterly ashamed of me. She says that no matter what I might have thought, I should have had the decency to keep the muffler on it. She says that I did not show a decent respect for the cloth.

Well—it you'll let me say a word in my own defense—it seems to me that the time has gone by when one sort of cloth is entitled to any more respect than another sort of cloth. I know one minister of the gospel for whom I have a complete, a seething, an emotional and demonstrative contempt. He is selfish, he is a liar, he is lazy, he is a hypochondriac.

I could go on and tell a lot more about him, but what's the use? Why should I pretend to myself that I respect that man? I do not. Why should he demand respect of the community when he is not entitled to it? I consider him a dangerous man. I think he is the more dangerous because a brow-beaten public fears to tell him to his face the various sorts of beast he is. If the youth of the community and the more impressionable part of the community—male and female—are taught to look up to a man who is in every sense contemptible and false a grave harm may be done.

So that when our minister—who is a good, doddering stale, well meaning, inept old codger—tried to tell me a lot of things last night that I could demonstrate were untrue I took issue with him. My wife was reared in the fear of the altar and respect for the cloth. She thinks that no matter how much of a fathead a person in authority set over us may be, it is our drilled and disciplined duty to conceal our perception of this fact and go through the forms of obedience and reverence.

Our minister is a dear old man—but he isn't worth the powder and shot that would be needed to kill him. He has never taken a forward step in our community. He has never dared attack wealth or privilege or caste. He has preached a soft and snappy gospel, and when his interpretation of the Scriptures is challenged his only defense is in tears. He cannot argue. He wants to flop down on his marrowbones and cry over the sinner.

Maybe I'm wrong. I have been in my time. But it seems to me that nowadays a minister can demand just that measure of respect for his cloth for which he can pay in goods—in the goods of service and courage and strength and leader-ship. A black coat and a round collar no longer afford protection.

DOGHILL PARAGRAFS

By GEORGE BINGHAM.



The show man had a good audience at the school house in the Calf Ribs neighborhood Wednesday night. Sid Hocks had the honor and distinction of being the first one to ask him where he went from here.

o o o

Columbus Allsop had the misfortune this week to lose his this-year's almanac, which was accidentally torn up by a puppy, and the future now is a blank to him.

The Once Over

By H. I. PHILLIPS

BRINGING FLIES' FOOTSTEPS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Radiophone experts have perfected an amplifier, it is announced, which records the footsteps of flies and makes them sound like the Kelly Zouaves giving an exhibition drill in wooden shoes on a tin roof.

o o o

Whether there has been any widespread public demand to hear flies' footsteps is not revealed. That the peepul are reaching out for more and more privileges each year is obvious, and Democratic and Republican leaders in congress let it be known today that if the public wished to hear flies' footsteps they would not oppose it.

o o o

This, however, will continue to be a free country, and you won't have to listen to flies' footsteps unless you want to. The flies don't care, one way or the other. Too much spying on their footsteps may be taken by them as an infringement upon their personal liberty, in fact, in which case they may take to fooling the radio fans by wearing O'Sullivan rubber heels.

* * *

Tests conducted by the Westinghouse people the other day showed that the movements of a flock of flies across a sheet of brown paper sounded, by radio, "like the booming of thunder."

o o o

Which may bring about a situation this summer, where a person hearing a heavy rumbling noise won't know whether to reach for an umbrella or a fly-swatter.

o o o

If flies are as numerous the coming season as they were last, a very noisy summer is anticipated. Already steps have been taken to require all flies to walk on their toes in passing all established "quiet zones."

o o o

But flies footsteps aren't the half of it. Thomas Edison announces it soon will be possible to hear the conversation of ants. The question "What are the red ants saying?" has agitated scientists for years. It wouldn't be at all surprising if an announcement came very shortly that Mr. Edison and a group of ants had conversed at great length on the famous Edison questions.

o o o

Henry Ford, Mr. Edison's close chum, is following his experiments with keen interest. "I have always wondered what the ants were saying," said Mr. Ford today. "If they have been saying what I think they have it may go hard with them."

The Westinghouse people have gone Mr. Edison one better by declaring that by means of a powerful radio amplifier the sound of a molecule turning over can be heard. Which brings to mind the old song:

I love to sit and listen most obtusely
Throughout the fading hours of the day,
To all the little atoms running loosely
And all the little molecules at play.

o o o

So you can't tell what to expect next. Apparently the insect world is to be denied all privacy. One of the best indoor sports on a summer evening may be that of listening in on the moths sawing their way through a tuxedo and denouncing camphor balls.

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Before the end of 1922 it may be possible to hear a boll weevil snore. This is said to be quite a musical treat.

o o o

Perhaps the most astounding news in this connection with radio development, however, came from Dumm & Dummer today:

"Let them boast about recording the footsteps of flies, the turnings of molecules and the heartbeats of flies," said Dumm, "I have something in the works that will beat 'em all."

"What?" asked Dummer eagerly.

"I have an amplifier that will do something never done before," he declared.

"What?" gasped Dummer.

"You've heard the old saying to the effect that even a worm will turn?" asked Dumm.

"Yes," said Dummer.

"Well, with my amplifier YOU CAN HEAR IT TURN," announced Dumm.

The Devil and the Deep Sea

By DR. FRANK CRANE

(Copyright, 1921, by Frank Crane.)

Emile Amavet, director of industries in Burma, some time ago reported the following.

"I have succeeded in photographing a marine monster of the order 'cephalopoda,' which has been thrown up on this coast. This mammoth of the Indian ocean measured when alive nearly 30 metres in length and weighed about 30 tons. No one has yet been able to identify or to classify it scientificially. The natives, frightened by its fabulous dimensions, have been cutting it up with hatchets for twelve days. What is this animal? Is it the devil of the deep sea which, according to the legend, used to attack barks and drag them to the bottom of th eocean its flesh is as hard as indiarubber. It is probably several centuries old and a rare descendant from antediluvian times, when the marine fauna was of the most monstrous type."

Is there some truth, after all, in the legend of the Sea Serpent?.

At any rate, it is much more in the realm of probability that grotesque and unknown monsters habit the deep places of the ocean than it is that spooks, friendly and otherwise, wander among men.

It is a thing we do not realize, that there is more life in the ocean than in the air.

The surface of the sea is a great curtain, which conceals from us a vast world, teeming with living creatures.

We catch a great many of them and destroy and devour them; but then they catch a great many of us, and probably enjoy eating us as much as we enjoy eating them.

The vast depths of the mighty waters have not been fully explored, and it is quite within the realm of possibility that there are jabberworks and gazoozlums hidden down there, whose acquaintance we have not yet made.

In fact, human life is surrounded by regions that trail off into mystery. Within us, and about us, is the innumberable company of microbes. For all the inhabitants of the microscopic world have not yet been listed. Above us are the regions of the air, and more than one story has been told of palpable monsters that lurk there, and threaten too-daring aviators.

Most of the regions of the solid earth have been pretty well investigated, but there are depths of the sea no man so far has been able to plumb.

As a matter of fact, a large section of scientific opinion has long accepted the possibility of the existence of the Sea Serpent. Anyhow, it opens up a fascinating field for romancers and gives us something new to worry about in case we get to feeling too comfortable.

Hasty Breakfasts

By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

Author of "The Riddle of Personality," "Self-Development," Etc.
(Copyright, 1921, by The Associated Newspapers.)

Much has been written regarding the evils of the "quick lunch" habit. Far too seldom, however, is anything said about the deplorable consequences, to health as well as to working ability, that may follow the eating of a too scant and too hurried breakfast.

Many people, day after day, rise too late to give themselves sufficient breakfast time. They know they have to be at their working places at a certain hour. Also they have an abnormal reluctance to leave their beds.

As a result they dress in a rush and they breakfast in a rush. Gulping down a little fruit, a piece of toast, a cup of coffee, they then rush for street car or train.

Nature reacts in various ways against this unmannerly treatment of their stomachs.

She may send the hasty eaters to work with a splitting headache. She may inflict upon them the pangs of indigestion. Or, if they happen to have uncommonly vigorous organs of digestion, she may punish them in another and more subtle way.

She may deal with them as she dealt with a certain prosperous business man who one day confided to his physician that he was exceedingly anxious about himself.

"I notice," he said, "that my mind fatigues strangely every afternoon. I can work well enough in the forenoon, but after luncheon I find it hard to concentrate. I find it hard even to keep awake. I'm afraid there must be something seriously wrong with me."

The physician, unable to detect anything seriously wrong, questioned his patient as to his eating habits, hazarding the suggestion that possibly he ate too heavy a luncheon.

"Possibly I do," was the response. "Indeed, I know that for some time I have been eating pretty hearty luncheons. For some reason I am hungrier at noon than I used to be."

"And your breakfasts, are they hearty, too?"

"Quite the contrary. I hardly eat any breakfast. Certainly not so much as I formerly did."

"Then," the physician told him, "I should advise you to give yourself more food at breakfast. Can you not see that your increased appetite at noon is nature's way of compelling you to make amends for starving yourself at breakfast?

"Nature, unfortunately, does not take into account the necessity of your returning to work and using your mind after luncheon. Responding to her command, as conveyed by the sharpening of your appetite, you then eat so much that an excess of blood is drawn from your brain to your stomach for digestive purposes.

"That is why you drowse after luncheon. It is why your mind quickly tires when you try to think. Your brain no longer has the blood supply requisite for wakefulness and thinking."

There is, too, another way in which nature troubles some people who breakfast inadequately and hastily. That is by causing them to suffer mysteriously aches and pains, to react badly to changes in the weather, and to feel physically and mentally tired most of the time.

The prescription, "Eat more, and especially eat a good breakfast," is to such people the best of all possible prescriptions. Acting on it they find themselves not merely losing their aches and pains but becoming more resistive to colds and other infectious ailments, better workers, and with a greater capacity for satisfaction with life.

The Daily Story

Copyright, 1921 by W. Werner

KATHERINE

The snow fell gently, caressingly. It was in the early evening and in the early springtime. There was a balmy promise in the breath of the wind and the fragrance of the apple blossoms. But in the heart of Katharine hope had died. Stupefied, utterly broken, she sat with bowed head in the shelter of the hedge, oblivious of everything except her desolating grief and disappointment.

Grief was nothing new to Katharine. She had been brought up in a house of sorrowing. There were nine others in the home and none of them had ever ceased to mourn the loss of an extraordinary mother. For Kitty Muldoon was the pride and the joy, not only of her own household but of the entire community. Beautiful and well reared she was, and she had brought no small wedding portion with her to the fireside of Brian Farrelly. She had been called away to her long home, when Katharine, the oldest girl, was only twelve years of age, and to the everlasting shame of Brian Farrelly, he had brought home, within a twelve month, a new mother. Unfortunately for him and for the family, she had died shortly after her coming. Before the children had quite forgotten the good time occasioned by her wake, their father had brought home another stepmother.

Bad luck seemed to follow the father's ventures in marriage, for the new wife was delicate and incapable of managing the affairs of the shoulders of Katharine, who was strong and willing. What with milking the cows and scouring the milk pails, churning and making butter, preparing food for the family and feeding the lambs and chicks, she had scarcely time to make by hand the shirts for her father and the boys.

She had had little schooling. During the winter months the father employed a master who assembled the children around the fireside and taught them the rudiments of learning. The national school invaded the neighborhood when Katharine was fifteen and she had had three weeks of it. "Schooling is all right for the boys," the father said. "Girls waste time on it."

Katharine was naturally bright and quick to see the injustice of her father's attitude in this matter, but the father's word was law and never openly questioned. Because of her ability she was her father's favorite, but being her father's favorite meant nothing in the way of exceptional consideration. It merely meant exemption from suspicion whenever the other members of the family were lined up to undergo examination for some petty offense, such as stealing a small piece of bacon, a pound of butter or two or a few pounds of flour to take down to granny's for a feast.

Granny was the father's mother. On the advent of the second stepmother she was given the use of a small cabin up the road. All the children left the big house. She was old and spoke little English, but she was the shadow of a something that stood between them and the extremes of the father's stern and harsh treatment, for, although granny was afraid of her son, nevertheless Brian Farrelly had that in his blood that made him respect her.

Granny's oddities were a continual source of joy to the children. She was very superstitious and saw and heard the fairies on every occasion. The little people had foretold to her the mother's death and the father's second and third marriage. She slept in the settle bed in the kitchen, and never retired without leaving a lighted coal of fire and a saucepan of water to serve the fairies for their mysterious rites. She often spoke of death and she never slept a wink of the night. The children, knowing this for a fable, often, when she was sleeping, draped the high bed with sheets and, festooning them with boxwood, aroused granny to take part in her own wake.

Going to church on Sunday, seated on the side of the jaunting car, was a solemn occasion. The church was three miles away and only a bit of a walk. As the children grew older they, one by one, asked for and received permission to walk to church. This concession was conditioned on good behavior, and the slightest misdemeanor was sufficient to cause its withdrawal.

It was during these delightful walks that the young people of the country-side were thrown together. Katharine had now reached the age when it was right and proper that she should enjoy this privilege. There was an easy familiarity between the young folks, and it was not long before the heart of Katharine was touched with the first stirrings of tenderness. In fact, it was time for her father to bestir himself about a match for his eldest daughter, for the younger daughter was already deeping company by stealth.

But Katharine, burdened by responsibilities, had been slow in thinking of herself as a prospective wife. Indeed, it was not until the girls of the neighborhood openly hinted that it was unjust to her younger sister for Katharine to remain longer unmarried that she awoke to her father's indifference in the matter.

Brian Farrelly's eldest daughter was considered a good match by the farmers of the country side. Many a prospective suitor had already offered himself and his fortune for the father's consideration. But Brian was a gentleman farmer and hard to suit in the matter of bestowing his daughter's hand. He haggled over a cow or two; he insisted on the building of a new barn before the betrothal. One suiter was too small in stature; another was "wait until the old folks died." In short, there were always objections of some kind. Indeed, Brian Farrelly had no wish to see his daughter married. She was the manager of the household. It was glory to him that his daughter made the finest butter brought to the fair or market. It was owing to her vigilance that the life of many a calf and lamb was saved.

Now Katharine herself was not without some knowledge of her father's meanness in the matter of the match. She was now twenty-one and looked upon as old for a young woman. In the environs of the church yard she had lately gotten acquainted with a young farmer, Philip Smith, who lived some miles away. It was a case of love at first sight, and Philip had vowed to Katharine that he would have her with or without her father's consent.

Because Philip was a catch, having a fine farm, money in the bank and a good physique, and because it was only a few weeks since the father had refused the offer of Richard Dick, it was not easy for Brian Farrelly to frown upon this attachment. In fact, he had intimated this to Katharine.

And so on a Saturday night Philip Smith was to come and perfect the arrangements with Katharine's father. Katharine had blushingly told him that after the formal meeting before her father she would await him at the trysting place beside the hedge, where the two would have a bit of a talk.

This, then, was the reason for her grief and disappointment. Philip had come and proffered his hand. He had inventoried his bushels of wheat and bushels of oats, his cattle, his sheep, his pigs and his acres of land.

"How much money have you in the bank?" asked Brian Farrelly.

Philip bristled. "Mr. Farrelly," he answered, "I have not yet asked you what fortune you intend giving your daughter."

Words followed, Philip, forgetful of his love, thought only of his pride. He left the house in a rage.

The stepmother, who was listening, informed the waiting Katharine. "You may take off your best dress and go to bed. Your father has quarreled with Philip Smith."

When Philip had gone Katharine was called. Her father told her that Philip had insulted him. She was to consider the marriage off. Too much of her attention of late had been given to this question of marriage. It would be at least two years before her father would consider a new match. Sparking in the churchyard and along the way home was to be discontinued. Hereafter she was to use the jaunting car back and forth from mass.

Katharine heard these words with a terror not admixed with hope. She was not cut off from Philip. Had he not promised to make her his wife with or without her father's consent? Was he not this very moment waiting for her at the trysting place?

But now she had waited long. Philip had gone home. He had forgotten his promise. He had forsaken her. She was disappointed and humiliated. How could she face her sister and the others? How could she ever go back home?

It was growing late. Voices were heard in the distance. Nearer and nearer they came. Happy voices they were, full of life and joy. They maddened Katharine. She must stifle them; she must kill that joy. Blindly she groped for the deep snowdrift. She made a number of snowballs and threw them with fury over the hedge.

There were exclamations. Some one was struck. It was Richard Dick. He leaped over the hedge and caught the sobbing culprit. Perfidious Philip! Had she no pride? Would she wait vainly for him, while Richard Dick stood by begging for the right to take her away? Poor Katharine! Richard loved her. This love was a balm and a refuge. She yielded.

Next morning as astonished congregation gathered for the Sunday services witnessed the marriage of Katharine Farrelly and happy Richard Dick.

Rippling Rhymes

By WALT MASON

AT HOME.

When evening, balmy time of peace, succeeds the busy day, I sometimes take my aunt and niece to see a moral play. More often, though, we stay at home, and, while the women sew, I read aloud a helpful pome or tale by E. P. Roe. The evening is a thing of charm, a boon to dames and men; at home we're snug and safe from harm, and go to roost at ten. And in the streets, throughout the night, the roisterers proceed; they make the solemn hours a fright, the way they die and bleed. Red murder stalks along the slums, assassins slug and slay, and in the dawn the crowner comes, and loads men in a dray. The victims of the knife and gup might years of comfort know, if they a thome would look for fun, and read the works of Roe. Back numbers like my niece and aunt will stay at home with me, but nearly all the young ones pant some midnight larks to see. A goodly book beside the lamp is much too tame and stale; far better trot with tough and vamp, and wind up in a jail; it is a punishment, they think, to spend a night at home, and where the bright lights glare and blink on giddy feet they roam. But to the street that roars and glares the wise youth does not go; he seats himself in two armchairs, and reads some books by Roe.

(Copyright, 1922, George Matthew Adams.)

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

What we wish is the shadow; what we will is the substance, maybe.

There is one compensation for the man up a tree—he lives high.

Some wolves don't even take the trouble to disguise themselves in sheep's clothing.

One can't always tell by the size of the sorrow how much it is going to take to drown it.

Too many people don't want to work with their hands.

The larger a man is in front the more he likes to project himself on the street without a coat.

A hen-pecked man scratches around a good deal on his own account when he is away from home.

There is hardly anything so good for a man's standing in a community as to get a lot of some other man's money away from him.

A Wife or a Profession?

BY CAROLYN BEECHER

(Copyright, 1922, by Carolyn Beecher)

CHAPTER XVI.

One of the wealthy residents of the town gave a lawn party for some charitable object. Howard consented to accompany Annette. She was delighted at the impression he made. And no wonder. She thought he was the most dignified, the most aristocratic looking man there. Which in a way was true. Howard Blake was a man who gave the impression of strength of power.

"It will make me happy to have you go," Annette had said.

"I shall always be trying to make you happy. You will try to understand that, won't you?"

"Of course I'll understand. Why shouldn't I?"

"You shouldn't fail to, of course, but——" He left the sentence unfinished and promised to go with her. She was so delighted that she failed to notice.

Howard really enjoyed himself and said so frankly.

"They were nice people to know, all of them," he told Annette as they talked the affair over. "They are the real people after all, these small town folks, who live honestly and decently. I was surprised at their affability."

Annette agreed in a measure, but the quarrel was too fresh in her mind for her to give full vent to her opinion, which was not as flattering. She went sleepily to bed, while Howard made himself comfortable on the rose-screened porch and smoked a good-night cigar.

He went over in his thoughts the first time they saw that porch, those roses so luxuriant they shut out the sun from the living room. He thought of all that had happened in the year now gone. Yes, they had been married nearly a year. The fact came almost as a surprise. He thought of all he had left undone, all he had tried to do to make Annette happy, and resolved to be a better husband as far as he was able.

The leaves of the now well-kept shrubbery rustled to a sleepy night breeze. An occasional belated pedestrian woke the echoes as he passed. It was a cozy little place. He had begun to love it. It was home. Yet how simple it was, and how patiently Annette had waited for him to make good his promises to buy her some good furniture, some dainty things she wanted to beautify her surroundings, and he had not been able to keep one of those promises. It took all he could rake and scrape just to live. If only—Elsie—

He halted in his thinking. Elsie was really all he had given Annette of comfort in the home. She should stay—at least as long as possible. Then his lips twitched. Thinking of Elsie had brought before him the day she told him that he and Annette had made up just like the hero and heroine in the book. For a few hectic moments he lived over that quarrel. How could he, Annette, have been so vulgar as to say and do as they had said and done? He shivered slightly in the warm June night as he recalled the bitter, reproachful speeches both had made. He threw his cigar away. Smoking did not disperse his thoughts now that they had turned in that channel. He would turn in.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Howard Blake was getting on in his loved profession, but not financially. The old doctor's practice, never lucrative, had fallen off to such a degree before Howard went to Clarkstown that there was little left of profit.

"Patients enough, the good Lord knows, but no money!" Mortimer Blake said one day when talking to Howard. "I'm sorry, my boy, you didn't get a foothold before the war. Before Agnew came."

"I'm not. I wouldn't have missed my experiences, the little I was able to do to help, for all the money in the world. Yet—for Annette's sake I must try to make a decent living. She gave up a good deal for me, uncle."

If the old doctor thought her repaid, he said nothing. After a few moments he asked:

"Find it hard sledding, Howard?"

"At times—yes."

"In debt?"

"Very little."

"Can you manage it?"

"Yes. Don't get to worrying about me, uncle. I can manage all right. You have already done too much for us."

"No, no! When I die you'll have the little I have. It isn't much, my boy, but I have tried to put away a little to care for my old age. I couldn't bear the thought that I might be dependent when too old to work."

"You're good for many years yet, and save all you can. Don't waste it on us. I feel guilty every time I use that car."

"Don't I use it, too?"

"Yes, but you wouldn't have it but for me."

"It would look nice, wouldn't it, for one of the best surgeons on the staff of the Memorial hospital to go to the hospital on the street cars? I have pride in you, Howard. I wish I might do more."

With his unusual perspicacity, the old doctor read between the lines. He knew Howard was worried over his finances.

(To Be Continued.)

MOTIVE FOR ATTEMPT OF MILLIONAIRE TO KILL WIFE AND SELF IS MYSTERY



Edgar C. Frady and Mrs. Frady



Friends and relatives of Mr and Mrs. Edgar C. Frady of Chicago, say they know of no reason for Frady's attempt to kill his wife, sister of John Thompson, millionaire restaurant man of Chicago, and his effort to end his own life by cutting his throat. Frady is president and treasurer of a motor company in his home city. The tragedy occurred in a hotel apartment at Miami, Fla. Pistol shots attracted hotel employes to the apartment. Frady had gone to the pleasure resort with his wife after suffering a nervous breakdown.

"He Wed Me on a Dare and Now I'll Hold Him to It," Says Peggy



Peggy

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—"He dared me to wed him after a twelve-hour acquaintance, and I did! Now he rues it; but I am his legally married wife and intend to remain so!"

That is the challenge hurled by sprightly, impulsive Peggy Udell, chorus girl in a musical show which recently opened an engagement here, at John W. Montgomery, Jr., youthful scion of a wealthy Bellefonte, Pa., family.

He has established residence at Elkton, Md., where his marriage to the chorus girl took place after a whirlwind courtship and a midnight elopement, with the intention of starting suit for divorce.

He will charge, it is said, that his wife lured him into elopement and marriage after a party.

"It was a nice, respectable party, and he knew all the time what he was doing," says Peggy.

Miss Udell's story of the lightning romance and its sad aftermath follows:

"On the evening we met, Polly Neely, my chum, and several girls attended a party. During it someone introduced me to a pleasant young fellow, who said his name was Jack Montgomery. Throughout the dinner he sat next to me and paid me compliments.

"Probably they worked on my egotism so that when he proposed later in the evening I finally consented. At all events, that is what happened. I did not consent, however, until everybody present had urged me to 'go ahead and be game.'

"When Jack said I didn't dare because I was afraid, I answered that I would elope with him any time he specified."

The sequel was the automobile ride to Elkton, where the party arrived shortly before daybreak and routed the Rev. Lockerbie out of bed. Someone came forward with the necessary ring and the wedding followed.

Then followed the ride back to Philadelphia in the gray dawn, and in the Quaker City the wedding breakfast was partaken of—in the plebian environment of a "one-arm" restaurant.

That repast, Miss Udell states, financially typifies the entire romance to date.

"We parted good friends several days later when I left for Baltimore with the understanding that he would follow shortly.

"At any rate, I am his legal wife and intend to remain such."

FRANCE MUST IMPORT LARGE AMOUNT WHEAT

Special to the Record News.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Although the 1921 wheat crop in France was large and of fine quality, the total production being estimated at 322,767,000 bushels, compared to 236,920,000 bushels in 1920, government officials and others in touch with the situation are of the opinion that at least 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels will have to be imported for domestic consumption before the next harvest, according to information obtained by representatives of the department of agriculture in France. Possibly a larger amount will be needed if the new crop outlook continues unfavorable.

The dry unfavorable weather during the autumn of 1921 delayed seeding so that sowing was continued well up to Jan. 1. The drought has seriously hindered good germination in the area planted. The unfavorable outlook, according to government officials, is causing French farmers to hold their 1921 wheat crop, thus decreasing the visible supply.

The large stocks of grain formerly held by the government are largely disposed of and it is stated that the milling of the new crop began a month earlier than usual. The French mills, especially at Marseilles, are now doing considerable business in exporting flour to the Mediterranean countries. Wheat that is milled for export is admitted into France free of duty.

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS WILL GO ON TRIAL EARLY MONDAY; REVIEW OF HISTORY OF CASE

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 5.—For the first time in the history of Illinois its chief executive will go on trial during his term of office in the courthouse here Monday, March 6.

Not since the impeachment and removal of William Sulzer from the governorship of New York in 1913 has the governor of any American state faced charges so serious or which have attracted the widespread attention as those pending against Len Small, twenty-eighth governor of Illinois, and his fellow defendants, Lieut-Gov. Fred E. Sterling and Vernon Curtis, a banker of Grant Park, Ill.

In Illinois' 104 years of statehood only two other governors have been indicted while in office, and in each of the previous cases the court dismissed the charges without trial because of their trivial nature.

Although Governor Small and Messrs. Sterling and Curtis are charged jointly with conspiracy to defraud the state through embezzlement of funds from the state treasury during the terms of Mr. Small and Mr. Curtis as state treasurer, only the governor will go on trial here Monday. Mr. Curtis, whose case was brought to Lake county from Sangamon county with that of the governor, was granted a separate trial by Judge Claire C. Edwards, presiding in district court here. Lieut-Gov. Sterling did not ask for a change of venue and his case is still pending in the Sangamon county circuit court at Springfield.

Only One Indictment.

Originally there were four indictments against Messrs. Small, Sterling and Curtis, three of which involved the governor, but only one—the conspiracy case—remains.

One indictment, charging the three defendants with embezzling $700,000 was quashed by Judge Edwards because of technical errors. The court also quashed several counts in the conspiracy indictment which remains to be tried, and a charge of operating a confidence game. The judge then ordered the governor to trial on an indictment charging embezzlement of $500,000 during his term as state treasurer, but the state objected to trying this case first, and when the judge insisted C. Fred Mortimer, state's attorney of Sangamon county, dismissed the indictment.

The fourth indictment, which was never brought to Waukegan, charged Mr. Sterling with embezzling $700,000.

The conspiracy indictment charges the two former treasurers with entering into a conspiracy with Mr. Curtis to defraud the state out of large sums due it as interest. Curtis owned the charter of the Grant Park Bank, a former private banking institution, which, the state alleges, "absolutely ceased to function as a bank after 1908." Grant Park is a town of 500 population in Kankakee, a few miles from Gov. Small's home.

To this private bank, the state claims, Mr. Small and Mr. Curtis—the former as state treasurer in 1917-18 and the latter in 1919-20—lent millions of state funds with no other security than Mr. Curtis' certificate of deposit. The money was then loaned to four Chicago packing companies, Armours, Swifts, Morris and the Cudahy Packing company, on short term notes paying from five to eight per cent interest, of which, it is claimed, "not more than two per cent" was turned into the state treasury.

Records Missing.

The bill of particulars filed by the state claims the total profits in the alleged conspiracy are unknown because Gov. Small carried away part of the records of the treasurer's office when his term expired and because part of the books of Swift and company "have not yet been found." The state charges the three defendants, with the late Senator Edward Curtis, brother and business partner of Vernon Curtis, kept $535,000 of state funds "for their personal and private property and the property of others unknown." In addition to the sums of interest retained.

Gov. Small and Lieut-Gov. Sterling kept two sets of books while in the treasurer's office, the state says, one accounting for a so-called "vault fund" which was loaned to banks throughout the state, and the other, known as the "safe fund" covering money placed in the Grant Park Bank. During Mr. Small's term the bill of particulars alleges, the funds in the Grant Park bank alone earned $924,068.28 in interest, while the total amount of interest, discounts and profits accounted for by Mr. Small from all funds in his charge was only $450,010.12. The earnings on the Grant Park transactions alone exceeded the total of all interest accounted for by the governor by $474,056.16, the bill alleges.

The state estimated the earnings of funds in the Grant Park bank during Mr. Sterling's term at "largely in excess of $843,788.21," claiming the exact total is unknown because the Swift and company books have not been found. The bill claims Mr. Sterling failed to turn over to the state at least $345,654.15 of the interest earned on the packer's loans.

During Mr. Small's term as treasurer the Grant Park bank is said to have had the use of $17,918,500, while in Mr. Sterling's two year term $11,500,000 was placed in the "pretended and fictitious bank."

Demanded State's Money.

When Edward A. Miller, present state treasurer, took office in January 1921, the state claims, the Grant Park bank still had $10,000,000 of the state funds and the defendants delivered to the new treasurer "twenty false, bogus and alleged certificates of deposit of moneys and funds in the false, pretended and fictitious bank called the Grant Park bank." Mr. Sterling, the bill adds, "unlawfully endeavored" to have Mr. Miller permit the $10,000,000 to remain in the Grant Park bank, but the latter refused and demanded production of the sum.

January 15, 1921, the state says, Gov. Small and Mr. Curtis turned over to the treasurer various notes totalling $10,012,500 and 400 shares of stock in a downstate bank, issued in the name of the late Senator Edward C. Curtis.

The case is expected to last from six weeks to two months, or even longer, depending upon the time taken to get a jury. Estimates by lawyers indicate it will take, from a month to six weeks to find twelve men to hear the case, because of the wide publicity it has received.

The battery of lawyers for both sides will be one of the largest ever assembled in the historic old Lake county court room. The state will be in charge of C. Fred Mortimer, state's attorney of Sangamon county, who obtained the indictments. He will be assisted by two assistant attorney generals of Illinois, James M. Wilkerson and Thomas Marshall, the latter an expert on embezzlement cases; Col. A. V. Smith, state's attorney of Lake county; Edward Pree, assistant state's attorney of Sangamon county; Ralph Dady, former state's attorney of Lake county; and half a dozen other lawyers.

The defense will be represented by C. C. LeForgee, of Decatur; Werner W. Schroeder, of Kankakee; and Alexander F. Beaubein, of Waukegan.

The defense is expected to wage an attack on the constitutionality of the state treasurer's act of 1908, which required the treasurer to place state funds in the bank paying the highest rate of interest. The act, the defense claimed in preliminary arguments, is unconstitutional because it was improperly passed and because it combines two subjects under one title, provision having also been made by the law for an appropriation to pay for bonds of the state treasurer and his assistants.

Fashions for Americans

Among the new wash suits for boys of two to six years those combining plain and plaid or striped material are particularly interesting. The one shown in the sketch is of this type. The little trousers are of plain chambray, and the rather flaring smock or blouse of checked gingham. This little smock has pleats in both front and back, not stitched down but allowed to flare, and it buttons in the center front, the little row of buttons serving also as a decoration.

Checked and striped ginghams are more used as a combination for plain fabrics in the development of these little suits than any other material, although some made of cretonne and linen or chambray are shown, and printed sateen and calico are also rather effective with plain material.

Another fabric that is being used quite extensively in the development of suits for very small boys is pongee, and not only is this fabric in the natural or tan color much favored, but dyed pongees in rather vivid shades of green, blue, yellow, etc., usually made with smock or slip-over blouse and little straight knee trousers.

Garments that will stand a great deal of hard wear and tear and innumerable tubbings are always the wisest choice for the small boy. No child likes to sacrifice pleasure to appearance, and the mother who tries to make her children look like picture book children, in garments that will not stand much washing and ironing and hard service generally is making a very grievous mistake.

Covert cloth is a very smart and practical fabric for coats for the small boy, and mannish styles are uniformly approved. Little double-breasted coats of covert in gray or tan tone are stitched, severely tailored and finished with buttons. Usually a cap accompanies every coat for wear during the first spring days, a straw tam or hat coming in for later use.



Checked and Plain Chambray Are Combined in This Small Boy's Suit.

Knitted suits for little boys are shown this season in a wide style range, some being rather dressy affairs, with sleeveless one-piece suit in one color and eton jacket in another.

CITATION IS ISSUED FOR TEXAS MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The war department has issued a citation for gallantry in action to Lewis R. Cocreham, of Lulling, formerly a sergeant, Company L, 360th Infantry, 90th Division. The citation reads as follows:

"For gallantry in action near Villers-sur-Preny, France September 15, 1918, Sergt. Cocreham led two patrols in attack on an enemy machine-gun position under exceptionally dangerous circumstances, capturing one enemy machine-gun and disabling its crew. He was severely wounded while leading his patrol against a second machine gun after another platoon in line had been driven off by its fire."

Don't fail to hear Geo. H. Slater, president of the Texas Federation of Labor, in an open mass meeting at the Labor Temple Monday night, 8 o'clock. Railway men especially urged to attend.

WHERE TO GO

Olympic—Mae Murray in "Peacock Alley."

Empress—Jack Holt in "The Grim Comedian."

Gem—Alice Calhoun in "The Rainbow."



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THREE MORE DAYS, TODAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

"BABE" RUTH SIGNS SUNDAY AT "BANK PRESIDENT'S SALARY"

By Associated Press.

HOT SPRINGS Ark., March 5.—Babe Ruth, home run king, has signed a contract for five years calling for a "bank president's salary," Colonel Huston of the New York Americans announced here tonight. The flip of a coin is said to have decided the salary question in Ruth's favor.

The mighty baseball swatter and Colonel Huston had been conferring over the salary terms here for some days. The end of the transaction came when Colonel Huston heard from his partner, Colonel Jake Ruppert, telling him to go ahead and close the deal.

"What were the terms?" Colonel Huston was asked.

"Well, it was a bank president's salary," he replied. "But there are bank presidents and bank presidents, and this one I have in mind wasn't the president of a country bank."

It could not be ascertained whether there was any other important clause in the contract, but it became known that during the conversations between Ruth and Huston there was a wide difference of opinion on the salary question. It was said that both made compromises and that despite repeated arguments they still were far apart from reaching a settlement.

"Then we'll match a penny to see whether I get it or whether I don't" was Ruth's proposal, and they matched. Ruth, is understood to have won the flip and with it a large salary.

GRAIN GROWERS ANNOUNCE BIG SALES COMPANY

Say Will Be Largest Grain Selling Firm in World; Expect to Sell Over 11,000,000 Bushels Year.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Officers of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., today announced incorporation of the United States grain growers sales company, a subsidy organization, which will plan to operate at once in the Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis and Minneapolis market. The subsidiary organization, according to officers of the United States Grain Growers, will be the largest grain selling firm in the world.

More than 11,000,000 bushels of grain will be marketed each year by the selling company on present membership basis, officials said. Recently a membership campaign has resulted in an additional 20,000 farmer membership each week, thereby adding more than 4,000,000 bushels a week contracted with the farmers' organization.

Membership in the United States Grain Growers, Inc., has passed the 50,000 mark, officials said.

RETURN FROM FEDERAL TAX SHOWS DROP

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Government revenues collected during January—the first month of operation of the revised tax law—showed a decrease in receipts of nearly $65,000,000 compared with January, 1921, according to reports compiled tonight by the internal revenue bureau.

Receipts during January aggregated $131,000,000 against $169,000,000 for the same month last year, the major shrinkage being in the income and profits taxes which declined from $87,000,000 to $44,000,000.

Collections under the national prohibition act increased nearly $500,000 receipts for January aggregating $214,000 compared with $165,000 in January, 1921. The advance was accounted for by an increase of $144,000 in taxes on grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines, all other items showing decreases.

Tobacco taxes increased about $492,000,000, the total for January from this source aggregating $20,433,000 against $19,941,000 last year. Receipts from cigars and cigarettes showed decreases.

Prohi Navy Is Ready to Nab Rum Boats

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Prohibition "navy" will be ready for operation in Atlantic coastal waters in search of liquor smugglers sometime this month, it was declared tonight at enforcement headquarters.

Arrangements have been completed officials said, whereby the physician bureau is to have the use of submarine chasers not now being used by the coast guards. Nine of these little crafts, former nay terriers, are said to be immediately available for transfer to dry law commanders.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes declared tonight that it would take about two weeks to man and equip the sub-chasers for duty as a prohibition sea patrol but declined to divulge his plans lest valuable information reach the ears of wily liquor skippers.

It was learned however, that prohibition authorities contemplate a screen of swift ships operating from Maine to Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico to prevent the landing of illicit alcohol. Sub-chasers to form the prohibition fleet, officials said, are being loaned by the coast guard and it is unable to commission them for this service because of lack of funds and trained personnel.

EXHIBITION BASE BALL

DALLAS, Texas, March 5.—

	R	H	E
Cleveland (Am.)	9	14	1
Dallas (Texas)	2	8	2

Batteries: Coveleskie, Bagby, Pott, Morton, Keidel and O'Neil, Nunnamaker; Harper, Conley, Hill and Forest, Wheat.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, March 5.—

	R	H	E
Philadelphia Am. Reg.	0	5	1
Second team	1	8	2

Batteries; Sullivan, Loftus, Naylor and Berger; Eckert, Heichman, Harris and Fuhrman.

SUNDAY LID COMES DOWN AT MEXIA

By Associated Press.

MEXIA, Texas, March 5.—In addition to Saturday night raids that are believed to have broken up an effort of gamblers to re-establish themselves in the outskirts of thickly settled sections and activities of officers that have resulted in strict enforcement of the various counts of the vagrancy statutes, county authorities today undertook to enforce the Sunday closing laws.

A shine could not be purchased here today, several places were prevented from opening and one oil company was asked to stop work on tearing down a rig to be moved to another field.

The construction on the closing law here is to permit all essential work to continue. Drilling operations and allied occupations ordinarily are construed as essential and there has been no shut-down of activities. Nor has business of any kind been suspended except where the officials construe it as obviously non-essential and within the bounds of the state laws.

Chicao Morals No Better Than 20 Years Ago

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Morally Chicago has made little progress during the past two decades, according to a report of the Illinois vigilance association made public today, but the "clothing covering its viciousness has changed in cut and style."

"Immorality is less crude, more refined; less obvious, more suggested; less repulsive, more inviting; less confined to groups and localities and diffused through the general population," it was noted. Attention was called to figures quoted to show that the majority of girls now being brought into court are young, comparatively unsophisticated strangers, some of whom have not yet passed the high school age.

The report condemned the "slapstick vulgarities of the modern stage—unknown in respectable theatres a few years ago—and the widespread circulation of vicious books and pictures."

Pugilist Dies

LEWISTON, Maine, March 5.—Edward O'Hare, a light heavyweight pugilist of New York, died in a hospital here tonight of injuries received when he attempted a somersault from the roof of a camp at Sabattus Lake yesterday.

He was 21 years old.

LIBERALS TAKE REINS IN CANADA FOR FIRST TIME SINCE YEAR 1911

By Associated Press.

OTTAWA, March 5.—For the first time since 1911 a Liberal prime minister will hold the reins of government when the 14th Parliament of Canada is opened by the Governor-General Byng next Wednesday.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the new premier, is the first of his party to hold that office since Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated more than ten years ago on his policy of reciprocity with the United States.

While lacking much of the pomp and circumstance that mark similar events in Great Britain, the convening of the Canadian Parliament is accompanied by observance of many traditions. A few relics of medieval pagentry, borrowed from the "mother of parliaments" at Westminster, have been retained and probably will continue.

The Governor-General, in full dress military uniform, drives to the House of Parliament in the state carriage, attended by a guard of honor, mounted and afoot. He enters the senate chamber and occupies the speaker's chair.

Then a functionary known as the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, clad in silk knee breeches, silken hose, buckled shoes, tailed coat adorned with rosettes and a cocked hat, proceeds to the Commons chamber, where the members of Parliament are waiting patiently and gives three resounding raps on the door.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Commons, who is also attired after the fashion of Cromwell's day, goes to the door and investigates the rapping. He returns to announce to the speaker of the Commons the arrival of the messenger from the senate. The speaker orders that the messenger be admitted. In comes the Gentleman Usher who, after making three low bows to the speaker, announces that the Governor-General demands the presence of the Commons in the senate chamber. Three more bows and the Gentleman Usher takes his leave.

After him comes the sergeant-at-arms with the great mace of the Commons at the sloe on his shoulder. Behind the sergeant-at-arms marches the speaker of the Commons, in gown and cocked hat. Behind troop the members of Parliament. As many as can squeeze themselves into the senate chamber do so and the Governor-General reads the speech from the throne. Then Parliament is open for business.

The first task is election of a speaker, who always is a member of the dominant party.

For this office Premier King has selected Rodolphe Lemieux, of Montreal, a parliamentarian of 26 years experience. He served as postmaster-general in the Laurier government prior to 1911.

Election of the speaker by the members is the merest formality after he has been chosen by the premier.

The government commands about one-half of the members of Parliament. The official opposition group, numbering about 50 in a house of 235 members, is led by Arthur Meighen, the defeated premier, who is paid a salary as opposition chief.

An unofficial progressive group of 60 odd members, is commanded by T. A. Crerar. This group is expected to support the government on most of its policies, but mainly on the tariff, liberals and progressives uniting in their belief in customs duties "for revenue only," as against the conservative program of protection.

Premier King, himself a veteran of the Laurier ministry of 1911, in which he served as minister of labor, has surrounded himself with seasoned advisers, many of whom had cabinet experience under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Five of the King ministry were in the administration that went down to defeat in 1911 on the reciprocity pact with the United States.

Foremost among these is W. S. Fielding, of Nova Scotia, who negotiated the reciprocity agreement with the Taft administration. The others are: Charles Murphy, of Ontario; George P. Graham, of Ontario; Henri S. Beland, of Quebec, and Jacques Bureau, of Quebec.

Washington's Prospects Bright As They Limber Up Under Milan



By NORMAN E. BROWN.

While Babe Ruth and his fate at the hands of Judge Landis, the comeback efforts of the Cleveland Indians and the aggreation of children put on display by Connie Mack as per usual will draw considerable attention when this year's American league race starts, fandom in general will be watching the league's baby manager, Clyde Milan, with a critical eye.

Milan, named manager of the Washington club over the winter season, is the newest member of the managerial fraternity. He takes the reins at a time when conditions look bright for the long struggling capital team. His appointment as pilot increases the cheeriness of the aspect.

The appointment of Milan, the acquisition of the brilliant Roger Peckinpaugh and the addition of several likely looking youngsters to the hurling and other departments of the roster appear to give the Nats a chance to put up another thrilling fight for one-two-three honors, if not the flag.

The advent of Peckinpaugh in the Nats' infield is the most important change in the club since last season. He will add offensive and defensive strength as well as valuable assistance in the game. With Peck captaining the infield and Manager Clyde handling the reins in general while holding down his old berth in center the Nats will present a much stronger defense. This will help Griffith's pitching staff materially. Rugged fielding and poor judgment in defensive play cost the Nats several games that the pitchers deserved to win.

The club's pitching staff still lacked strength last season, but was coming along. Frank Woodward, a big winner with the New Haven club in the Eastern league last season is counted on to deliver for Milan this season. He won twenty-three and lost only eight games for the minor league outfit. He broke into thirty-three games as a pitcher and then, to help things along, broke into thirty-three more games at some other position. His batting drew attention.

Frank Brower, home-run phenom and spectacular outfielder, has had his tonsils removed and believes the operation will increase his value to the club. He showed last year that he can hit, but wasn't able to stand the gaff day in and day out.

That Griffith and Milan mean to send better pitching against the opposition is shown by the fact that the Old Fox as well as the new pilot is to tutor the first squad of batterymen at Tampa, Fla. And in addition to this pair, there'll be Nick Altrock to pay particular attention to the southpaws.

Tom Phillips, a Southern league star who was given two tryouts with the Indians, is one of the other youngsters Milan and Griff believe is ripe to deliver. Other young hurlers who have a golden opportunity to win a place on the regular staff are Joe Gleason, Walter McGraw, Ray Francis, Brillhart and Ed Diggs. Some of them, however, may need another year in the minors.

Mogridge, Zachary and Walter Johnson apparently are confident that they can do their share in the hurling. Val Picinich is expected to do most of the receiving.

Joe Judge, Bing Miller and the other regulars are set for a big year.

DENMARK'S HEIR IS ENGAGED TO GREEK PRINCESS

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—King Christian and Queen Alexandria today announced the betrothal of Crown Prince Christian Frederick to Princess Alga, eldest daughter of Prince Nichols of Greece. The announcement says the couple became engaged at Cannes.

Christian Frederick was born March 11, 1899, and Princess Olga in May 1903.

CARDS CATCH UP WITH TRAINING; REST

By Associated Press.

ORANGE, Texas, March 5.—The St. Louis Cardinals have caught up with their training program and did not appear on the field today. Their first exhibition game will be with the Cleveland Indians at Dallas, March 11 and 12, it was announced late today. Tris Speaker is training the Indians at Dallas. Milt Petica, a California product, arrived today.

King of Swat Getting His Home Run Eye on Ball by Playing Golf



M. BOROTRA "POURS IT ON 'EM" AT PARIS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 5.—M. Borotra won the men's French covered-court tennis championship today by defeating J. Brugnon, 6-1, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. The winner earned the right to play for the title by yesterday's defeating Andre H. Robert, the champion for seven years, by the score of 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

The women's covered-court championship was won by Mme. Billout, who defeated Mme. Golding 7-5, 7-5.

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MATHEWSON IS BETTER AFTER HIS RELAPSE

Famous Giant Pitcher Again Up and About, and Tinkers With Wireless As a Pastime at Saranac Lake.

(By International News Service)

SARANAC LAKE, March 5.—Christy Mathewson, famous Giant pitcher, has recovered from his recent setback sufficiently to be able to enjoy his meals in the dining room of the exclusive apartment house where he has an apartment, and it is expected within a short time he will be able to resume his motor rides into the country as was his custom last summer prior to his being forced to return to bed.

While free to discuss the news topics of the day with his friends, Matty refrains from giving his views on the prospects of the New York Giants during the coming baseball season. He reads the newspapers carefully and is fully informed upon the many important deals and changes which have been made by his former manager, John J. McGraw, who visited him last summer.

Matty has become interested indirectly in wireless telephones, since his son, Christy, Jr., has installed both a receiving and sending outfit in their apartment, where they listen to the "music in the air" sent out from Newark, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and other points. He awaits with interest the sending of the news reports of the day and he is looking forward with much interest to the opening of the baseball season, when he will be able to obtain the results almost immediately after they have happened.

Reporters are still barred from interviewing the famous baseball man and the only news of his progress comes from Mrs. Mathewson, who has been his nurse since the starting of his illness, and from his physician. Latest reports show that he has been gaining rapidly both in strength and weight, which are both excellent signs of recovery. His appetite is considered good, as he eats heartily at meal time.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM LEAVES FOR MARLIN

By Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—Members and officials of the Indianapolis baseball club of the American association, left here today for the teams' spring training camp at Marlin, Texas. The team will remain in training about four weeks. Several exhibition games are scheduled for the local club during its sojourn in the South.

BARNEY BURCH TO TACKLE GOTHAM GIANTS

By Associated Press.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—The Omaha Western League club will meet the New York National League players in two practice games, April 1 and 2, at Victoria, Texas, where the Omaha team is scheduled to arrive March 8 for spring practice.

TOMMY MILTON, GOING NEARLY 110 PER HOUR WINS AT BEVERLY HILLS

By Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—Tommy Milton won the 250-mile national automobile race at the Los Angeles speedway at Beverley Hills, run here today in 2 hours, 15 minutes and 29 seconds.

Jimmy Murphy was second and Harry Hartz third.

Milton's time for the distance was said to have been within 18 seconds of the world's record established by Jimmy Murphy at San Carlos, near San Francisco, December 11, 1921.

Milton's average time today was 110.8 miles an hour, considerably slower than that made by Pietro Bordino in one lap when he whirled around the mile and a quarter track in 38 4-5 seconds, an average of 117 miles an hour.

Bordino's time in his lap was said to have been the fastest ever made on a mile and a quarter track by a car of 183-inch piston displacement.

Ralph DePalma was making an average of 112 miles an hour when he was forced out by a broken piston.

Jimmy Murphy finished second in 2 hours, 17 minutes and 4.85 seconds; Harry Hartz, third, 2 hours, 17 minutes and 53.95 seconds; Frank Elliott, fourth, 2 hours, 22 minutes and 21.85 seconds; Eddie Hearne, fifth, 2 hours, 24 minutes and 44.80 seconds, and Joe Thomas, sixth, 2 hours, 28 minutes and 12.70 seconds.

Eddie Miller, the only other racer to last to the finish was flagged in his 190th lap.

HARRY FRAZEE CAN'T STAGE BOUT IN HUB

By Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 5.—If Harry Frazee's offer of $350,000 to Jack Dempsey, for a bout with Harry Wills is accepted, the battle will not be held at Fenway Park, members of the state moxing commission said today. The owner of the Boston Red Sox mentioned either the American Leaguers home grounds or Boyle's thirty acres in Jersey City as sites for the proposed match.

Eugene Buckley, chairman of the commission, was quoted as saying that such a bout would hurt local boxing.

"The attitude of the commissioners from the start has been not to allow such bouts," said Mr. Buckley, "and I know that commissioners have not changed from that stand. Promoters want to hold the bout for the money they would get out of it, while the commissioners here are against it for the sake of the sport here."

EDDIE SEES PAT MORAN

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—Prospects that Eddie Roush, holdout centerfielder, will join the Cincinnati National league team shortly appeared brighter today when Roush met the Reds' train at Vincennes, Ind., and had a serious talk with Manager Moran, according to a special dispatch from St. Louis. In his conversation with Moran, Roush was said to have implied he was willing to eliminate the so-called objectionable features of his previous demands. He said he had been misunderstood on these points and there was simply a question of getting the salary he desires.

All the players scheduled to start from Cincinnati this morning were present with the exception of Louis Fonseca, whose contract is yet unsigned. He is expected to report to Manager Moran at Mineral Wells, Texas, within a few days. The team will reach its Texas camp tomorrow night.

LOUISIANA FARM PAPER PUBLISHER IS DEAD

By Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—John Dymond, Sr., 86 years old, editor and publisher of several agricultural papers, sugar planter and former state senator, died at his home here today.

PARISIANS NOT TO FIGHT DUEL; SATISFY HONOR

PARIS, March 5.—Louis Latzarus, retiring editor-in-chief of the Figaro will not insist upon fighting a duel wth Alfred Capus, the present editor, to obtain satisfaction for an article published by the newspaper under its present management. Threats that such a duel might be fought caused considerable interest here during the last week, but the seconds appointed by the two editors have examined the article to which M. Latzarus took exception and have agreed it was of a general character and did not attack the honor or personality of the former editor.

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SHOW LASTS THREE MORE DAYS
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Home Town Stuff

E. M. Friend of Electra paid the highest price, $375, for a sow at the Guyer hog sale Monday at Electra. Porkers disposed of averaged better than $80 in price. Numbers of Wilbarger county buyers attended the sale and made purchases.—Vernon Record.

In Wichita county men charged with various crimes, instead of attempting to prove their innocence have attacked the legality of the grand jury that indicted them. In other words they are "passing the buck." The paramount consideration is not to prove their innocence but find a getting out place—Electra Star.

The editor and family drove out to the Speedway Farm owned by Fred Weeks, just on the southern outskirts of Wichita Falls Sunday afternoon. This is said to be the most complete stock farm in the South—poultry, hogs, turkeys, cows, horses, peacocks, dogs make up the variety of show things on this farm—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

The writer has been in all parts of Wichita county and from observation there should be a large livestock exhibit of this county at the coming Texas-Oklahoma Fair. Wichita county has as fine poultry, hogs, cows, and horses as any county in the south and if owners have confidence in their herds or flocks many blue ribbons will be pinned on Wichita county livestock during the fair. Begin to groom your poultry and livestock now.—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

The Promoter-Herald urges every citizen of Wichita county who has his county to heart in a moral and civic nature, to join the Wichita County Citizens Association. Help to make our county one of the best counties in the nation. Help to punish criminals. Help to shield the womanhood of our country. Help to lift up the fallen. Help those who are trying to help themselves. It costs but little time and money and the great good you will have accomplished will be worth untold millions to humanity—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heins and Rev. and Mrs. Paul Kaiser went to Wichita Falls Friday night to attend an illustrated lecture on Lutheran mission work in China. Rev. Arndt, the first Lutheran missionary of the Missouri Synod in China was the speaker. The lecture proved highly interesting and instructive.—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

S. D. Harper of Wichita Falls, a prominent oil man has been here the past week. He was a personal friend of the Herald editor 35 years ago in Denison, Texas. He moved to Oklahoma 25 years ago, and about five years ago located in Wichita Falls. He is now interested in some Hall county oil propositions.—Hall County Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Black of Wichita Falls have recently come to Vernon. Mr. Black is manager of the Freeman store.—Vernon Record.

Mr. Weaver of the Weaver-Nash Auto company of Wichita Falls, was in Vernon Thursday.—Vernon Record.

F. E. Murrell of Wichita Falls was in the city Wednesday. G. W. Parks of Wichita Falls was in Vernon Wednesday. Hugh Weaver of Wichita Falls was in Vernon Wednesday. Fred Weeks of Wichita Falls is in the city on legal business.—Vernon Record.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Williams left Friday for Wichita Falls, Texas, where they will live.—Frederick (Okla.) Leader.

The marriage of Frank P. Cullum and Miss Edith Yates was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yates, 1106 Brunett, Wichita Falls, on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock in the presence of the immediate family and a few intimate friends. Rev. Nat F. Grafton officiated with the beautiful and impressive ring ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Cullum left immediately for a short wedding trip, the first stop to be in Dallas, where they will visit Mr. Cullum's relatives. The bride, who has resided for the greater part of her life in Wichita Falls, has been active manager of the Western Petroleum Refiners association of Kansas City. Mr. Cullum, who is a native of Dallas, has been a resident of Wichita Falls for the past five years being field superintendent of the R. O. Harvey Oil company. Mr. and Mrs. Cullum will be at home after March 5 in Electra, Texas.—Graham Leader.

Mrs. Travis Walling of Childress, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. S. Davis at Kemp Kort.

D. P. Shelton and Mrs. Lilian Shelton of Wichita Falls were married in Henrietta on Wednesday by Rev. Guy F. Jones.—Henrietta Independent.

Miss Grace Hapgood formerly of Henrietta, was queen of the Mardi Gras ball given by the Catholic church at the Adolphus hotel in Dallas Tuesday night. A description of her costume printed in the Times-Herald says: "More wonderfully garbed than Cinderella, Miss Hapgood, as the queen, was a vison of loveliness. Her gown was cloth of silver with net overdress encrusted with pearls and rhinestones. Her long court train was of net sprinkled with rhinestones and edged with silver and fell from an Elizabethan collar of real lace edged with pearls. Her jewels were pearls, many strands of which encircled her throat and arms and fell in long ropes from her shoulders. The only other jewel was a single starry sapphire set in her crown."—Henrietta Independent.

We are glad they have formed a law and order league down at Wichita Falls, because we would hate to have the stench of martial law that close by.—Henrietta Independent.

Quite a number of Iowa Parkans attended the barbecue at Maybelle last Saturday. They report a fine time and are better versed on the irrigation question by hearing from many of the well known authorities of Wichita Falls.—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

Quite a number of local citizens attended the Wichita County Good Citizens association meeting in Wichita Falls Sunday afternoon. Much enthusiasm was manifest and much material good will result from the meeting.—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

Most of the hogs sold at the Guyer sale Monday were purchased by Wichita county hog raisers and farmers. Several Pig Club boys purchased fine brood sows to head their herds.—Iowa Park Herald and Promoter.

Did First Love for Titled Suitors Spoil Married Lives of U. S. Girls?



William E. R. Hitt. Mrs. Katherine Elkins Hitt. Mrs. Frances Watts Stevens

By MARGERY REX.
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Is a woman unwise not to marry her first love at any cost?

Does remembrance of former love spoil the possibility of future married happiness?

Few recollections in life are as sweet to recall, or as difficult to forget, as those first whispered words of tenderness.

Can it be that such memories of love proffered, but lost in the end, overshadow a woman's whole existence and make her later married life seem stale by comparison?

Did Katherine Elkins choose wisely in 1911 when she decided she could not marry the Duke of the Arbruzzi?

All these questions are brought to mind by the news that Mrs. Katherine Elkins Hitt has obtained in Paris a divorce from William E. R. Hitt.

Hailed as Solution.

In 1913 this marriage was hailed by Washington society, in fact by international social circles as a very sane solution of the problem that had so sorely tried the daughter of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Previously, since 1908, she had been courted ardently by the Duke of Arbruzzi, who is a cousin of the King of Italy. Their mutual devotion attracted world wide attention.

The question of her position at the Italian court is believed to have been the insurmountable obstacle that ended all thought of a wedding between the royal Italian and the independent American girl.

How absurd all this talk of royalty and question of who shall take any precedence over whom seems today when the royal houses of Hohenzollern, Hapsburg and Romanoff have fallen!

The Duke during the years from 1908 to 1911 wooed Miss Elkins with true southern ardor and pleaded his cause with the King and Queen no less fervently.

Torn by Desire.

Sincere though his love was, he was torn between that of sentimental attachment and love for his country, that patriotism which we may be sure the royal house of Italy frequently played upon in the desire to break off the match.

It was hinted that some dissatisfaction of the same sort was a cause of the unhappiness that seems to cling to the beautiful Frances Watts Stevens, who secured a divorce from Theodosius Stevens in 1920, after a short married life of less than three years.

Frances Watts, daughter of the late Ethelbert Watts, who was American Consul-General in Brussels, spent her girlhood abroad. Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen she formed a taste for the social life of Europe. When she returned to Philadelphia she brought with her the memory of a young Belgian nobleman of wealth who was one of King Albert's staff. He had been very devoted to her.

War broke out in 1914 and, of course, it was impossible for her to return. The young officer died during that first dreadful year of Belgium's agony and there are those who say the diplomat's lovely daughter could not forget.

She Sought Solace.

Her melancholy is believed to have begun with the outbreak of war. Grief over her father's death prolonged her sorrow, and finally she sought solace in relief work.

This endeavor brought her in touch with Mrs. Richard Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., and finally with Theodosius Stevens, brother of that charming society matron whose own maiden name had been Stevens. He is counsel to the Bronx Parkway Commission.

Frances Watts and Theodosius Stevens were married in 1917. Rumors of estrangement and of financial trouble were followed by separation, and in August, 1920, the former Frances Watts attempted suicide in a hotel at Easthampton, L. I., by slashing her wrists and taking a strong dose of some drug. In October of that year, she got a divorce in Philadelphia.

Could it be possible that memories of their first loves precipitated marital disaster for both of these young American women? Could Katherine Elkins ever forget Abruzzi, and does the name, Belgium, bring heartache of a very personal sort to Frances Watts Stevens?

Allowed a "Title"

The status of a woman, a "commoner," entering such a marriage was discussed by Abruzzi with various highly-placed personages in his own home environment of Italy. He learned she could never be treated as one of his family, although Miss Elkins was to have been allowed the title of "Duchess."

In January, 1911, Senator Elkins died. In May Miss Katherine Elkins was "snapped" by a photographer whose picture showed the young lady, her mother, brother and "Billy" Hitt, all headed for a boat which was to take them to Europe.

Lucerne was chosen as the scene for a conference by the Duke and his intended bride from the United States. He came over from Venice. His presence in Switzerland perturbed Hitt, who had roamed over into Baden Baden.

That same year reports gained credence which proclaimed Katherine Elkins would marry "Billy" Hitt.

Finally the Duke's love for country seemed to win. Hitt was devoted to Miss Elkins, and in 1913 they were quietly married, this heroine of the Abruzzi affair and the young lawyer from Yale, who had great wealth of his own.

Just how ineradicable is the impression made by the first real love is hard to say. Perhaps only the people concerned could tell, and it is unlikely that they will bare their hearts to a curious world.

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Water pipes and all plumbing fixtures damaged by freezing repaired on short notice.
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DIVINE TOUCH WILL CURE ILLS PASTOR SAYS

"What we need to do is to pray for the touch of Divine presence to dispel the clouds that surround us and help us to get new vision, confidence and strength for doing the larger things that God wants us to do and to overlook the little things that beset our paths" Dr. T. S. Pittinger, pastor of the First Methodist church said in his Sunday morning sermon.

Dr. Pittinger spoke on the subject "What does it mean to be strong" taking his text from Joshua 1:7.

Discussing the mission of the 12 men that were sent to spy out the promised land, the pastor declared that Joshua and Caleb alone declared themselves strong enough and willing to undertake the task of conquering the promised land. For that reason Joshua was made leader with Caleb as the general and these men had great faith in God, so that they commanded the people to keep the commandments and obey the teachings and laws of God, in order that God might not fail them in the days ahead. These leaders lead the Israelites down to the river with the enemy at their backs and mountains on either side, strong in the belief that God would provide a crossing for them, and He did not fail them. It took courage to do that.

Furthermore, the pastor declared that Napoleon was stronger than the French army, in spite of the fact that he weighed only 132 pounds, because he had the strength of his convictions. Men write history by hewing to the line that they know to be right. Others help to write by executing the orders that mean the accomplishing of the thing that is right. God needs men and women today that are strong enough to face the battle line of life and work through the carrying out of His orders to accomplish the things that are right. Daniel refused to change his course of conduct because he had faith that God was able to deliver him.

Christ needed Divine power, and when he received it, He never failed to go in the right direction. Paul said he could do everything that was commanded of him because he knew in whom he had believed and was persuaded that He was able to keep that which he had committed unto Him against that day. Men do not gain strength by contact with earthly things. God has been teaching men for 3500 years to get close to the heart of God and even sent His son into the world as an object lesson for us. The conquest of the world will be won when Christian people equip themselves for their task by getting the strength God offers them.

We may have the ability and strength but need the desire and courage to do the thing God wants us to do and to solve the problems that must be solved. We have the strength to build a great Sunday school but lack the courage and desire. Our financial problems are difficult to solve but we do not have respect for the man that does no try to solve them. If we have the courage to try, a way and help can usually be found for solving them. There are hungry people here now that are simply parasites on society and refuse to work. Our individual problems can be solved if we try hard enough to solve them, and if our individual problems can be solved, then our collective ones can also be solved, if we try.

God told the Israelites "fit not dismay, for I will be with you," as he is the Divine Comander, and the same thing is true today, if we will but keep His commandments. God urges us to be of good courage. I do not want to know the meaning of the word 'discouragement,' but I want to know if it is the Divine Will to do a thing, then face God's way, to bear the brunt of the battle and to do the thing that God wants done.

INCOME TAX RETURNS
Consult us as we have had years of experience and can prepare your returns correctly. The value of our service lies in the expert knowledge of the law and regulations. The new law provides many important changes.
AMMANN & JORDAN
Offices Wichita Falls and Washington, D. C.
601-3 American National Bank Bldg. Phone 3356. Residence 4282

The Expansion of Our Business Necessitated Larger Quarters
With the growth of our business we found we had outgrown our old quarters on Wall Street. We have now established ourselves at 604 Eighth Street, between Craven's Insurance Co and the entrance to the Morgan Building.
OUR NEW MATERIALS ARE NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION
COME IN AND SEE THEM
J. EMOLD, Merchant Tailor
604 Eighth Street

AN OPEN LETTER

Wichita Falls, March 3, 1922.
Judge J. P. Jones, Commissioners' court, Wichita county; J. M. Isbell, County Engineer:

This open letter is given to the papers of Wichita Falls, so that the tax payers, if they are able to do so, can advise us why you are not buying sand from the Western Sand & Gravel Co. We have made you an offer to sell you sand just as good as any that you are using, and far better than a great deal that you are using, for 10c per ton less than you are now paying, or that much less than you can purchase it for from anyone else.

Our sand has been tested as to quality by the best consulting engineer in the city and has also been tested by the laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin and they have advised us that our product is a most excellent concrete sand.

The tax payers of Wichita county are entitled to the knowledge that you are now paying 10c per ton more for sand than it is necessary for you to pay. They are also entitled to the knowledge that you are purchasing your sand from people near Denison and Alvord while you could purchase the same grade of sand at a lower price from the Western Sand & Gravel company, whose officers, directors and stockholders are tax payers of Wichita county and are entitled to the business on equal basis. The company, to secure this business, has offered to sell you this product at a saving of approximately $1,000.00 per month at the rate you are now buying. Still you fail and refuse to buy anything from us. Is Wichita county so rich that it can afford to send its money to distant parts of the state where it will never be returned? Did you ever stop to reflect what an immense amount of roads could be dragged, chuck holes filled up and needed culverts built with $1,000.00 per month? Do the farmers of Wichita county feel that the dirt roads leading to their farms could not be improved with $1,000.00 per month?

We also want the tax payers to know that we have talked to the county judge, the county commissioners and county engineer, Mr. Isbell and have offered to submit to any reasonable unprejudiced test as to the quality of our products but that you do not wish to submit to anything except Mr. Isbell's opinion as to the quality of our products. We also want the tax payers to know that at one time you did enter on your records an order to buy at least two cars of sand per day from us, but that you turned down every car that we shipped you in spite of the fact that even a man who made no pretense of knowing anything about quality of concrete sand could very readily see that our material was far superior in quality to a large portion of that which you are using every day. We also want them to know that the very sand you turned down was sent to the laboratory of the University of Texas at Austin to be tested and they reported that "We consider this an excellent sand which should make first class concrete." The State Highway Engineer pronounces the sand satisfactory for concrete. The samples sent were not taken by us, but by a man selected by Mr. Isbell after he (Mr. Isbell) had turned the car down.

We want the tax payers of this county to know that all the Western Sand & Gravel company is asking for is a square deal and that, in the opinion of the officers and directors of this company, we have not had it up to date.

If you wish to answer this letter through the press so that your constituents will know your side of the controversy, we shall be glad to have you do so, after which we shall publish in the press our correspondence with you and also various other information that we have in our files, regarding the materials that you have been using on the roads in Wichita county.

We have tried to handle this matter without any unpleasant publicity but we feel that now patience has ceased to be a virtue and the people of Wichita county are entitled to knowledge of the facts we have in our possession and which we are going to give them from time to time.
WESTERN SAND & GRAVEL CO.
(Adv.)

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ABSTRACTS.
CENTRAL ABSTRACT CO.
Basement City Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 2355.

GUARANTEE ABSTRACT & TITLE CO.
Downstairs Clint Wood Bldg.
Phones 5661-6031.

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Phone 2441.

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Phone 8279—Res. 3690.

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American Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 4361

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Formerly Assistant Attorney General.
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201 Waggoner Bldg. Phone 6354

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SPECIAL 6-54 ROADSTER

—Ask your friends who saw this wonder car at the show Saturday, then come down and see it for yourself

Show Opens This Morning at 10 o'Clock
and continues for three more day
TODAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

DIXON MOTOR COMPANY
AUTHORIZED BUICK DEALERS
810 Scott Ave. Phone 5991

Record News Readers: Laugh With Us

Some Chest-Nuts

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Brown!" exclaimed Mr. Smith. "What a coincidence, meeting you. I ran into your husband half an hour ago."

"How funny!" replied Mrs. Brown. "And how did you think he was looking?"

"Pretty poorly."

"Well, I'm surprised to hear you say so. Everybody says he's looking much better lately."

"Well, he looked seedy enough just now," said Mr. Smith.

"I wonder why it was," said Mrs. Brown.

"Oh, I can tell you that," said Mr. Smith. "You see, I was in my car when I ran into him."

The cleaning of the big clock on the English House of Parliament reminds a story teller of his grandfather's clock, which is treasured very highly in his Gloucestershire family. The ancient in whose house it stands tells visitors that nobody in the household understands much about it except himself, though the clock, he insists, is a good timekeeper. "It only wants studying a bit," he says. "You see, when the hands stand at 12 it strikes 2, and then I know it is twenty minutes to 7."

The man with the hand organ was playing in the street and six-year-old Joan was eating a banana at the gate. The monkey approached, anxious to share the fruit. Joan was so surprised that she gave him the fruit and then fled indoors to her mother. "I haven't another banana," said her mother, "but here is a penny you may give the monkey. Joan returned almost immediately. "Well, what did the monkey do with the penny?" asked her mother. "Oh, he gave it to his father," said the young person, airily.

A dinner party was in progress. The profiteer's wife was taken in to dinner by a very untidy-looking man, who was a famous musician.

The hostess, trying to make things easy for the lady, whose education had been sadly neglected, explained that this man was a well-known conductor. So the profiteer's wife began in her most ingratiating manner, as soon as the party had taken their seats, "I am sure I know your face—you're a conductor, aren't you?"

"I am," he replied.

"I knew it," she said, clapping her hands; "and you're on the line running from Main street to the park, and the other morning you gave me a bad penny, and you——"

A strange expression in his eyes stopped her short.

A senator, asked why he opposed a certain public utility bill which involved millions of dollars, answered: "I oppose this thing because I have no confidence in the gang that is behind it. You see," he continued, "these fellows don't inspire me with the same trust that a certain witness inspired in the county judge, before whom she appeared. 'Your name, madam?' the judge asked the witness. 'Matilda Hawkins, sir, age forty-six,' came the prompt reply. 'Well, really, that is astonishing!' exclaimed the judge, and, addressing the jury, he added: 'Gentlemen, please take note of that answer, and because of it I will ask you kindly believe everything Mrs. Hawkins has to say.'"

THE 5:15 —By Segar



FORGOTTEN PASTIMES. By Herbert Johnson



THIMBLE THEATER —By Segar

NOW SHOWING—"FREE FOOD FOR ALL"
Tomorrow—"Poor Romeo"



KERNEL COOTIE—Table Ettyket.

HIS CHOICE

Captain of the Lynching Party—As a last favor to you we'll let you pick out the place. Where do you want to be hung?

The Victim—If it's all the same to you, gents, I'd like to be hung in effigy.

THE SERVANTS IN THE HOUSE

Mrs. Newgilt—I've just engaged fourteen servants for my town house.

Mrs. Littleflat—This month I've engaged more than twice that number for my apartment, but they didn't stay engaged.

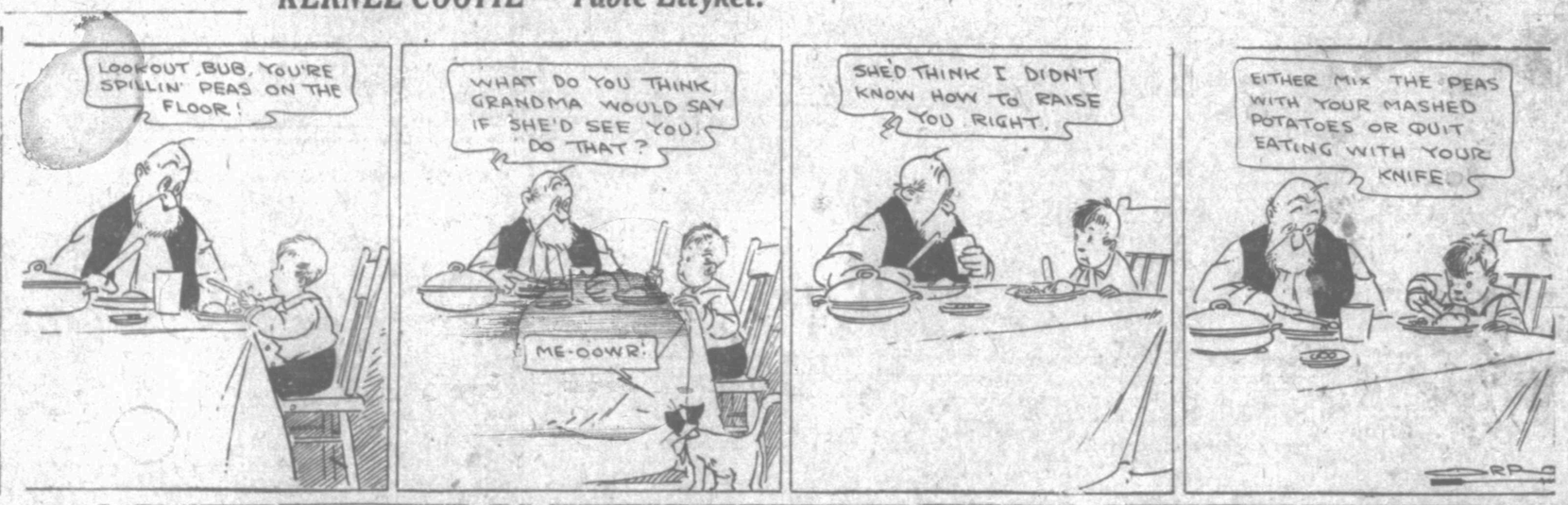
GO JUMP IN THE LAKE

Jimmy Quack—Oh, well, if that new scoutmaster don't like the idea of our going swimming, he knows what he can do.

SOME ONE SHUFFLED DECK

Mr. Justwed—For heaven's sake! What do you call this dish you've made?

His Wife—I haven't the faintest idea. I made it from a recipe in my loose-leaf cookbook and I'm afraid the leaves are not all in place.



WEDLOCKED —By Leo

Peter Decided on the Lesser of Two Evils



KEEPING UP WITH THE JONES— Pa Had 'Em Good. —By Pop Momand.



DICKY DIPPY'S DIARY. —By Sinnott,



RATES AND REGULATIONS For Local Classified Advertising in

The Record News

WICHITA FALLS TEXAS
ONE CENT PER WORD

4 Times, Cost of 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Telephone Your Ads to 4381

LODGE DIRECTORY

Faith Lodge N. 1158, A. F. & A. M. stated meetings the first and third Tuesday nights of each month.
W. Y. HAMMACK, W. M.
ALBERT ELLIS, Secretary.

Wichita Falls Lodge No. 635, A. F. & A. M., stated meetings first and third Friday nights in each month.
ED. BUNNENBERG, W. M.
W. J. WEBB, Secretary.
Work in the Entered Apprentice degree Monday, March 6 at 6:00 p. m.
Work in the Master's degree Friday, March 10th at 6:00 p. m.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 202 R. A. M. Stated convocations, second Friday night in each month.
L. I. BENNETT, H. P.
W. J. WEBB, Secretary.
Work in the Council Degrees Wednesday, March 8th at 7:00 p. m.

Wichita Falls Commandery, No. 59. —Stated conclaves first and third Thursdays of each fonth.
WILLIAM Y. HAMMACK, E. Commander.
WM. J. WEBB, Recorder.
Work in the Templar degree Thursday at 7:00 p. m. Drill Tuesday at 7:00 p. m.

Maskat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Masonic Temple, Tenth and Scott, second floor. All visiting Nobles invited to attend.
W. D. CLINE, Potentate,
C. O. FRITZ, Recorder.

Wichita Falls Chapter No. 273, of the Eastern Star meets first and third Tuesday nights in each month.
MRS. VICTORIA FRIBERG, W. M.
MISS NENA FRITZ, Secretary.

Wichita Falls, Lodge No. 1105, B. P. O. E. meets first and third Mondays of each month at Elks Club, corner Eighth and Scott Sts. Visiting members invited to attend.
A. M. MILLER, Exalted Ruler,
H. C. ENGLISH, Secretary.
Annual election of officers Monday, March 6th. Also smoker and social session.

Knights of Pythias meet Tuesday nights at 7:30 o'clock, corner Ninth and Travis streets. Visitors are welcome.
M. A. BUNDY, C. C.
IRA D. BROWN, K. R. S.

Wichita Falls Camp No. 3001—Regular meetings every Friday night, 7:30 p. m. at 603½ Scott Avenue.
JOHN E. STEPHEN, C. C.
E. D. TREVANTHAN, Clerk, 716 Seventh Street.

1—ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHRENOLOGY—Madam Keys will give advice and consultation for a few days only. Special readings, $1.00 this week. Stratford Hotel, room 3.

2—LOST AND FOUND

LOST — Five-month-old collie pup with Austin Lea's name on collar. reward if returned to 2200 Tenth St. or phone 2614.

LOST—One Stone Martin choker, between Olympic theatre and 1004 16th St. Finder please call R. C. Beckwith, phone 3303 or 0467.

FOUND—Airdale puppy about five months old. Owner call 6393.

LOST—Black purse containing $3 in money. Phone 2575.

3—SPECIAL NOTICES

PLUMBING—Our cars carry a complete line of repairing materials with them. You do not have to pay for that trip back to the shop. J. H. Castledine, 1920 Tenth st. Phone 1420.

SHOES
With a dollar's worth of shoe repairing, we give you a coupon that entitles you to a $5.00 photograph free. See sample in our window.
ANDREW YOUNG CO.
Phone 6358 904-A Eighth St.

PLUMBING
Water pipes and all plumbing fixtures damaged by freezing repaired on short notice. Chas. D. Hughes, 1409 Austin. Phone 2224.

Political Announcements

Under this heading will be published the names of candidates for public office. The fees for announcement will be as follows:
For judicial district offices, $15.00.
For county offices, $15.00.
For precinct offices, $12.50.
For city offices, $12.50, except for councilmen, for which the fee will be $5.00.

For county offices, subject to the decision of the democratic primary:

District Clerk—
A. F. KERR.

County Attorney—
E. L. FULTON.

Judge, County Court at Law—
JUDGE GUY ROGERS

County Judge—
JUDGE J. P. JONES.
W. T. HARRIS.
B. D. SARTIN.

For County Clerk—
MISS ELIZABETH HALL.
MRS. R. L. MILLER.

County Tax Collector—
M. L. TITTLE
W. W. (PAT) MURPHY.

County Tax Assessor—
IRVAN DEATON.

County Superintendent—
BURL BRYANT.

County Commissioner, Precinct No. 1.
J. P. JACKSON.

County Sheriff—
JAMES S. MAXWELL
FRED K. SMITH.

Justice of Peace, Precinct No. 1, Place 1—
R. V. GWINN

Justice of Peace, Precinct No. 1, Place 2—
J. F. MAXWELL
C. J. (Dad) ARRINGTON.
OLUFF D. BEAUCHAMP.

Street Commissioner:
Place No. 2—
NAT L. INGE

3—SPECIAL NOTICES

WE WANT to do your hauling, dirt, sand and fertilizer, or plow your garden, or plant your shade trees. Phone 2033.

MATTRESSES RENOVATED
We make your old mattresses like new; we carry a splendid assortment of ticking to choose from; we call for and return same day. We retail new mattresses and Goose Feather Pillows. All work fully guaranteed.
PATTON MATTRESS FACTORY
402 Ind. Ave. Phone 2930

FRUIT trees, shade trees, any size or kind you want. Phone 3280.

PLUMBING, gas fitting and repairing. Let us repair your water cut-off now and save your having a large repair bill on bursted pipes. Also connect your gas stoves with pipe and stop big gas bills caused by rubber hose connections. Prices reasonable. G. E. (Irish) Moore. Phone 5746.

LUECKIE TRANSFER and Storage Co. is now located at 706 Wall St. Phone 2422. (The old McFall Transfer Co.) Piano moving a specialty.

MORRIS TRANSFER and Storage Co., office at warehouse at 510 Ohio. Phone 5630.

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

EAT WITH US—Quality food at popular prices. We are also prepared to take orders for fine home-made cakes and pies.
VIRGINIA SISTERS CAFE
802 Lamar street.

SEND your suits and hats to Pantatorium Company. Suits cleaned and pressed, 50c; hats $1.00; dresses $1.00 and up. Phone 6858, 808 1-2 Lamar street. Call for and deliver.

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

WE REPAIR all makes of phonographs in our repair department. Phone 2475. R. G. Ripley & Co., Seventh & Scott.

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

PLUMBING—Phone 5370, licensed and bonded plumber. Spiver Plumbing Co.

WEATHER strips and awnings. Make home comfortable, avoid worry and inconvenience by ordering early. R. W. Cross. Phone 5769.

WE CAN do your hauling. Line-pipe, boilers, well-rigs, or any thing that is heavy. Phone 2442. Cochran Motor company.

LET BROWN'S transfer move you. $2.50 per load. The reliable and careful mover. Office 605 Seventh. Phone 2286.

FOR plumbing, Phone 3644. David Black.

PLUMBING, gas fitting and repairing done by licensed and bonded plumbers. We know how. G. E. (Irish) Moore. Phone 5746.

MOORE Plumbing Co., Phone 6300 910 6th street.

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

Mack & Mack Plumbing Co., office rear of 714 Seventh St., Shop 1204 15th St. Phone 5066-2652.

4—AUTOMOBILES & SUPPLIES

GET THIS
Let the other fellow's loss be your gain. Buy a used car which will answer the same purpose as a new one and save the difference. We buy used cars.
L. & M. AUTO MARKET
911 Scott Ave.

BARGAINS
1920 Buick touring, completely overhauled and newly painted.....$475
1919 Dodge touring.....$250
SECURITY MOTOR SALES CO.
712-14 Ninth street Phone 2015

WE PAY spot cash for used cars. SECURITY MOTOR SALES CO., 712-14 Ninth St. Phone 2015.

USED CARS wanted. Let us sell yours. No storage charges; good demand. We get quick results. Dean's Motor Co., 706 Tenth St.

PRIVATE party will pay cash for late model roadster; must be bargain. Phone 2404.

1920 FORD coupe, well equipped, $375; will take roadster or touring in trade. 1919 Oldsmobile, bumper, extra tire, wind guards, $200. 1921 Ford roadster, $200. Dean's Motor Co., 706 Tenth St.

USED CAR SHOW NOW ON
at 911 Scott Ave.
The L. & M. Auto Market will buy or sell your car and can always show you a bargain. See us and save money.

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

1920 Buick touring car, runs and looks like new, just the car for the family.

1919 Buick inclosed Rdst., rebuilt, just the car for all kinds of weather.

1919 Buick Rdst. refinished and rebuilt, priced for quick sale.

1921 Ford touring, slightly used, some extras, save the price of a new set of tires.

We would be glad to demonstrate. Call 5991 and ask for Mr. Flora.

Cash terms or trade.

DIXON MOTOR CO.
Buick Dealers.

IF you don't buy a new car you will want the old one to run like new. Let us renew it.
NORTON'S AUTO SHOP
900 Lamar Phone 6859

410 Ohio Phone 6337
DID YOU SAY TROUBLE?
Trouble Mender is our middle name. We can handle any kind of welding job, large or small and of any kind of metal. We repair scored cylinders without pre-heating or re-boring. We give your difficult jobs our special attention. Take that welding job where it will be done right.
L. D. GUNN WELDING CO.
410 Ohio Phone 6337

WILL trade equity in my home at 1660 Collins for good car.

FOR the best buy in town of a four-passenger Marmon, looks and runs like a new car, see McKinney, at the Fritz Motor Co. Phone 3033.

HUGHES Bros., 208 Indiana, will pay cash for your unserviceable cars for parts. Phone 3215.

NOTICE
Phone 4507 1005 Lamar St.
LAMAR ST. GARAGE
First Class Mechanical Work. Guarantee Satisfaction. $1.00 per Hour.
A. H. BEAZLEY, Prop.

6—HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Two neat girls to wait on lunch counter. 724 Ohio St.

WANTED—A white girl or woman to care for small apartment. Give reference. Out-of-town. Box 250, care Record News.

7—HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—We are placing men daily in position to make $200 and up per month selling an article universally indorsed and without competition; experience unnecessary. Mr. Francis, room 601, Westland hotel.

I WANT several young men to take charge of sales crews on the road, who want to be well paid for their efforts; no experience necessary; must be able to finance themselves. See Mr. Kimbrell, Argonne Hotel.

10—SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position as chauffeur, yardman, or general house-man. Phone 5829.

EXPERT male stenographer desires position. Experience in various lines including railroad, civil service and some law office experience. "R" Box 1562, Breckenridge, Texas.

12—DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, most any style; silk dress $6 and $7. Phone 2757.

DRESSMAKING, alteration, remodeling, ladies tailoring. Phone 6718. Mrs. A. W. Weaver, 709 Holiday St.

SPRING dresses, tatting, embroidery and sewing, all kinds. Phone 2006.

UP-TO-DATE dressmaking. Tenth and Burnett. Phone 4406.

13—PERSONAL

SPIRITUALIST—For appointment Phone 6095.

14—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE or trade, transfer business. Phone 6110.

BY INVESTING $10,800 there is a chance of selling in twelve months time for $21,600. Absolutely safe, where you won't lose. If interested, see Edgar Norwood, Room 1, McClurkan Bldg. Phone 2286.

15—FINANCIAL

VENDOR'S LIEN notes wanted at discount. We have a client with $2,000.
HAGER REALTY CO
14 Ward Bldg

MONEY to loan on Ford cars. Address P. O. Box 1437.

NOTES bought and sold. J. Wilkie Talbert, 220 American National Bank Bldg.

17—ROOM AND BOARD

TO RENT—Room with board. Phone 3789.

ROOM and board $8 per week. Virginia Rooms, Phone 2394, 1200 Ohio. Under new management.

ROOM with board for two; will be vacant Saturday, 706 Lamar.

ROOM and board, $8 week; two sets light housekeeping rooms, cheap. 1010 Indiana. Phone 5679.

ROOM AND BOARD—Three meals a day; $10 a week. Also meals served by day or week. 1007 Burnett. Phone 6306.

17—ROOM AND BOARD

ROOM and board $8 per week, 408 4th St. Phone 6289.

18—HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG MAN wants nice room close in, with hot and cold water if possible. Address Box 200, care Record News.

20—ROOMS FOR RENT FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Two partly furnished rooms, $15 per month. Phone 2479.

IDEAL place for a young man to live; steam heat; nicely furnished rooms, $25 per month and up. Bachelor Apts., Phone 5390. Eighth and Travis.

NICE clean rooms; reasonable rates. Stonewall Hotel, 818 1-2 Scott Ave.

UPSTAIRS south bedroom, close in, on pavement; for one or two gentlemen. 1311 Ninth St. Phone 5119.

FOR RENT—Furnished bedroom with adjoining bath. Phone 2090.

THE AVONDALE has good, modern rooms, $4 to $6. 714 1-2 Ninth st.

FOR RENT—Nice bedroom with home privileges in private home. Garage privileges. 1410 Travis. Phone 4031.

NICELY furnished room over garage, to gentlemen; 2 beds; modern. Phone 5639.

FOR RENT—Splendidly furnished rooms, all outside, everything new. Rates reduced $10 per week to one or two persons. New Wood Hotel. 911 1-2 Scott.

21—ROOMS FOR RENT—

THREE unfurnished rooms, modern. 1204 Lamar-st. Apply 1102 Scott Avenue.

22—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

LIGHT housekeeping rooms, 606 Travis. Phone 3304.

TWO modern furnished housekeeping rooms; on car line and walking distance; reasonable rates. 1023 Elizabeth St.

FOR RENT——12-room house partly furnished; suitable for rooming house. Phone 6044 after 5 p. m.

FOR RENT—Two furnished housekeeping rooms in modern home, $7 per week, 413 Burnett-st., or phone 2449.

23—HOUSES AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT

TWO-ROOM furnished apartment close in. 1205 Scott.

FIVE-ROOM house, 2004 Filmore; bath, garage, water, gas, lights. Call 6487.

FURNISHED light housekeeping rooms. 502 Austin. Phone 2901.

FOR RENT — 3-room furnished apartment with private bath. Apply Hoffman & Co., Tenth and Lamar. Phone 5236.

FOR RENT—Five-room modern home, two-room completely equipped house. C. C. Jones Sr. Phone 2272.

FOR RENT—Two-room apartment down stairs, nicely furnished. Phone 5940.

FOR RENT—Five-room house. Phone 6095.

FOR RENT—Five-room house, 514 Travis. Phone 2958.

FOR RENT—Two-room servant's house, furnished, 1608 12th-st. Cash rent.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished modern two-room apartment; reasonable rent, 1310 8th-st. Phone 6689.

TWO-ROOM apartment downstairs, 1006 Seventh. Phone 6850.

HELGERSON handles rentals. Phone 2573.

25—BUSINESS LOCATIONS—FOR RENT

OFFICES FOR RENT
Some very desirable offices can be had in the Harrison Everton building at 716 Seventh St. First or second floor offices at reasonable figure. See Staley or Phone 3056.

FOR RENT—Office, size 9x15 feet, good location; newly finished inside. Payne & Peay, 312 Morgan Bldg.

FOR RENT—Floor space 24x56 feet in rear of brick building, occupied by furniture store. Phone 2066.

FOR RENT—Large building, good location for garage, warehouse or feed store. Apply 510 Ohio.

27—LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey cow and calf for sale cheap. Phone 3833.

FOR SALE—New fresh milch cows or will exchange for dry cows. First place north of Lone Star Refinery on Burkburnett road.

GOOD MILCH cow for sale. Phone 5183.

28—POULTRY, EGGS & SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs for hatching, $1 per setting or $5 per hundred. Route 2, box 14, Petrolia road. Phone O 1323. L. B. Bruner.

29 WANTED TO BUY

MEN'S SUITS, shoes and hats. 511 Indiana.

WANTED TO BUY—Will pay cash for some good rugs, rockers, library tables, dufolds and dressers.
CARLTON FURNITURE CO,
Phone 2666. 819 Tenth-st.

WANTED to buy second hand bath tub. Must be in good condition. Reasonable. Call Mr. Marshall at 3618.

30—FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Bank fixtures formerly part of equipment of Exchange National Bank. Sacrifice price. P. O. Box 443.

FOR SALE—Used saxophones. L. C. Taylor, 1404 Burnett St. Phone 3671.

FOR SALE—Tent 16x16, floored, walled and screened. Modern, close in. Furnished or unfurnished. Hager Realty Co., 14 Ward Bldg.

FOR SALE—Piano and phonograph boxes. Phone 2475. R. G. Ripley & Co., Seventh and Scott.

30 FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Albert System B flat clarinet. L. C. Taylor. Phone 3671.

SPECIAL
Now is the time to brighten up your home for spring, and we wish to call your special attention to our big assortment of rare values in wall paper. Also paints, varnishes, stains, enamels and floor finishes. It will pay you to see us before you buy.
WHITE & TOWNLEY
619 Ohio Ave.

31—FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS

FOR SALE—Two coal stoves, one bachelor stove with drum and one heater. Also coal and kindling. 1206 Tenth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS — Second hand furniture, all kinds at the lowest possible prices. See us before you buy.
CARLTON FURNITURE CO.
Phone 2666. 819 Tenth-st.

WE BUY, sell and exchange, also store your furniture.
EXCHANGE FURNITURE CO.
O. L. Ross, Prop.
Dial 6902 619 Ind. Ave

SAVE MONEY
Two dressers, each, $10; one library table, $6; four wash stands, each, $2.75; two dandy phonographs, each, $40; one thousand other things.
BOLDING & LUNN
803 Scott-st.

SPECIAL prices on all new furniture. Exchange new for used furniture.
WINTERS FURNITURE CO.
822 Ohio-ave. Phone 4219.

BETTER be sure than sorry. Buy from us for less, sell to us for more.
MICKS FURNITURE CO.
Phone 5528. 908 Indiana.

32—MISCELLANEOUS

ANDREW YOUNG
Locksmith, Nuff Sed
Phone 6358 904 A 8th St.

NOTICE!
To our classified advertisers: We wish to announce for the benefit of those not knowing that we will display your classified ads with white space above and below, as much as desired, in the future and as we have done in the past at the regular rate.
Call 4381 or 4382 to insert a classified ad or if in business section, solicitor will call for same.

WINFREY, Gun and Locksmith, key fitting and duplicating, general repairing. If it can be fixed, we can fix it. With Collier & Landon, 825 Indiana. Phone 5213.

Any Suit or Overcoat in house made to measure.
$20.50
Fit Guaranteed
BELL TAILORING CO.,
610 Seventh Street

33—MACHINERY AND TOOLS

FOR SALE—One Westinghouse cabinet electric sewing machine, practically new, only $60.
CARLTON FURNITURE CO.
819 10th St. Phone 2666

OIL WELL SUPPLIES
For Sale. We have for sale at all times a very complete line of used oil well supplies, pipe, casing, rigs, etc.
ROY CALVERT & CO.
404 Am. Nat'l. Bldg.

FOR SALE—One rotary rig, has oil well boiler, size sixty, Ajax engine 11 1-2x12, Lucy special rotary, 1920 model, mudhog pumps, Johnson draw works, Louisiana model, Johnson swivel, plenty bits, eighteen hundred feet drill pipe, about thirty tool joints. This rig is almost new and will be sold at a bargain for cash, with everything complete ready to start drilling. Phone day 3202, or night 2012. Dow, 11 Ward Bldg.

WANTED—Direct from owner for cash, 6 5-8 20-lb. casing for wells now drilling. See Dr. Wallace or Phone 2577.

WE ARE in the market for all kinds of pipe; also we have all kinds of pipe and oil well supplies for sale. Call the
TEXAS IRON & METAL CO.,
205 Mississippi. Phone 6860. P. O. Box 268.

34—GAS, OIL AND MINERAL

WANTED TO BUY—Five to twenty shares Burk-Divide oil stock; will pay $100 per share. Address Box 258 care Record News.

10 ACRES, one producing well, northwest field; standard rig; gas engine; well never cleaned or shot, one sure shot location, a real bargain at $5,000 cash. J. A. Lockett. Phone 5363. 305 City Nat'l. Bk.

ARCHER OIL
Archer county is going to get a play. Big companies going in and buying big. Several locations near our properties. Will give 500 acres and derrick for well.
JAMES T. CUMLEY
312 First Nat. Bank.

50 ACRES, four shallow wells, good power plant; pipe line connection. Price $3,000 cash.
C. A. PARKER
419 American National

60 ACRES, Electra field; 5 wells, good equipment.
C. A. PARKER
419 American National

35—OIL LAND LEASES

SOUTH ELECTRA
An oil lease that looks good; want it developed.
JAMES T. CUMLEY,
312 First National Bank

—WANTED—Burk Divide Oil company stock, if offer at bargain. State price first letter. H. H. Withers, Grosebeck, Texas.

39—REAL ESTATE—WANTED

$1,000 TO $1,500 and nice lot on pavement to apply on four or five room house, well located. We also have other properties to trade on.
HAGER REALTY CO.,
14 Ward Bldg

40—REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE

A HOME
On paved Monroe street; large living room; breakfast room and tiled bath; sleeping porch. You can own it with a small payment.
JAMES T. CUMLEY,
312 First National Bank

FOR SALE—My equity in modern home on large lot on pavement; finest of locations; will take vacant lot or car; prompt action. Address Box 306, care Record News.

41—REAL ESTATE—EXCHANGED

WE ARE matching trades for our clients. Trading city property for farms; farms for city property; personal property and ranches. Come list yours and give us a trial.
HAGER REALTY CO.,
14 Ward Bldg.

HOTEL worth $2,500; clear; doing good business; to trade for farm or city property; will give or pay difference.
HAGER REALTY CO.,
14 Ward Bldg.

44—LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The County Auditor of Wichita County will receive sealed bids until 10 o'clock a. m. March 6th, 1922, for the construction of one 70 foot steel bridge with concrete abutments, across Holliday Creek in Wichita County. Plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Engineer. Usual rights reserved.
W. W. MURPHY,
County Auditor.

THE WICHITA FALLS & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. NOTICE
Wichita Falls, Texas, February 27, 1922.—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, Saturday, the first day of April, 1922, 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 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.
FRANK KELL,
President.
C. W. SNIDER,
Secretary.

CABINET VIEWS FIUME COUP AS GRAVE AFFAIR

Italian Government Wants to Live Up to Treaty, But Must Go Carefully Because of Home Feeling.

By Associated Press.

ROME, March 5.—The situation at Fiume is considered most grave. The Italian government feels the delicacy of the position in which Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer have been placed, but is determined to respect loyally the treaty of Rapallo.

View of the government is, however, that it must combine with its desire to maintain international pledges and live on terms of peace and cordiality with its neighbors, consideration for the Italian national feeling. The first object of the cabinet, therefore, is the re-establishment of order in Fiume. To this end 500 carabineers have been sent to reinforce an equal number of carabineers already in Fiume. A brigade of infantry is also on the spot in addition to a detachment of Alpine troops, while the army corps at Trieste has been ordered to supply further forces if these should be considered necessary.

PERFECT ORDER IS MAINTAINED SUNDAY

By Associated Press.

FIUME, March 5.—Perfect order was maintained here today. The city bore its usualy Sunday aspect. Dante square, in the center of the town, and the principal streets of the city were crowded with people discussing the events of last week, when Fascisti and former d'Annunzio leginnaries carried out a coup d'Etat, forced President Zanella to relinquish office and installed a new government.

Only the postoffice, the telegraph headquarters, the municipal buildings and the palace were guarded by armed volunteers today. The remainder of the city showed no evidence of the military occupation. The village of Grenova, where it is asserted former President Zanella's policemen were trying to enroll Slavs has bee noccupied by the military. At neither Grenova nor at Susak, nor along the frontier of Jugo-Slavia has any untoward incident occurred. It is asserted that the Jugo-Slav soldiers were urged by the Zanella policemen to join them in aiding Zanella, but that the soldiers disarmed the policemen, saying they could not move without instructions from Belgrade.

Deputy Giunta, who led the Fascisti in their attack on the government palace Friday, and Deputy Suvich have telegraphed Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer saying that the present situation in Fiume can be solved only by placing the city under an Italian royal commissioner. In their dispatch they claim that even the followers of Zanella now acknowledge this to be the only solution of the situation. Signor Giunta suggests Major Giuriati another member of the chamber of deputies who was chief of cabinet in the d'Annunzio ministry, as commissioner. He says if Giuriati is appointed he will be received with enthusiasm.

The city is placarded with manifestos urging claim. They declare that any disorders at the present time will be considered equivalent to treason.

FIRING INCESSANT IN CAPITAL OF ULSTER

By Associated Press.

BELFAST, March 5.—The firing which took place the greater portion of last night at various points in the city continued throughout today, and as evening advanced became incessant. Only a few casualties have been reported. The firing seemed to be more in the nature of attempts at intimidation than for destruction.

Worshippers returning home from morning services in the Townsend Street Presbyterian church were fired on.

TEMPLETON'S ORCHESTRA
Music For All Occasions
Phone 6292

IMPORTANCE OF NAME STRESSED BY DR. GRAFTON

By FRANK S. REID.

"A name should have a fragrant memory; a name should stand for something more than merely a name. It should stand for a thing worth while," declared Dr. N. F. Grafton, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in his Sunday morning sermon. The pastor took for his subject "The Name." The text was taken from Matthew 1:21. 'And thou shalt call his name Jesus."

"One of the most momentous events in the lives of the parents is that moment when they come to name the baby, Dr. Grafton said, give the child a name that it must bear through life. Some people make a great occasion of it. Different names are suggested and discarded one by one. Grandma has a name; Grandfather has a name; Uncle and Aunt have names that they would like for the child to bear, and eventually a decision is made, or a compromise, and the name that mother gives usually stands.

The name Jesus was significant of the life of the individual; what that life was going to be and what that life was going to mean. We have come to the moment when a name must be given to the Saviour of the world, a name that will describe him and his life work, and it was a name that would be historical; suggestive to every Jew and at the same time significant.

A name must set a standard for achievement. Names are not mere tags by which individuals are known. The name Jesus was a Greek translation of the name of Joshua, significant of the old Hebrew name Joshua which meant salvation.

History is but the record, after all, of names. The story of Egypt, the story of Babylon, the story of Italy, Greece, England, Scotland, America, the story of Texas and the story of Wichita Falls are written in the names of the men and women who have lived in those nations, states and cities. A name is something more than a postoffice address; a name is something more than a city directory. When the story of our fair city is told it will not contain a directory of the merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, ministers, bankers or industrial workers. It will contain the names of the men and women who have lived in Wichita Falls who have achieved something and who have stood for something; who have made an impression upon the hearts and lives of the citizenship of Wichita Falls.

It is well for you and me, as we are passing along the way, to ask the question, what is the significance of my name? Does it stand for righteousness or does it stand for unrighteousness? Does it stand for achievement? What has your name stood for in Wichita Falls? What does it signify? Do men sneer when your name is mentioned? Do men drop their heads when your name is called or does your name make them feel proud? Is it significant? Does it stand for achievement? What is your name? What are you going to make it in the future in the city? Is it going to make glad the hearts of men when they name your name?

Certain qualities are associated with certain names. Somehow we believe that a name will transmute character; that a name will give to the individual, the character of the man or woman who bore that name before it? That is why we name our babies for illustrious men and women, for good men and women gives, somehow the feeling that in some way there will be a transmission of the characteristics of the individuals for which we have named our children.

When the directories of the world have been consulted, it is found that these two names appear more often, the name of John and the name of Mary. What does it signify? It carries back to every man and woman the name of Jesus, the Crucified Redeemer.

VARIED CRIME KEEP POLICE BUSY SUNDAY

With burglaries, fights, drunks and thefts, police Sunday had a busy 24 hours resulting in an exceptionally large number of arrests.

Sunday night, the robbery of the home of J. A. Wright and John Claab at 907 Denver street was reported to the police. The burglary occurred while the two families were at church. The burglars, according to reports, obtained two suits of clothes and an automatic pistol from Mr. Claab in addition to a ring and some other jewelry. From Mr. Wright, they secured four necklaces, gold watch fob and other valuables of less value.

It is believed that the arrival home of one of the families prevented the burglars from securing larger loot. A man was seen at the rear of the house before the burglary was discovered. The loot secured was valued at around $500.

Officers Belcher and Glenn early Sunday morning arrested Slim O'Mary after he was said to have returned to his father's home in the 100 block on Scott street and started a fight. According to officers, Slim struck his father with a knife in the stomach, necessitating attention by a physician. Officers said he had run all members out of the house when they arrived on the scene. O'Mary was transferred to the county jail to be held for further investigation Sunday afternoon.

Police officers, Deputy United States Marshal Dodgen, George Hawkins, special officer of the county attorney's office and Ranger Hardesty took part in a raid on a house in the 800 block on Lee street early Sunday morning in which sixteen men and two women were arrested. Three of the men later in the day were transferred to the county jail to be held for investigation by federal officers on charges of violating the prohibition enforcement acts. Charges of drunkenness and vagrancy were filed against the other persons captured in the raid.

A Dodge touring car belonging to A. L. Warren, 1006 Van Buren street, was stolen from in front of the First Presbyterian church on Tenth street Sunday night, according to reports made to the police.

In addition to the above, the usual number of arrests were made for drunkenness and violations of the traffic rules, were made.

Francis to Make Talk to Varsity Club

Charles I. Francis will be the principal speaker at the Tuesday luncheon of the University club Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Ray, vocalist, accompanied by Karma Jaeger, will furnish the musical feature of the entertainment.

GOVERNMENT BOARD SAYS MARCH WILL BE MONTH OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A forecast of great industrial improvement for the month of March was made today by the United States employment service in connection with its monthly report of employment conditions in the United States.

"Reports from 231 of the principal industrial centers with but few exceptions show a general improvement in employment conditions," Director Jones of the service announced, "and breathe an enthusiastic spirit of hope and confidence in the future. Weather permitting, March will begin an era of great activity."

Out of 65 cities from which statistics are gathered by the department 44 showed small percentages in increased employment while 21, including Manchester, N. H., a textile center with a pay roll decrease of 66.3 per cent reported fewer men on pay-rolls.

Announcing

the removal of our studio from 718½ Ohio to our new home located at Rm. 1, Ward Bldg. We invite you to call, confident that you will prove to be one of our best patrons.

Van Dyke Studio
Phone 2404
Room 1, Ward Building
Corner Eighth and Ohio

The Best Home Bargain

In Wichita Falls

—New, modern in every particular, its got everything. We wont tell you where it is. We wont tell you the price and you have got to have $1800 in cash, and the balance will be easy. You had better phone us early Monday morning for it wont last long. We will be glad to show you this wonderful bargain. You will regret it if you fail to call us to show you through. First one with the said cash gets it. No trade considered.

KNIGHT & CRAWFORD
PHONE 5477

LARGE CROWD AT BURKBURNETT HEAR LOCAL SPEAKERS TALK ON BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Record News.

BURKBURNETT, March 5.—Four hundred men and women taxed the capacity of a local theater here this afternoon and listened to law enforcement addresses of Mayor W. D. Cline and R. E. Shepherd of Wichita Falls. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Burkburnett branch of the Wichita County Citizens' association, organized a week ago in a mass meeting held at Wichita Falls.

Mayor Cline and Mr. Shepherd are both former residents of this city and their talks were well received by an attentive crowd. At the conclusion of the meeting the Burkburnett branch of the county association was organized. The meeting adopted the resolutions approved by the county association and also passed a motion which retains the county committee appointed for this city as the active head of the branch organization. The committee consists of R. H. Henry, chairman; Sam Spence, E. J. Woodward, G. R. Kincaid and S. J. Mills. Mr. Henry presided as chairman of the meeting today.

Among those present were representatives of several of the larger oil companies operating in this section. Members of the local committee state that these representatives have given personal assurance that they are willing to co-operate in whatever way needed to secure law enforcement in the oil fields.

In his address, Mayor Cline outlined the purposes of the county association organized a week ago and explained how the local organization by co-operating with city and county officials could largely aid in securing the desired enforcement of all laws. The need of suppressing the major crimes was emphasized by the speaker.

Mr. Shepherd also made a brief talk and led in the singing of songs. In his talk, Mr. Shepherd also dealt with the law enforcement conditions in the county.

REPORTS SHOW MEX REVOLT IS FLICKERING OUT

By Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—Reports received by the war office indicate that the rebel movement in Mexico which flared up several weeks ago at scattered points, has died down. Governor Ignacio Enriques of Chihuahua, where the most important activities were recorded, says all the uprisings in his state proved complete failures.

Pablo Aniya and Manuel Gutierres, who headed small forces in Chihuahua are declared to have been forced across the international boundary and Rosalio Henandez, another alleged rebel leader, is reported to have been defeated.

Federal military operations against General Miguel Aleman in the state of Vera Cruz are being successfully carried out, says the report from that district. The state of Michoacan admittedly is still disturbed, but the dissatisfaction there is said to be directed against Governor Mugica.

BURK DONKEY HAD RABIES SAYS REPORT

Special to the Record News.

BURKBURNETT, March 5.—The donkey which bit James Webb, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Webb of this city Friday had rabies, according to information received here today from the Pasteur Institute at Austin. A specimen of the donkey's head was sent to the institute shortly after the boy was bitten.

Mrs. Webb left for Austin Saturday deciding not to wait until the report was received. A colt of the donkey several weeks ago bit several children necessitating their treatment at th Austin institution.

POPULATION COUNTY JAIL INCREASED 21

Twenty-one alleged violators of the law were lodged in the county jail between Saturday and Sunday afternoon. The men were arrested by officers of the sheriff's office, federal officers and a state ranger. The offenses alleged consist of vagrancy, drunkeness, bootlegging and theft.

Eleven of the men were arrested by deputy sheriffs Sunday morning and the remainder were brought here by federal and state officers Sunday. The arrests increased the population of the county jail 30 per cent.

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SHERIFF SMITH RECOVERS BIG LOOT FROM HOME

Two truck loads of groceries said by officers to have been stolen from local grocery stores during the last few weeks were recovered Sunday by Sheriff Smith and deputies from a shack home in "No Man's Land" near the river bridge. In connection with the recovery of the goods, Frank Marina and F. W. Patterson were arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Hembree and Bryan.

The two were being held at the county jail Sunday night.

The officers claim that part of the loot recovered was stilen a week ago from the grocery store of Collins & Huffines at 115 Indiana street. Mr. Huffhines visited the shack following the discovery and identified part of his goods. There were other groceries which were not identified by Mr. Huffines.

Officers Sunday night were also looking for two young men who are said to have stayed at the house and who left in a truck Sunday morning before the arrival of the officers.

OFFICERS ARREST FIVE IN YOUNG CO.

C. A. Berry and Oetta Rogers, said by officers to be the proprietors of the Blue Blaze drug store at Oil City in Young county, were brought to this city Sunday and lodged in the county jail by prohibition enforcement officer Tyler, ranger McCormick and Charles Rebout, special officer. Formal complaints of having whisky in their possession were filed against the two men.

The two drug store proprietors, according to the officers making the arrest, had a gallon of whisky in their possession when arrested.

The officers also arrested three other men and brought them to this city. T. J. Thompson, charged with counterfeiting, was arrested at Graham and a complaint filed against him here. He is alleged to have been implicated in raising $1 bills to $10. George Story and A. F. Fowler were brought here from Graham and are charged with violating the federal prohibition enforcement acts. All five men are being held at the county jail pending preliminary hearings today.

COTTON MART VARIES WITH WEATHER NEWS

By Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Prices in cotton last week were made on the opening session, while the market closed at practically the lowest, the net changes being losses of 48 to 61 points. At the highest the trading months were 13 to 29 points over the close of the preceding week. May traded up to 17.42 and closed at 16.56. Spot middling lost 28 points, closing at 16.75, against 11.00 on the close of this week last year.

The cold weather in the belt was

RAILWAY SCHEDULE

WICHITA VALLEY.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
1. To Stamford and Abilene		3:20 p. m.
5. To Stamford and Abilene		12:30 a. m.
2. From Abilene.	1:50 p. m.	
6. From Abilene.	2:30 a. m.	

BYERS BRANCH.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
10 To Dean, Petrolia and Byers		10:20 a. m.
9. To Dean, Petrolia and Byers	3:25 p. m.	
9. From Byers, Petrolia & Dean	1:50 p. m.	
1. From Byers, Petrolia and Dean.	6:50 p. m.	

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.
Eastbound.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
44. To Denison, St. Louis and Kansas City		6:35 p. m.
46. To Dallas (local)		5:30 a. m.
50. To Dallas (local)		11:00 p. m.

From North and East.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
43. From Kansas City, St. Louis Denison	11:15 a. m.	
45. From Dallas (local)	10:25 p. m.	
47. From Dallas (local)	6:50 a. m.	

FORT WORTH & DENVER.
Southbound.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
6. To Ft. Worth		7:15 a. m.
2. To Ft. Worth		3:25 p. m.
8. To Ft. Worth		3:10 a. m.

From South.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
5. From Ft. Worth	11:30 p. m.	
1. From Ft. Worth	2:00 p. m.	
7. From Ft. Worth	3:10 p. m.	

Northbound.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
7. To Childress and Denver		3:30 a. m.
1. To Childress and Denver		2:15 p. m.

From North.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
8. From Denver and Childress.	2:50 a. m.	
2. From Denver and Childress.	3:10 p. m.	

WICHITA FALLS AND NORTHWESTERN

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
3. To Elk City		1:30 p. m.
4. To Fergus		7:00 a. m.
12. To Frederick, Oklahoma City		8:00 p. m.
1. From Elk City	12:40 p. m.	
3. From Fergus	7:45 p. m.	
11. From Frederick, & Okla. City	7:45 a. m.	

WICHITA FALLS AND SOUTHERN.

Train No.—	Arrives	Departs
— To Graham and Breckenridge		3:00 p. m.
— From Graham & Breckenridge	4:05 p. m.	

Mrs. Asquith "Pooh-Poohs" America's Railroads, Flappers, Prohibition and the Love Affair of Miss McCormick

CHICAGO, March 5.—Miss Margot Asquith, wife of England's former premier, will lecture in Chicago tomorrow night. She made the following observations on America and Americans.

"American railroads are an abomination.

"Flappers are only a result of the war.

"All the participants in the war should cancel their war debts.

"Of course I know of Jane Addams. I mean that I did not know her personally.

"Hughes is your greatest national figure.

"Americans are polite.

"There is no such thing as freedom in America.

"Wine and beer must return.

"America has not treated the wounded generously.

"'Main Street' is well written and somewhat tiresome and futile.

"I like American men better than American women."

"Your American girls will marry anybody," Mrs. Asquith told interviewers who sought her opinion on Miss Mathilde McCormick's love affair. "That's because they're so adaptable, I presume. Our English girls, as a rule, don't marry outside their own country.

"As to Mathilde McCormick, I never heard of her outside what I've read in your Chicago papers. A daughter of a multimillionaire, you say? Grand daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world? Yes, yes, I know of him, surely."

To Mrs. Asquith this romance is only another phase of American life, "so much like the movies," she said, "always to swift."

"International marriages are silly," she continued. "Nobody but an American girl could get on with a foreigner. I don't know why our girls prefer their own breed, but they do. You say this livery stable keeper is old enough to be her grandpa? Really, that's amusing, isn't it?

"I suppose she is one of your American flappers—perfumes her hands, wears her skirts up to her knees, and all that sort of thing. Well, I have never seen anything attractive in the American flappers. To begin with they haven't pretty ankles. Our English shop girls have lots more style."

Efforts to obtain a statement from



An interesting study of Mrs. Margot Asquith, taken since her arrival in the U. S.

Edith Rockefeller McCormick on her daughter's engagement today again met with failure. Servants at her home announced that Mrs. McCormick has nothing to say.

a supporting influence for a while because its effect on young cotton in south Texas, but this was offset in the end by the feeling that cold had done more good than harm, partly through putting a good season in the ground, but more especially because of its probable effect on the boll weevil which, not long ago, official reports said, was safely hybernating in unprecedented numbers. Foreign political news generally considered unfavorable and had much to do with the selling of the week.

According to reports received here from South Texas, the cold wave caught much cotton that had just come up and also destroyed the germinating power of a great deal of seed that was just about to sprout.

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—Then the trustees of the estate saw a brilliant chance to save money. They cut out the advertising.
—Sales dropped—profits went where soapsuds go. In 1914 Pearline tried to come back. But it was too late. The business was sold at a price which is said to have covered barely the value of the machinery and inventory.
—A business will grow as long as it advertises.
—A sales force will thrive as long as it TRIES.
—You can't make progress against the current unless you keep rowing. But the harder you row, the faster you go.
—How much will RECORD NEWS readers spend in your store?
—Doesn't the answer to that question depend upon you? Remember what Josh Billings said?
—"This setting down and folding our arms and waiting for something tew turn up, iz just about az rich a spekulashun as going into a four hundred acre lot, setting down on a sharp stone, with a pail between our knees, and waiting for a cow tew back up and be milked."