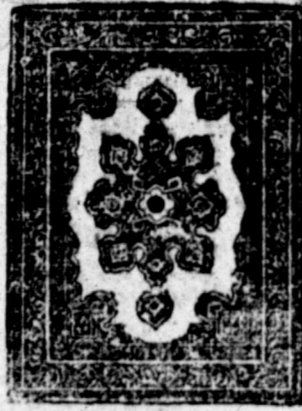


YOU WILL FIND THE NEW UP-TO-DATE

Christmas Ever Lasting Things for Presents at the Big Reliable Store

Just 19 Day More Till Xmas—Get "Bizzy" Right Now and Secure First Pick



Xmas Rugs—
Beautiful 9x12, \$15.00
Brussels Rug, on sale for
\$9.85

Buy her one and make her happy.

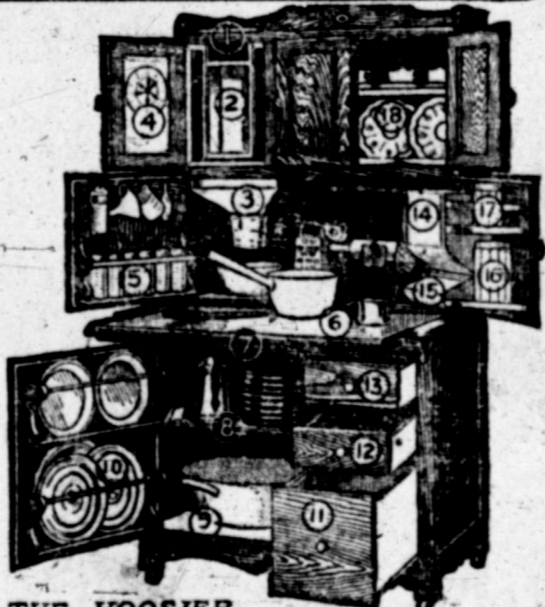


Early Jardiner Stands
On sale while they last

85c



Buy Her—
who you love
so much—a
Hoosier
Kitchen Cabinet—a Xmas
Present she
will enjoy
all the rest of
her life



THE HOOSIER
MAKES THE MODEL KITCHEN.

Ladies' Shirtwaist Boxes on Sale

They Make Dandy Xmas Presents

Tomorrow we place on sale a first-class shirtwaist box made of White Bass Wood, covered with fine grade of White Jap Matting. A box that's sold by others for \$3.50 on sale at Store our for

\$1.90

Xmas Rockers for Children—

See the Dandy Little Rocker we can sell you for

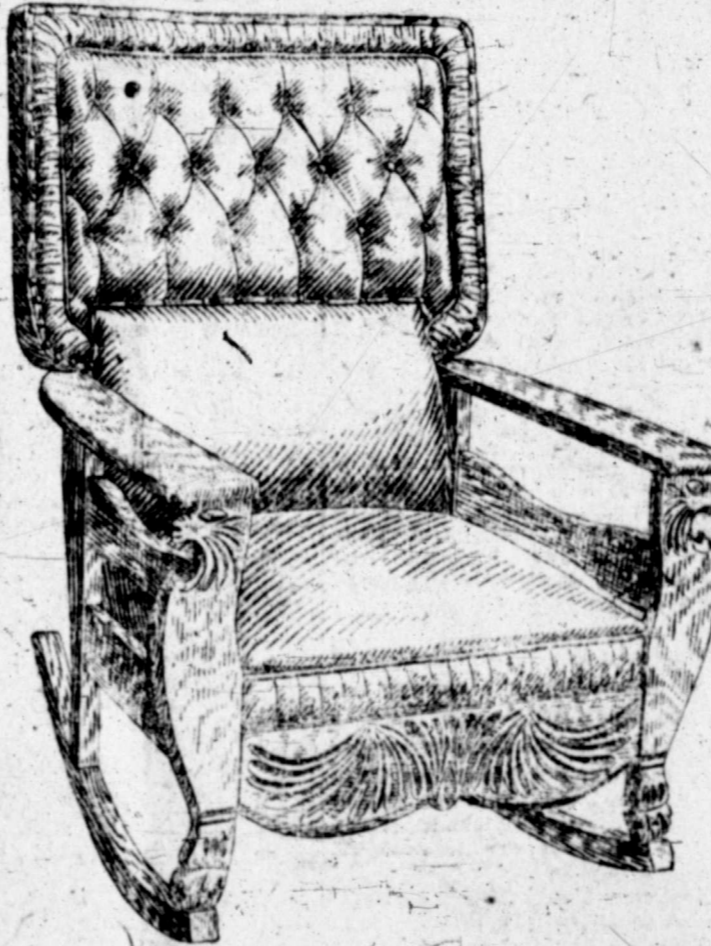
95c



Xmas Parlor Suits—

We can show you a saving on Parlor Suits. See the one we sell you for

\$29.50



Here is a Big Xmas Bargain—

This \$10.00 Spring Seat Rocker on Sale at our Store for

\$5.85

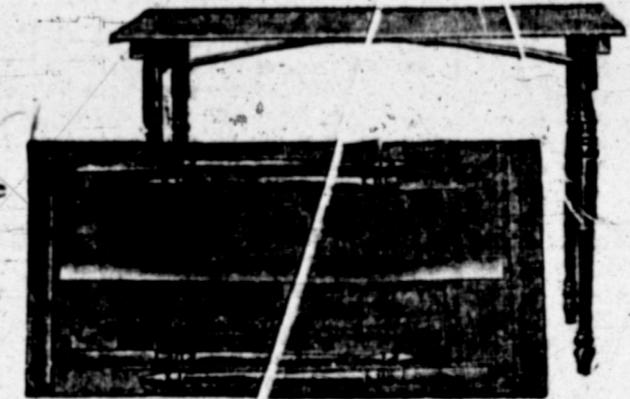
Morris Chairs on Sale

for

\$6.85



Royal Rest Chairs
"THE HIGH BUTTON KIND"



Xmas Sewing Tables for

95c

Freear-Brin Furniture Co.

by the proposition that James B. McNamara would plead guilty and be sentenced to death, if the court so ordered, provided that his brother should be saved. But the district attorney still would not agree.

"Those interested in the defense continued to urge his acceptance of the last proposition for ten days or more and until the bribery developments revealed the desperation of the defense and paralyzed the effort to save John J. McNamara by sacrificing his brother. Then it was that the change of pleas of these men was forthcoming.

"The motion broached in the Steffens article that the McNamaras, in the commission of the crimes, as confessed by them are two heroes, is offensive to common intelligence and repelling to the conscience of all just men—to say nothing of the abhorrence of the law for such sentiment—and I am confident that the district attorney was not influenced by any such sentiment in considering the proposal that the defendants should withdraw their pleas of not guilty.

"Upon the entries of the pleas of guilty both defendants placed themselves upon the mercy of the court and the responsibility—sole and undivided—evolved upon the court to determine the punishment. That some mitigation of the extreme penalties demandable by the outraged law which can be expected in consequence of the change of the pleas in these cases, is in accordance with the principle commonly accepted in the administration of criminal jurisprudence.

"That expectation has not been disappointed in these cases. At the same time the duty of the court in fixing the penalties in these cases would have been unperformed had it been swayed in any degree, by the hypothetical policy favored by Mr. Steffens, who, by the way, is a professed anarchist, that the judgment of the court should be directed to the promotion of compromise in the controversy between capital and labor.

"The lesson taught by the cases is that the laws must be rigorously enforced against all offenders, whether they be rich or poor, high or low, capitalists or laborers—and that only by the obedience to the law can society be maintained or its effects enjoyed."

Prohibitionists First in the Field.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Confidence in the ultimate success of the prohibition cause and enthusiasm over the outlook for the coming national campaign formed the keynote of a great gathering of prohibition party leaders and temperance reformers which assembled in this city today. The meeting here tomorrow of the Prohibitionist national committee is the magnet that has served to attract the foes of liquor from all parts of the country. At this meeting the committee will fix the time and place for holding the national convention to name the party candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Following precedent, the convention probably will be held the latter part of May or early in June. Chairman Jones and other influential members of the committee are said to favor the proposal to hold the convention in the far West, Portland and Seattle are under consideration. No decision will be reached however, until after a very thorough discussion of the matter. In addition to the Pacific coast cities the committee will consider bids from Milwaukee, Detroit, Boston and several other places.

Several of the Cleveland veterans will have to work hard to hold their jobs next season, as Harry Davis has a bunch of promising youngsters signed up.

Glenn Holland, who for the last several months has been connected with the location party on the extension of the Northwestern above Hammon, and who since the recall of the location party has been here as a guest of Mr. T. R. T. Orth, left this afternoon for Altus, Okla., where he goes to assume a position with the Northwestern.

PROHIBITION IS THE ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

death of United States Senator Clay a year ago. Upon the death of Senator Clay, Joseph M. Brown, who was then the governor of Georgia, appointed ex-Governor Joseph M. Terrell to fill the vacancy in the senate, but the legislature early in the present year named Governor Smith in his stead. Mr. Smith accepted the election to the senate but did not go to Washington during the special session of Congress. He held on to the governorship until the middle of last month, when he resigned and was succeeded by John M. Slaton as acting governor. Mr. Slaton will continue to hold the office until the latter part of January, when the winner in tomorrow's primary will succeed him.

There are three candidates in the primary race. The first in the field was Col. J. Pope Brown of Hawkinsville, who formerly held the office of

State treasurer. Then came Richard J. Russell of Russellville, a judge of the Georgia court of appeals. The last to enter the contest was ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown.

The candidacy of "Little Joe" Brown added spice to what would otherwise have been a very tame contest. For several years Brown has been the storm petrel of Georgia politics. When Hoke Smith was first elected governor Brown held the office of railroad commissioner. The political differences that had long existed between the two were not long in coming to a head and the result was that Governor Smith removed Brown from office.

Brown immediately began a campaign to succeed Smith in the governorship. He was successful in the primary and his election followed as a matter of course, for in Georgia the winner of the Democratic primary is as good as seated. But in his fight for re-election the victory was reversed and he was defeated by Hoke Smith, who again came into the governorship.

The entry of Brown into the present contest for governor naturally precipitated a renewal of the old-time bitter factional strife. The Smith

adherents look upon Brown's candidacy as part of a plan of former Governor Terrell and the old machine to gain control of the Georgia Democracy and defeat Smith when he goes before the people for re-election as United States senator. Either J. Pope Brown or Judge Russell would be acceptable to the Smith faction in preference to "Little Joe."

The greatest difficulty facing the candidates at the beginning of the campaign was the death of important issues upon which to wage the contest. The old issues had been worn threadbare and no longer interested the people. Finally two of the candidates, J. Pope Brown and Judge Russell, decided that the question of prohibition should be the chief issue though to the ordinary onlooker it would appear that the prohibition question had been disposed of as a live issue several years ago when the prohibitory amendment was added to the State constitution. But the prohibition law, or rather the manner of its enforcement, has given rise to considerable public discussion and more or less dissatisfaction, while the alleged intention of the liquor interests to start an organized campaign for the repeal of the amendment has

served to further attract public attention to the question. As the campaign progressed it became more and more manifest that the liquor question was to be almost the sole issue. Judge Russell is carrying the local option banner, while J. Pope Brown is an out-and-out prohibitionist and strenuously opposed to any scheme that could possibly bring the legalization of liquor back into Georgia. Former Governor Joseph M. Brown is the only one of the three candidates who has declined to make the prohibition question the paramount issue. He has shown an inclination to treat the matter lightly from the beginning of the contest, though he has gone so far as to suggest that the question be left to the voters of the State. Personally, however, ex-Governor Brown is understood to have always been a consistent prohibitionist.

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers and attorney at law in Scranton, Pa., has been retained by Edward and Stanley Papsch to defend them at their coming trial against the charge of having killed Felix Slesonski.

Low Rates Old States COTTON BELT

Enabling everybody to spend Xmas with the old folks
TO THE
VIA
Two daily trains each way. No change of cars between Fort Worth, St. Louis and Memphis. Ask your ticket agent for ticket via Cotton Belt. Write us for detail information.
GUS ZICOVER. JOHN F. LEHANE
T. P. A. Fort Worth, Tex. G. F. P. A. Tyler, Tex.

The Wichita Times

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Subscription Rates: The Year \$1.00

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

Ed Howard, General Manager

The less cotton there is in the hands of the original producer the higher the price will go.

Wichita and Wilbarger counties now form one Representative district. So far as the Times is aware neither county has yet put out a candidate.

If newspaper reports are to be relied on Bob Barker is to contest with Mr. Lane for the office of State Controller. The only objection that can be raised to Mr. Lane is that he is a prohibitionist and does not neglect very many opportunities to let the people know it.

The tax-gatherer and Christmas are close at hand. You can dodge one, but not the other, but the chances are not that if anybody has to go empty-handed it will be the tax-gatherer.

The Merritt brothers who, through the trickery and machination of Pastor Frederick Gates were relieved of their fortune of \$20,000,000 by that old bald-headed religious fraud and financier, John D. Rockefeller, will probably be able to return thanks today that they are alive.

The State Senators and Representatives should not be bound to vote for a candidate who has gained his nomination by a minority vote. It might and probably will be necessary to hold a second primary in order to determine which of the two highest candidates in the first primary is entitled to the nomination, but that is the best and by far the fairest and most honest way of settling a matter of that kind.

Crimes like that to which the McNamaras plead guilty cannot be condoned by any civilized people, and while labor organizations, nearly all of them in fact, contributed to an enormous fund for the defendants under the belief and the impression that they had been kidnapped and taken from their homes to Los Angeles without authority of law.

Thanksgiving day opened bright, clear and crisp, with an atmosphere calculated to cheer the lagging energies of man.

editor is how he is going to manage on the size of his pay envelope to have on his table tomorrow. (Thanksgiving), a nice, fat, juicy turkey without casting suspicion of larceny.

Grayson County is soon to vote on the question of voting \$400,000 worth of good road bonds. Grayson is one of the best agricultural counties in state though the drought this year has cut crops short.

The Abilene Reporter has purchased the Abilene Morning News, and the two papers will be issued from the office of the Daily Reporter from now on under the management of Mr. Geo. Anderson, manager of the Reporter.

Save for the infraction of the law, Mrs. Patterson of Denver, did the proper thing when she killed her husband who it appears had peddled on her virtues, and there is general satisfaction felt over her acquittal.

The way it looks now John Mitchell is the man who will eventually succeed to the position now held by Gompers. When the McNamaras were first arrested Mitchell's advice, which was unheeded, was "suspend judgment until after the accused men have been given a trial."

Attorney General Wickersham is of the opinion that the people cannot be trusted to run the government, which means that he is against the initiative and referendum tooth and nail.

Senator Johnson of Memphis is being censured some for giving it out that he will cast the vote of his district for the candidate for the position of U. S. Senatorship who receives the largest number of votes in his district.

In these days of high cost of living, and the cost of high living, the thing that is most puzzling to the average

failure will in addition offer himself to point out the way to success? That's how runs the gossip.

The present congress, according to a statement issued by Democratic Leader Underwood will be devoted principally to lowering the present high tariff, which in part accounts for the statement made by President Taft that his forthcoming message will deal principally with the trusts.

James B. McNamara, in his confession given to the Associated Press today, says that he did not intend to take human life when, on the evening of Sept. 30th, 1910, he placed a grin containing 16 sticks of dynamite in the ink alley of the Times building, which was set to explode by an internal machine at 1:00 o'clock in the morning of October 1st.

Thanksgiving Day has gone, and thanks for the five days that have passed since that time. The elated of turkey hash has been served.

It is just as dishonest and dishonorable to accept money from a man by deceit and deception as it is to run your hand down in his pocket and steal it while he is asleep.

Public addresses he has not been making, and his weekly observations in The Outlook have been attracting no more than casual attention.

It was all done by an editorial in The Outlook, in which he characterized the anti-trust policy of Taft's administration as "chaotic," and insisted that it should be replaced by something radically different.

the "better plan" which he submits is that of the establishment of an administrative commission to supervise all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and to control them, even to the fixing of the prices of their products, if that should be necessary.

It can not be gainsaid that there is much virtue in this plan if, as now seems will be the case, the total effect of the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law will be to dissolve offending combinations, yet allow them to be reassembled in a technically not essentially different form whereof monopoly is still entrenched and competition crushed.

Such a course of action is like running around in a circle—it gets nowhere.

It may well be concluded that American statesmanship has still before it the task of evolving a workable plan of controlling the great industrial combinations before a proper balance can be kept between justice to the people on the one hand and the business growth of the country on the other.

It is just as dishonest and dishonorable to accept money from a man by deceit and deception as it is to run your hand down in his pocket and steal it while he is asleep.

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the conduct of some of the officers, the grand jury, in justice to both Judge Martin and to the officers themselves, should investigate and probe to the bottom of the matter.

A Beautiful Christmas Gift (Cowboy Songs) What keeps the herd from running, stampeding far and wide? The cowboy's long, low whistle and singing by their side.

The War Department has temporarily removed the irrigation restrictions upon the waters of the Rio Grande.

In reading the splendid charge to the grand jury delivered by Judge P. A. Martin, and which appears in another part of this paper, it will be observed that he commends highly the official acts of all our peace officers, both county, precinct and municipal.

The volume of more than 300 pages, containing the words of nearly 100 songs and the music to the best of them, can be had by sending \$1.50 to JOHN A. LOMAX, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Discards Badge to Marcy. Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 4.—Miss Lucy Beech Johns of this city, who is said to be the only woman deputy sheriff in the United States, resigned her position today in anticipation of her early marriage to John C. Grier.

The War Department has temporarily removed the irrigation restrictions upon the waters of the Rio Grande.



Advertisement for Burnett 'White Swan' Mattress. Text includes: 'Can't Sleep—All Fagged Out He Needs a Burnett Mattress to Sleep On', 'Few people realize how much the soundness of their sleep and thoroughness of their rest, depends upon the mattress.', 'You're Guaranteed Thirty Years of Restful Sleep on a Burnett "White Swan" Mattress', 'I want to send you my catalog', 'TOM B. BURNETT, Dept., Dallas, Texas'

THE THE ST Wall Street ed Cont By Associate Washington Houses of covered at ery member seat. Martin House with whom he clamed him ent attitude House cor States steel bear opera claimed povestigating "David L a notorious street, a n clear reputa man who h nging of th controlled t has preten behalf of t he could c its conduct do not knu money to l my firm bel and her a his own bec so-called, to and mainta trust legua lieve that Martin end senator or some bil in order to b their "stoc street." Martin i Trust Leag Most impo By Associa Washington most impo Civil War" many Dema regular se Congress w "Stirring by Republic sides of th in the Ho up to figh legislation up to the 1912. Of impo will have lar contes val intere ences—re the publi progressive and of ur of the be is at lea one of th gress in With t House an and the i important with a b houses, confronta them to include r of arbitr Britain treaties duras: A tion of the peop regular a priations, this time to comm While in progr be over crals lo hope for Novembe striking their in every m Congress will be political point. ton will republic ing here January at com tion cit chairme campai proach subsequent attract nation's of the To e both H the Pr across Chan House,

Wichita Weekly Times.

VOLUME XXII.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911 177

NUMBER 26

BURNS MAKES MORE CHARGES

SAYS NATIONAL BOARD OF IRON WORKERS' UNION APPROPRIATED MONEY FOR DYNAMITING.

JOB IN PHILADELPHIA

McManigal Exhibited More Regard for Human Life Than McNamara's in Quaker City.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6.—The McNamara brothers were responsible for explosions in this city which damaged the structural iron works on several buildings, according to Detective Wm. J. Burns, who arrived here today. He said the probe in this city involved an explosion about a year ago in the cafe of Harry Edwards, the fight promoter, which was being reconstructed, and another that damaged the structural iron for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's elevated road. No one was injured in these explosions. After the detonations sticks of dynamite were found in an alley near the building of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in the center of the city. Burns claims one of the McNamaras was registered at a local hotel on the day of the explosion at the Edwards place. Burns says that McManigal told him he came here with instructions to blow up the railroad but when he found the structure was near several tenement houses he feared there would be loss of life and went away without dynamiting the bridge.

Asked whether any present member of the Structural Iron Workers' Union would be arrested Burns said: "I do not care to say, but I will say this the national board of the union appropriated certain sums to the McNamaras, and in my opinion, they knew the money was to be used for dynamiting purposes."

Bordwell Gives Views.
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 6.—Judge Walter Bordwell issued a formal statement late yesterday giving his views as to the McNamara trial and especially what brought about its termination. The statement follows: "In spirit of indifference to everything in the McNamara cases save the fact that the law applicable thereto, I deem it due to the court and this community that I should make a brief public statement regarding the circumstances surrounding the abrupt close of these cases, together with sufficient comment to indicate my views as to such circumstances. This is done in the hope of correcting, if possible, some misconceptions due to erroneous publications and particularly to an article which appears in a local newspaper on the second instant over the signature of Lincoln Steffens."

"In the first place, the claim or suggestion that the termination of the cases was due to the efforts of himself and other outsiders who undertook to influence the officers of the court—other than the judge—is without justification in fact. I also wish to denounce the claims of that gentleman and of other persons acting for him, that the change of plea from not guilty to guilty was due to his efforts, as groundless and untrue. He is correct in the statement that the court was not a party to any negotiations for what he

(Continued on page 3)

STORAGE ROOMS MUST BE CLEAN

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 6.—The State Food and Dairy Commission is directing an attack against the unclean rooms in cold storage plants where eggs are stored. In an ultimatum just issued by J. S. Abbott, state commissioner, it is set out that in many cold storage plants eggs are stored in dark and dirty rooms where bad odors are absorbed and other deterioration sets in, and all eggs found in these unhappy surroundings will be confiscated. "There will be no cold storage eggs sold in Texas next summer unless conditions are greatly improved," said the commissioner.

War is to be made also against the shipment and sale of sick chickens and fowls. It is declared the sick chicken industry must go. Two carloads of them already have been confiscated in North Texas. The pure food laws of the State of Texas are to be vigorously enforced in every respect.

WICHITA FALLS HAS THE BEST PAVING

"Wichita Falls has more good paving in its business district than any other city in Texas," said Maj. T. M. Burroughs of Fort Worth who was in the city on business today. "I don't mean comparatively speaking either. I mean that Wichita Falls has actually got more good paving than any other city in the state. Some cities have more and even newer laid pavement than Wichita Falls but none have so much good pavement."

Major Burroughs represents that the first wood block paving was laid in San Francisco in about 1868. The next city to take up this kind of paving was Memphis, but some way the impression got abroad there in 1873 that this pavement was in some way connected with the spread of a yellow fever epidemic there and the pavement was torn up. Not until the last few years he said, had the use of this kind of paving become general.

Major Burroughs represents one of the big refrigerators and safe concerns operating in the Southwest. He was a member of the Seventh Virginia Infantry of Kemper's Brigade of Pickett's division which made the glorious charge on the field of Gettysburg. He is one of the very few survivors of his regiment now living.

NEGROES BURNED IN COTTONSEED

THREE, ONE OF THEM A NEGRESS, TO WAGON OF COTTON SEED AND INCINERATED.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR

White Tenants Look Upon Horrifying Spectacle, Jeering Cries of Tortured.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Two negroes and one young negroess were burned to death by a mob of white land tenants who objected to occupancy of land by colored tenants near Savannah, Tenn., yesterday. They were tied to a wagon load of seed cotton and incinerated. A crowd of farmers looked on and jeered at their cries as the slow fire from the cotton seed consumed them.

J. J. TAYLOR BUYS COLONIAL THEATRE

The Colonial Theatre was sold yesterday by Mr. Jones to J. J. Taylor of Petrolia. The new purchaser has closed the house until Thursday night, to make some improvements and will open at that time with vaudeville and pictures. Mr. J. D. Jones, who has been manager of the house for the past six months, will continue in the position for a time.

SAYS HE DESERTED FROM THE ARMY

After spending eight years dodging Uncle Sam's officers a man giving his name as William Edwards told the officers of the city court this morning that he wanted to give up to answer a charge of desertion from the regular army. Edwards had been jailed and this morning was brought into court to answer a charge of intoxication. He pleaded guilty to the charge and then told the court that he had deserted from the Third Cavalry at Boise, Idaho, in 1903 and that he was tired of dodging the officers.

The officers are not thoroughly convinced that Edwards is telling the whole truth but he will be held until his story can be investigated. Edwards claims that he enlisted at Ponca City, Oklahoma, in 1901.

In the Probate Court.
Judge C. B. Felder made the following orders on the probate docket this morning:
L. Wilkes was appointed guardian of his minor children.
T. J. Taylor was appointed administrator of the J. R. Rolling estate.

Encouraged by the re-election of Governor Foss the Progressive Republicans in Massachusetts, it is said, will endeavor to prevent a solid vote for Taft.

A CONTINUANCE WAS GRANTED

SUIT OF KENNEDY VS. MOORE WAS SET FOR NEXT TERM OF COURT.

MAPES VS. F. W. AND D.

Jury Selected and Testimony Begun in Damage Suit This Morning.
In the case of S. M. Kennedy vs. R. M. Moore, suit for slander and damages, the court granted the application of defendant's counsel for a continuance, and the case was set for the first day of the second week of the next term of the court.

The case of A. E. Mapes vs. the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, a suit for damages was called for trial. The defendants called for a jury, and the morning hours were taken up in testing the qualifications of the jurors.

A jury was empaneled and sworn and the case went to trial before noon. The list of witnesses was called and the lawyers began when the court adjourned at 12 m.

Mapes vs. F. W. & D. Ry.

This is a case where plaintiff sues the defendant railway company for \$3,000 actual damages, by reasons of depreciation of value of property situated between 4th and 5th streets on Indiana avenue. This property consists of a dwelling house and two lots. The Fort Worth & Denver Railway Company built a switch within thirty or forty feet of plaintiff's property line, and plaintiff claims that he is annoyed by noise and smoke and the close proximity of defendant's trains operating on said switch track together with the danger of accidents to the members of his family.

The first witness introduced by the plaintiff were Messames Mapes and Alexander, who gave evidence of the actual situation pertaining to annoyance from noise and smoke by reasons of operation of defendant's trains. County Surveyor H. M. Snoddy was then introduced to locate the defendant's switch track. The questions asked Mr. Snoddy tended to explain the reasons why defendant company located its tracks so near to plaintiff's property. Especially defendant's counsel attempted to show on cross examination that, by reasons of a viaduct built by the company under its tracks, changed the grade, so that said switch track was necessarily built on its present location. Plaintiff's attorney tried to show that for all purposes of serving the public, the switch could have been built a greater distance from plaintiff's property. The line of questions asked Mr. Snoddy hinged upon whether defendant company in serving its best interests did not encroach upon the rights of the public, including the plaintiff.

Mr. Gates of the firm of Carroll-Brough-Robinson-Gates wholesale grocer was on the stand and testified relative to arrangements made with defendant company to put in the switch track.

Mr. Cramer of the firm of Brown and Cramer was then placed on the stand, who also was questioned about the reasons for defendant company's switch track being built and the resulting conditions after the track had been built. As to the necessity of building the track Mr. Cramer believed that the increase of defendant company's business demanded it.

At this time plaintiff's counsel rested their case.

SOCIALIST DEFEAT WAS OVERWHELMING

Their Ticket Snowed Under by 40,000 Majority in Los Angeles—Prohibition Amendment Lost.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 6.—The socialist ticket was defeated yesterday by about 40,000 and Alexander and the "good government" ticket were overwhelmingly victorious. The prohibition amendment lost by a large majority.

Boyer & Boyer, representatives of high class pianos and organs. All popular sheet music 10c per copy. Call and examine our pianos and music, 1209 Bluff street. Phone 412. 177-19c

Six reels of motion pictures, including "Faust" in two reels with music adapted from the play. See it. 177-19c

GENERAL REYES HAS DISAPPEARED

BELIEVED AT SAN ANTONIO THAT POLITICAL LEADER HAS CROSSED TO MEXICO.

ESCAPE WELL PLANNED FOR THE DEFENDANT

Mexican Secret Service Men Are Much Worried Over Reyes Disappearance.
San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 6.—General Reyes has not been seen about his headquarters here for two days. Many of his closest advisers here have also disappeared. At his home it is still asserted that Reyes is in bed. The Mexican secret service men say that they are absolutely without information as to his movements and are much worried. Local federal officials say they are not worrying so long as Reyes appears for trial next month. It is generally believed he has gone to Mexico.

As far as ascertained here General Reyes crossed into Mexico at Tamaulipas, a portion of the republic where unrest has been prevalent. Reyes seemingly planned his advance with all the keen wit accorded him as a military strategist. His best friends in San Antonio with whom he has had almost daily conferences with and his own lawyers said they knew nothing of his departure. For two days callers at his residence have been told that the general could not be seen, that he was busily engaged or was indisposed. Neither can it be discovered that any passerby has caught a glimpse of him during that time.

OKLAHOMA CITY LIVESTOCK MARKET

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 6.—Cattle receipts today were 1,000 head. The market was steady and good. Steers brought \$5.65. Sixty head of calves were sold. Tops brought \$6.50. Hog receipts were 2500 head. The market was ten cents lower. The bulk sold around \$5.90 and the top was \$6.35.

NEW GUARDIANS OF CHINESE THRONE

Peking, Dec. 6.—Prince Chun, regent and father of the child emperor abdicated today. His place as guardian of the throne taken jointly by two Manchurian princes, Shih Shu and Ssu Shih Chang.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, on the 17th day of Nov. 1911, Joe U. O'Donohoe a member in good standing of Wichita Falls Lodge No. 1105 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, passed away at his home in Electra, Texas.

Resolved, by the members of said Lodge that in the death of Brother O'Donohoe we have lost one of our most loyal, true and loving brothers. One universally admired and esteemed and one who in his daily walks emulated and practiced the principles of Elkdom, than which no higher tribute can be paid, and be it further

Resolved, that the taking away of this brother in the very dawn of manhood but serves to remind each and all of us that life is but a transient thing, ever subject to the call of the Great Director of man's destiny, and should admonish us to be ever ready to join this brother who has merely gone on before and awaits to greet us when our time shall come, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions of respect and esteem be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that the secretary be requested to forward a copy thereof to the relatives of our deceased brother with the assurance that they are possessed of our deepest sympathy in this time of sorrowful affliction.

A. G. DEATHERAGE,
M. N. BONNER,
H. W. GASTON,
Committee.

J. O. Berryman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is planning to establish a demonstration farm at Hallettsville.

A movement has been started to erect a handsome monument over the grave of the late Senator John W. Daniel, in Lynchburg, Va.

LEGISLATURE HAD NO AUTHORITY

SUPREME COURT DECIDES FAMOUS WOLTERS AND GRAY SENTENCE.

HOUSE HAD NOT BEEN PROPERLY ADVISED BY GOVERNOR—JUDGE PENDERGRAAT DISSENTS.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 6.—The court of criminal appeals this morning discharged Jake Wolters and W. H. Gray from custody, Judge Pendergraat dissenting.

This is the case in which both were sentenced to forty-eight hours in jail by a special session of the legislature and appealed their cases on a writ of habeas corpus.

The court held that the House had not been properly authorized by the Governor to investigate the statewide election and could not sentence Wolters or Gray.

Four elaborate opinions were written in the Wolters Gray case. Judge Harper who wrote the main opinion in the Gray case, held that the Senate had a perfect right to create an investigation committee and conduct investigation into election frauds and make recommendations but that it had no power to punish for contempt anyone except a member of the Senate. He further held that Gray was not obstructing legislation.

Judge Davidson wrote the main opinion in the Wolters case. After declaring the legislature had no authority to conduct an investigation unless the matter had been submitted by the governor he declared that the governor's request for \$27,500 to enforce laws could not be construed as submitting legislation on the subject of the investigation.

Judge Pendergraat in dissenting in both cases, held the proceedings of both branches were regular and that Gray and Wolters were both guilty of obstructing legislation and that the court of criminal appeals was absolutely without power to prevent the judgment of the House from being enforced.

Bowman Items.
Miss Allie Block has returned home from Wichita.
Miss Clara Steffen entertained quite a number of friends Thanksgiving in honor of her guest, Miss Nellie Williams.
Prof. Edwin Williams visited here Sunday.

Rev. Fitzgerald filled his appointment here Sunday. He has many friends in this community who are glad to welcome him again.

F. J. Block made a quick trip to Wichita Falls Monday.

J. W. Campbell, government agent visited the Bowman school Monday and organized a Boys Cotton Club and a Girls Tomato Club. Much interest is being shown, especially by the girls and we wish them the best of success.

Miss Lillie Meahler entertained a number of friends with an informal forty-two party Friday evening.

J. L. McConkey was shaking hands here Friday and Saturday.

Miss Nellie Williams has returned to her home in Oklahoma.

Rev. Bulgren preached his first sermon at this place Sunday. Services will be held every Sunday hereafter.

The Santa Maria extension of the San Benito interurban will be started at once and completed by January 1st.

ORGANIZE TO BREAK TREATY WITH RUSSIA

New York, Dec. 6.—United States senators and representatives, diplomats, educators and prominent men of affairs came to New York today to assist in the formulation of plans for a nation wide agitation for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia because of that country's refusal to honor without discrimination the passports issued by the United States. The Russian authorities have persistently refused to honor passports issued to Jews. As a consequence of this attitude on the part of the Czar's government many Jewish citizens of the United States among them men of the world wide prominence as scholars, philanthropists and men of affairs, have been denied the privilege of visiting Russia.

HON. B. Q. EVANS IN THE CITY

Among the lawyers from a distance in attendance upon district court here yesterday was Hon. B. Q. Evans of Greenville, who is associated with Judges Scurry and Hughes attorneys for the plaintiff in the damage suit of S. M. Kennedy against R. M. Moore. The case was continued over until the next term of the court upon motion of the defense, and Mr. Evans left for his home this morning. Two years ago Mr. Evans was a candidate for congress against Mr. Randall, but was defeated. He is again a candidate for that position, and his friends here are of the opinion that the fellow who defeats him will have to do some clever scuffling. He is a native of Georgia and has resided in Greenville for twenty-five years, during which time he has served his county with distinction two terms in the legislature, and has made quite a reputation as a debater in political contests with populists and socialists. There are quite a number of other candidates of congress in the fourth district.

PROHIBITION IS THE ISSUE

MANNER OF ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION LAW AND OLD FRACTIONAL FIGHT IN GA.

PRIMARY HELD TOMORROW

Judge Russell, Col. J. Pope Brown and Former Gov. Joseph M. Brown Candidates For Governor.
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 6.—The permanent successor of Hoke Smith as governor of Georgia will be selected by the Democrats in a statewide primary tomorrow. The campaign which closed today has been a very spirited one and has presented several unusual features.

The term of Governor Smith in the ordinary course of events would have expired in July, 1913. The resignation of Governor Smith and the necessity of a special election to select his successor were brought about by the

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FIX SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS FOR 2 YEARS

The regular meeting of the city council Thursday night will be one of the most important of the year. At that session the tax rate for the ensuing year will be levied and the salaries of all the city officials for the next two years fixed.

The tax rate is now sixty-five cents which is as high as can be levied under the present law. The rate will not be lowered but some changes may be made in the levies for the several departments. It is not expected that there will be any great changes in the salaries of any of the city officials.

County Tax Collections in November.

Deputy County Collector Bullard reports the following collections for November, 1911:

State taxes 1911—\$4,739.80.
County taxes 1911—\$5,625.41.
School taxes 1911—\$1,066.83.
State back taxes—\$23.74.
County Redin taxes—\$23.09.
School Redin taxes—\$24.34.
State occupation taxes—\$875.00.
County occupation—\$437.50.
Total taxes—\$12,765.71.

The L. X ranch, near Amarillo, has purchased from the Turkey track ranch in New Mexico, 8,000 head of cattle at a cost of \$250,000.

REBEL LEADER IS LYNCHED

FORMER MEXICAN REBEL LEADER TAKEN FROM JAIL BY MOB.

RURALES OVRPOWERED

Troops Are Sent, but Prisoners Are Riddled with Bullets and Assassins Flee in Hills.
City of Mexico, Dec. 6.—"Che" Gomez, whose rebellion at Juchitan resulted in a clash between President Madero and the Governor of Oaxaca, was lynched late yesterday afternoon at Rincon Antonio.

Eight of Gomez's partisans met a like fate.

Gomez, who was on his way to the capital, accompanied by ten of his followers, was taken from the train at Rincon Antonio, Oaxaca, yesterday afternoon and placed in jail by order of Gov. Benito Juarez, in spite of the fact that he had been promised safe conduct by the President and bore a passport signed by the Executive. He and eight of his followers were taken from the jail by a mob of residents of the little town, augmented by hundreds from the neighboring regions, marched two miles from town and shot to death.

Noting the ugly temper of the people and anticipating trouble, the local authorities reported the situation to Gov. Juarez, who was in San Geronimo, about forty miles from Rincon Antonio. He secured the consent of Gen. Merodio to send troops to the village. Before the troop train arrived, however, the guard of nine rurales, constituting the entire military force of the town, had battled with the mob of a thousand or more, had been overpowered by the rabble, and the prisoners were carried off into the hills.

What the fate of the latter might have been is problematical, but it was hastened by the approach of the troop train. The mob had stopped with its prisoners at a little station. As the train appeared, it was recognized as a troop train, and without waiting longer, the prisoners were riddled with bullets and the assassins fled into the hills. Only the bodies of their victims were encountered by the soldiers when they alighted from the cars.

Reports from San Geronimo last night were that mobs of Oaxacans paraded the streets shouting, "Viva Juarez," "Viva Oaxaca libre."

Among the lynchers were many of the former followers of Gomez, who declared that he had betrayed them. Numerous commissions are reported to have called upon the Governor and assured him of their loyalty and support.

The decision of Rhode Island to hold biennial State elections leaves Massachusetts the only State to choose her governor and other officers annually.

The Ralph administration, which is about to assume its duties in San Francisco, will inaugurate a plan of city government almost identical with the commission form of government.

NOT YET READY TO ENDORSE TREATIES

The business men of Wichita Falls are not yet ready to give their endorsement to the proposed arbitration treaties between the United States and France and England—not yet. A resolution urging the ratification of these treaties in the Senate was read at the meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday morning and by general consent its adoption or rejection was postponed until the next regular meeting. Some of the directors announced that they were ready to vote for the adoption of the resolution then and there, others believed that the U. S. Senate could act without any advice from the Chamber of Commerce and still others objected to the treaties because they did not allow the United States to say upon what disputes the arbitration treaties would not be binding.

Education for Country Life

Paper Read Before the Wichita County Teachers Institute by H. R. Von Luterman

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Superintendent, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When towards the close of last month a program of this session of institute came into my possession, and I noticed the subject assigned to me, my intention was to decline in favor of someone more capable to discuss this theme. However, as I failed in securing a willing substitute I am with you today endeavoring to make the best out of this situation and hope you will kindly pardon possible differences of opinion.

In this first are in which we are living, the making of money rapidly and with a little exertion as possible seems to be with a great many persons, the one chief object of life.

If parent and guardians can succeed in teaching those committed to their care to be sharp in trading, to secure a fortune, to keep up with the fashions and customs of the day, they are satisfied. They seem to forget, or fail to realize the importance of teaching them in their youthful days to have a knowledge of and to cherish those sentiments and feelings which arouse can lead them in future years to regard correctly the rights of others and to have a proper interest for the welfare of their community and country.

These prefaced thoughts then, friend, introduce for your consideration our theme:

grades of work in the same length of time that a graded school teacher gives to two or three. The Country Life Commission recommended a new kind of country school. It should have said a new kind of country parent. Who has the right to demand a better and different rural school? Isn't it you, Mr. Farmer?

Don't we know better than anybody what kind of school the rural districts need? Can a body of men, no matter how intelligent, tell us our needs as well as we can tell them, if we will? The great need of the farmer today is co-operation not only in things commercial, but scholastic. The farmer is the coming man, and if he will but awaken to his needs and demand his rights, his future is assured. But firstly he must be educated. What a sculptor can do to the clay, education can do for the farmer.

Doesn't it pay to acquaint your boy and girl with plant-life in its development? Wouldn't it pay you to train your child's mentality until it could grasp the beauty of the opening bud? What satisfaction would come to a boy to be able to tell the needs of the soil? We know the exhilaration which comes from growing knowledge of our work. Your child has the same feeling. The expansion of mind, the growth of power takes the drudgery from his work, the same as yours. Teach him to commune with nature and that will inspire respect for country life. Our children should be taught to love the country and when they grow to manhood and womanhood they will work for ideal country conditions in home and school.

Education for Country Life.

Addressing a professional audience it is unnecessary to define education; suffice to state education is capital invested for the future. The question might suggest itself as to the advisability or necessity of some special training or course of study in this particular direction. The American press has no very favorable opinion of the farmer as the following clipping taken from one of the leading magazines for the current month, will illustrate. It quotes: "Perhaps it is not strange that farmers are, in the main, most oblivious to the world's progress. The breeders and the planters of the world, the producers of sustenance, though at the very base of all civilization, are, by the nature of their occupation, for the most part in worlds of their own, thus far just outside the electric flashing zone of modern economic and political advancement. Yet they are usually the worst sufferers from evils that could be righted."

As to conditions existing in some of these worlds of their own, a teacher, who has taught in rural districts for a number of years, has this to say: "I have been made to stop and think—what is this world coming to? I find so many people living in a haphazard way; not a single thought as how to beautify a home—merely a place to live. No training that will elevate the mind; no surroundings that will induce children to live lives about the crowding influences of poverty, lack of system; no spiritual training; no love for God in nature; not anything but live while we live, through hard work, ignorance and indifference. Oh, for some means to rouse such from their theory to a knowledge of the true life, the true way of living."

A home or family void of religion is a sad affair. The first and chief condition of moral goodness is to love the Almighty God. I am not preaching a sermon, I am stating plain everyday moral philosophy. But, rural philosophy, no less than religion, in its higher principles rests upon the Almighty God as its very basis and foundation. This great truth I cannot too strongly emphasize; it is the lesson above all others needed today when the question of righteous conduct is forced to the front. Religion is our safe-guard amid the trials and temptations of this world. It is deplorable that God is forgotten in so many homes, or at least treated as a being with whom we have little concern.

But to return to our subject, you evidently will agree with me there seems to be something amiss in many rural vicinities. How then, are we to bring about a most wholesome reform of such appalling conditions?

By wasting idly for the future to make the developments? Who is to take control of this matter? Who are to be taught; the pupils or the patrons of our schools?

What branches of study are best adapted for such course? Is the system of education pursued at our country schools in accordance with the requirements of the present age?

The teachers of our public schools are to a large extent the real builders of our civilizations. They are the shapers of destiny and are impressing for good the next generation. They would be greatly aided if they could rely upon the co-operation of parents. Our children should furnish the incentive for earnest toil on the part of the parents. But rural and town people are ready enough to say, that the future of the state and nation depends largely upon the country children of today, and yet we handicap them educationally by supplying them with instruction given by teachers, who, following the state course of instruction, cannot pay much attention to rural conditions and needs, and who, however willing and earnest, is unable to do her best because she must rehearse six or eight

fundamental natural principles that underlie farming we can know and understand only as we learn them by careful study of our farm journals and the bulletins, that are issued by our state experiment stations and our natural department of agriculture. Considerable move could be stated in connection with our subject but I suppose we have exhausted the time at our disposal and thus had better come to a close.

In conclusion let us stand by the school. Don't forget that the schools need you and your encouragement. If you neglect them, then you have no cause to complain if they do not render best service. Help the teacher to inspire interest in your school, and thus help him and your children.

The community in which the people take little interest in the school will have a poor school and will deserve nothing better. The school nearly always represents the condition of the community; and this would always be the case were it not that a few malcontents can often destroy a good school. Grumblers do no good. They are doers of evil—certainly doers of harm for the school. There are people who never take any interest in their school until there is something to raise a row about. School rows are the curses of the country, and frequent changes of teachers is a misfortune to every child. Get a good teacher and then stand by your teacher.

H. R. VON LUTERMAN.

Stray Topics From Little Old New York

New York, Dec. 1.—New York is getting to be quite an old city, and it is becoming more and more common to hear of golden or centenary anniversaries of institutions endowed with sufficiently strong vitality. St. George's Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its independent existence the other day. St. George's is now the largest single Protestant parish in the world, administering directly to more than 7,000 persons.

The First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn recently celebrated its ninetieth anniversary, which made memorable a gift of \$100,000 to the church by Mrs. William Van Rensselaer Smith in memory of her deceased husband who had been a trustee of the church for twenty-one years. St. Peter's Episcopal Church in West 20th street became eighty years old a few days ago, and on the same day, the 37th street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated the 75th anniversary of its founding.

The cornerstone of the fourth St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third street was laid the other day with appropriate ceremonies. The first church was established on October 12, 1823. The third church, which is to be replaced by the new structure of which the cornerstone was just laid, was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Since then the members of the congregation have been worshipping in a temporary structure erected upon the site of the burned church. Around this temporary structure the new edifice is now building. "It will be of solid masonry, without steel girders or arches and it is said that it will be the most costly church for its size ever built in the United States. The temporary structure will remain undisturbed during the building operations and will only be removed after the new church has been completed.

A bronze tablet giving a brief history of Maiden Lane, the old and famous thoroughfare which forms the seat of the jewelry trade in New York, was unveiled a few days ago. It was donated by Edward Holtzbrugg, president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, to the Maiden Lane Historical Society and gives the following history of the street: "Called T. Maagde Plaatz in the days of New Amsterdam before a rural path beside a stream, still marked by the curved line of the present street, known during the early English period both as Green Lane and Maiden Lane. Laid out as a street in 1651. Began to assume the character of a jewelry district about 1840."

The inconsistency of some women is really astounding. A short time ago a woman drove in her automobile over a private road on the estate of William L. Make, a wealthy New York manufacturer. Going with great speed around a bend in the road, she drove into a lake belonging to the estate and came near being drowned. After the accident the woman declared that her spill in the lake was due to the evil influence of an opal ring which she wore for the first time on that occasion. This did not keep her, however, from demanding damages from the owner of the estate. If, as the woman stated, the opal ring was the cause of the accident, Mr. Make could logically be held responsible only in case he was responsible for the wearing of the ring by the injured woman.

A tiny black kitten with a bass voice caused a ghost scare and considerable excitement in New Rochelle the other night. It had climbed a tree on Church street in that village and lacked the courage to come down. In its distress the kitten emitted moans which, owing to its deep voice sounded like moans. The president of a local temperance society, who passed the tree at a late hour, heard the moans and at once came to the conclusion that there was a ghost in that tree. As fast as he could he ran to the police station and asked that an officer be sent out to arrest the ghost. One of the brave biscuits was detailed for the job and the trembling informant was

M. J. OWENS ENDS HIS OWN LIFE

DISCHARGED TARGET RIFLE INTO HIS NECK AND BULLET ENTERED BRAIN.

DEATH CAME QUICKLY

Family Heard Report of Gun and Rushed Out on Porch to Find Him Dying.

Special to the Times. Burkburnett, Texas, Dec. 1.—M. J. Owens, a prominent Wichita county farmer living about five miles west of this place ended his own life early this morning with a 22-calibre target rifle. Mr. Owens arose early and the other members of the family were awakened by the report of the rifle in front of the house. They ran out to find Mr. Owens lying on the front porch. He had evidently placed the rifle against his neck, the bullet ranging upward into his brain and causing almost instant death.

Mr. Owens came to Burkburnett about three years ago from Ellis county and his body is being prepared for shipment to Ennis today.

The deceased was about sixty years of age and has several married daughters living in this section one of whom is Mrs. W. W. Linnville, wife of a prominent farmer of the Charlie community.

No cause is known why Mr. Owens should end his own life.

chne, Clinton, Okla.; S. E. Cropper, Burkburnett, Texas to Bertha M. Loebner, Burkburnett, Texas; Albert Gendeman, city to Miss Grace Hebing, city; R. F. Terry, Dallas to Lucella Orth, city; Ross Lathrel Ohskee, Okla., to Miss Mary Weynek; Oliver Wells, city to Mrs. Lizzie Jackson; Lester Johnson, Petrolia to Miss Ola Curlee, city; J. G. Slick, Clarion, Pa., to Jane B. Zimmerman; Ben Calhoun, city to Miss Alice Tyson; Willie Myers, Burkburnett, to Miss Bessie Davis, Burkburnett; C. A. Harris, city to Daisy Pierce, city; C. B. Barnett, Charlie, Texas, to Miss Beulah Perrod, Charlie, Texas; William Ende, Marlin, Texas to L. E. Coeran, Marlin, Texas; J. G. Stearns, city to Miss Edith Lucas; J. A. Nelson, Charlton, Iowa to Katherine Campbell, New castle; S. E. Wood, Petrolia to Miss Ella Wilson; L. J. Oakley, Randlett, Okla., to Miss Joseph Thompson, Randlett; Verna Holcomb, Petrolia to Ruby English, Gainesville.

YOUNG MAN DIES FROM GUNSHOT WOUNDS

James Farmer, Shot at Grandfield Last July Died at Home of Relatives Here Last Night.

From Saturday's Daily

James Farmer, who was shot at Grandfield, Okla., last July, died last night at his home on Fifth street, from the results of the wounds.

At the time of the shooting which resulted in Mr. Farmer's death he was engaged in farming near Grandfield. In a dispute over some cattle he was shot three times, twice in the back of the head and once in the chest, the latter bullet completely severing the spinal cord. He was brought to this city where his mother and brothers reside and given such surgical aid as was possible, but from the first the doctors decided that his case was hopeless. Since the shooting he has been completely paralyzed from the waist down, and has suffered terribly. His end came at 6:30 last night and to him was a welcome relief. Although he leaves a heart-broken wife and mother, three little children and three brothers and a sister.

The funeral was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Boone officiating.

WAS IT SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT

Flo Farrell Died Last Midnight From Bullet Wound in Her Right Side. Made No Statement.

From Saturday's Daily

Flo Farrell, a woman of the Mulberry row district died in a local lunatic asylum last night two hours after she had been found lying on the floor of her room with blood streaming from a bullet wound in her right side between the ribs and the hip bone. While the woman was apparently rational part of the time after she was shot she volunteered no statement and it is uncertain whether she was accidental or inflicted with suicidal intent or was fired by another person.

The fact that the bullet entered her right side at a point so low in her body indicates that the shot was either fired accidentally by the woman herself or was fired by another person with murderous intent, as no case is known where an attempt to suicide was made by shooting in that part of the body. That the shot was fired at close range is indicated by powder burns found around the wound.

It has been learned that the dead woman quarrel with a man during the afternoon who is reported to have demanded money from her but so far the officers have been unable to discover any clew that would indicate that the woman was murdered.

Justice Brothers investigated the affair this morning but filed no report before leaving for Mineral Wells this afternoon.

The shot was fired at about 10:30 o'clock and when those in the neighborhood heard the report and ran to the Farrell woman's house they found her lying on the floor, about eight feet from a revolver.

She was immediately removed to a sanitarium where it was found that the bullet had shattered one of the kidneys and she died at about midnight without making any statement.

A. Humphries, who owns some property in that part of the city known as the "Flats," called at The Times office late this afternoon and stated that he was the second person to the woman after she was injured, and that she told him she had hurt herself and called for Ed Funston. Humphries stated that the woman was sick and dependent over the death of her mother who resided at San Antonio.

She was about 22 years of age. The remains will be shipped to San Antonio for burial.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED IN NOVEMBER

Thirty-four marriage licenses were issued in Wichita county during the month of November, and a number of these were issued to Oklahoma couples.

The licenses issued follows:

John Schroeder, city to Miss Mary Sternadel, city; gentie J. Kempf, Electra, to Miss Kate Weissenfels, Electra; Ludwig J. Rodera, Thornberry, to Miss Blanche Pool, Thornberry; Charles Boatwright, Apache, Okla., to Barbara Garrett, Apache, Okla.; S. N. Balling, city to Miss Myrtle Crawford, Bridgeport, Texas; A. B. Huff, city to Miss Lucille Brooks, city; J. M. Huddlow, Waurika, Okla., to Miss Della Porter, Waurika, Okla.; R. A. Crews, Nevada, Mo., to Miss Mamie Johnson, Kingfisher, Okla.; Alex. Newhouse, Clifton, Okla., to Miss Rosina Nic-

The Mother and Her Part In Modern Education

Paper Read By Mrs. Dale Brown Before Wichita County Teachers Institute

At no time in the history of our Nation has the mother found so great an opportunity to help better the conditions for the present and future. Today as never before has the great power of womanhood and motherhood made itself felt in the world. Not many years ago woman was considered only a house-keeper or rather the slave for the household, but homes, like individuals, and governments, pass through evolutionary stages. These processes of evolution do not indicate a retreat for decay of the home and its principles; indeed their existence is but another proof that the home is strengthening itself. One significant change will be that idle children will not be tolerated by the state, society or individual parents.

OFFICERS INVESTIGATING WOMANS DEATH

County officers are investigating the causes that led up to the death of the Farrell woman, who was found in a dying condition in her home in the "Flats" night before last. This afternoon Dr. Jones cut into the body of the woman and extracted the bullet, and an effort will be made to locate the revolver from which it was fired. The range of the bullet through the body is the foundation for the investigation being made, as the officers cannot understand how the woman could have shot herself intentionally in the manner indicated. The bullet entered the body in the lower abdomen and ranged up through the kidney and liver and lodged in the back. Such a wound may have been possible through an accident, or by a gun in the hands of another person, but hardly by a person with suicidal intent, and the object of the officers is to find out definitely whether it was murder or an accident.

The body of the woman will be shipped to San Antonio tonight.

W. O. W. ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The Woodmen of the World held their annual meeting in the K. of P. Hall last evening and elected the following officers: W. B. Collins, C. C. S. T. Taylor, Ad. Leut.; W. P. Collier, Banker; J. T. Young, Clerk; Ray Hammond, Escort; R. Marshall, secretary; Doctors W. H. Walker and J. C. A. Guest, Physicians and W. A. McClelland, Manager.

The lodge will install officers at its first meeting in January.

ASSESSED \$500 FINE FOR BOOTLEGGING

In the case of the State of Texas vs. Henry Crain, charged with selling liquor without license (bootlegging) on Sunday the defendant Crain was found guilty and fined five hundred dollars. The defendant being unable to pay his fine was remanded to work on the county road.

BURNS SAYS FURTHER ARRESTS WILL OCCUR

By Associated Press. 2.—According to a statement given out this afternoon by Detective Wm. E. Burns, further arrests in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case are likely to occur any time. It is rumored that the McNamaras will be used as witnesses against those who are to be arrested in connection with the case.

A NEW CIRCUIT TO ARCHER CITY

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company has started work on the construction of a new circuit between Wichita Falls and Archer City. The new line will parallel the Wichita Falls and Southern. A construction gang of about fifteen men arrived here last night to start the work at once.

OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

By Associated Press. 2.—The Southern Educational Association today elected the following officers: H. L. Whitfield, Columbus, Miss., president; M. L. Britain, Atlanta, Ga., first vice-president; H. F. Triplett, Beaumont, Texas, second vice-president; Mrs. J. D. Matlock, Birmingham, Ala., third vice-president. Secretary and other appointive officers to be announced later.

Jim Knight, a brakeman on the Northwestern, was struck and killed by a train while on duty at Wellington last night, and returned here this morning, where he will remain until his recovery from his injuries.

BURNS

terms as but there come to The distr without on lines ter appear "As to rely on last week tempted James B. efficient which su to an en could have plea of m willing to his broth that the suffer pu "The fi ingested James B. his plea a condition need to should go would no "After defense torney the McNamaras ordered. should be torney sat "Those continued the last ments a the defen to save J ing his the chans forthcom "The r fans arti the confessed offensive repelling men—to vease of —and I trict att any such the prop should w guilty. "Upon guilty be selves au and the divided some inter alities do law which quence of these cr the prim the adm prudence "That appointing same fixing would have been a Stephens fessed of the o promotio (trovers) "The that the forced er they capital by the city be joyed."

BURNS MAKES OTHER CHARGES

(Continued from page 1)

terms a compromise of these cases, but there is no ground for any claim that he induced the prosecution to come to an agreement in the matter. The district attorney acted entirely without regard to Mr. Steffens and on lines decided upon before the latter appeared on the scene.

"As to the defense, the public can rely on it that the developments of last week as to the bribery and attempted bribery of jurors in the James B. McNamara case were the efficient cause of the change of pleas which suddenly brought these cases to an end. The district attorney could have had James B. McNamara's plea of guilty long ago if he had been willing to dismiss the case against his brother, but he refused, insisting that the latter was guilty and should suffer punishment.

"The first proposition from those interested in the defense were that James B. McNamara should change his plea from not guilty to guilty on condition that he should not be sentenced to death and that his brother should go free. The district attorney would not agree.

"Afterwards emissaries from the defense brought to the district attorney the proposition that James B. McNamara would plead guilty and be sentenced to death, if the court so ordered, provided that his brother should be saved. But the district attorney still would not agree.

"Those interested in the defense continued to urge his acceptance of the last proposition for ten days or more and until the bribery developments revealed the desperation of the defense and paralyzed the effort to save John J. McNamara by sacrificing his brother. Then it was that the change of pleas of these men was forthcoming.

"The motion broached in the Steffens article that the McNamaras, in the commission of the crimes, as confessed by them are two heroes, is offensive to common intelligence and repelling to the conscience of all just men—to say nothing of the abhorrence of the law for such sentiment—and I am confident that the district attorney was not influenced by any such sentiment in considering the proposal that the defendants should withdraw their pleas of not guilty.

"Upon the entries of the pleas of guilty both defendants placed themselves upon the mercy of the court and the responsibility—sole and undivided—evolved upon the court to determine the punishment. That some mitigation of the extreme penalties demandable by the outraged law which can be expected in consequence of the change of the pleas in these cases, is in accordance with the principle commonly accepted in the administration of criminal jurisprudence.

"That expectation has not been disappointed in these cases. At the same time the duty of the court in fixing the penalties in these cases would have been unperformed had it been swayed in any degree, by the hypothetical policy favored by Mr. Steffens, who, by the way, is a professed anarchist, that the judgment of the court should be directed to the promotion of compromise in the controversy between capital and labor.

"The lesson taught by the cases is that the laws must be rigorously enforced against all offenders, whether they be rich or poor, high or low, capitalists or laborers—and that only by the obedience to the law can society be maintained or its effects enjoyed."

Prohibitionists First in the Field.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Confidence in the ultimate success of the prohibition cause and enthusiasm over the outlook for the coming national campaign formed the keynote of a great gathering of Prohibition party leaders and temperance reformers which assembled in this city today. The meeting here tomorrow of the Prohibitionist national committee is the magnet that has served to attract the foes of liquor from all parts of the country. At this meeting the committee will fix the time and place for holding the national convention to name the party candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Following precedent, the convention probably will be held the latter part of May or early in June. Chairman Jones and other influential members of the committee are said to favor the proposal to hold the convention in the far West, Portland and Seattle are under consideration. No decision will be reached, however, until after a very thorough discussion of the matter. In addition to the Pacific coast cities the committee will consider bids from Milwaukee, Detroit, Boston and several other places.

Several of the Cleveland veterans will have to work hard to hold their jobs next season, as Harry Davis has a bunch of promising youngsters signed up.

Glenn Holland, who for the last several months has been connected with the location party on the extension of the Northwestern above Hammon, and who since the recall of the location party has been here as a guest of Mr. T. R. T. Orth, left this afternoon for Tulsa, Okla., where he goes to assume a position with the Northwestern.

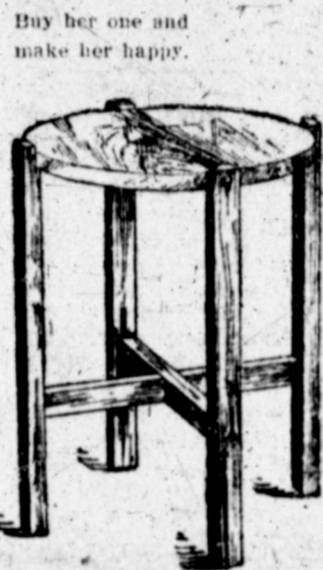
YOU WILL FIND THE NEW UP-TO-DATE

Christmas Ever Lasting Things for Presents at the Big Reliable Store

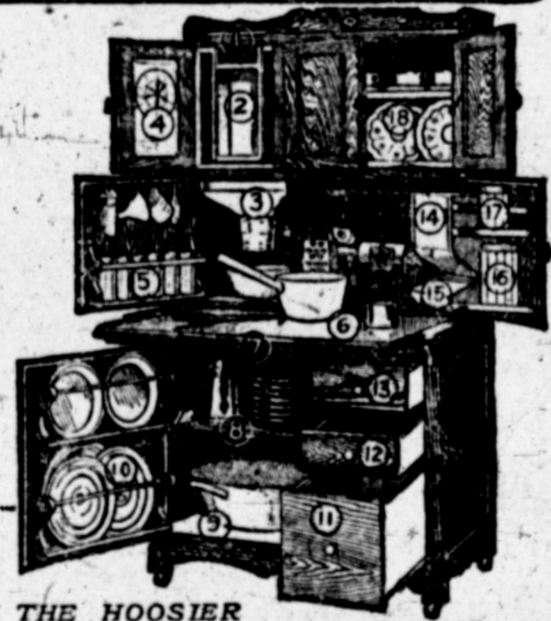
Just 19 Day More Till Xmas—Get "Bizzy" Right Now and Secure First Pick



Xmas Rugs—
Beautiful 9x12, \$15.00
Brussels Rug, on sale for
\$9.85



Buy Her—
who you love
so much—a
Hoosier
Kitchen Cabinet—a Xmas
Present she
will enjoy
all the rest of
her life



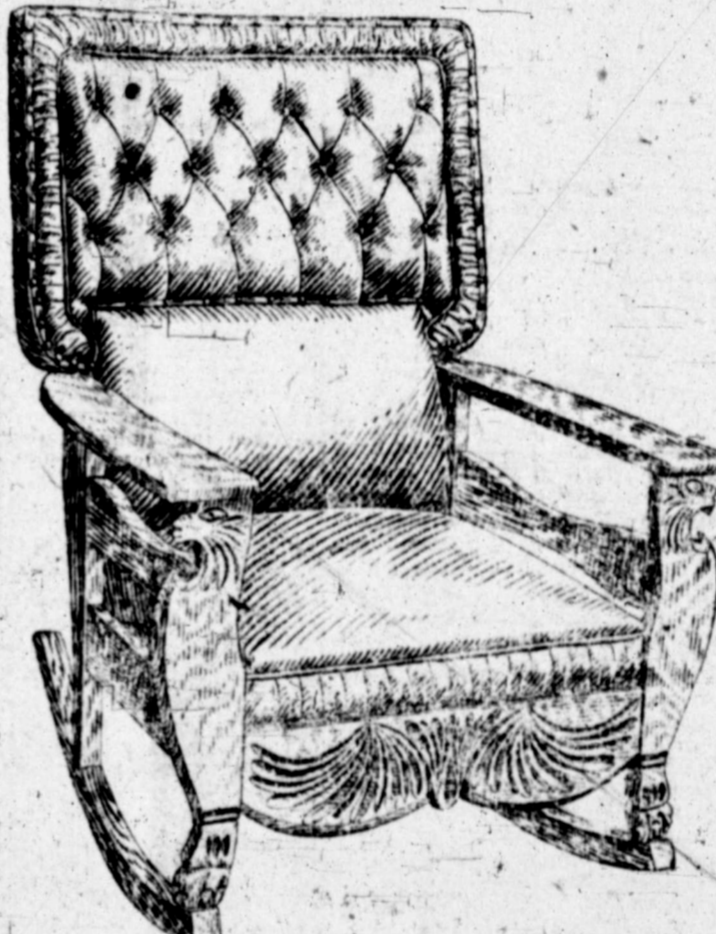
THE HOOSIER
MAKES THE MODEL KITCHEN.

Ladies' Shirtwaist Boxes on Sale

They Make Dandy Xmas Presents

Tomorrow we place on sale a first-class shirtwaist box made of White Bass Wood, covered with fine grade of White Jap Matting. A box that's sold by others for \$3.50 on sale at Store our for

\$1.90



Early Jardiner Stands

On sale while they last

85c

Here is a Big Xmas Bargain—

This \$10.00 Spring Seat Rocker on Sale at our Store for

\$5.85

Xmas Rockers for Children—

See the Dandy Little Rocker we can sell you for

95c



Xmas Parlor Suits—

We can show you a saving on Parlor Suits. See the one we sell you for

\$29.50

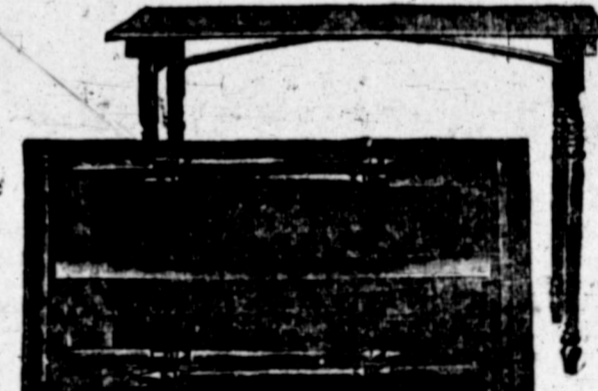
Morris Chairs on Sale

for

\$6.85



Royal Morris Chairs
"THE PUSH BUTTON KIND"



Xmas Sewing Tables for

95c

Freear-Brin Furniture Co.

PROHIBITION IS THE ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

death of United States Senator Clay a year ago. Upon the death of Senator Clay, Joseph M. Brown, who was then the governor of Georgia, appointed ex-Governor Joseph M. Terrell to fill the vacancy in the senate, but the legislature early in the present year named Governor Smith in his stead. Mr. Smith accepted the election to the senate but did not go to Washington during the special session of Congress. He held on to the governorship until the middle of last month, when he resigned and was succeeded by John M. Slaton as acting governor. Mr. Slaton will continue to hold the office until the latter part of January, when the winner in tomorrow's primary will succeed him.

There are three candidates in the primary race. The first in the field was Col. J. Pope Brown of Hawkinsville, who formerly held the office of

State treasurer. Then came Richard B. Russell of Russellville, a judge of the Georgia court of appeals. The last to enter the contest was ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown.

The candidacy of "Little Joe" Brown added spice to what would otherwise have been a very tame contest. For several years Brown has been the stormy petrel of Georgia politics. When Hoke Smith was first elected governor, Brown held the office of railroad commissioner. The political differences that had long existed between the two were not long in coming to a head and the result was that Governor Smith removed Brown from office.

Brown immediately began a campaign to succeed Smith in the governorship. He was successful in the primary and his election followed as a matter of course, for in Georgia the winner of the Democratic primary is as good as seated. But in his fight for reelection the victory was reversed and he was defeated by Hoke Smith, who again came into the governorship.

The entry of Brown into the present contest for governor naturally precipitated a renewal of the old-time bitter factional strife. The Smith

adherents look upon Brown's candidacy as part of a plan of former Governor Terrell and the old machine to gain control of the Georgia Democracy and defeat Smith when he goes before the people for reelection as United States senator. Either J. Pope Brown or Judge Russell would be acceptable to the Smith faction in preference to "Little Joe."

The greatest difficulty facing the candidates at the beginning of the campaign was the death of important issues upon which to wage the contest. The old issues had been worn threadbare and no longer interested the people. Finally two of the candidates, J. Pope Brown and Judge Russell, decided that the question of prohibition should be the chief issue. It would appear that the prohibition question had been disposed of as a live issue several years ago when the prohibitory amendment was added to the State constitution. But the prohibition law, or rather the manner of its enforcement, has given rise to considerable public discussion and more or less dissatisfaction, while the alleged intention of the liquor interests to start an organized campaign for the repeal of the amendment has

served to further attract public attention to the question. As the campaign progressed it became more and more manifest that the liquor question was to be almost the sole issue. Judge Russell is carrying the local option banner, while J. Pope Brown is an out and out prohibitionist and strenuously opposed to any scheme that could possibly bring the legalized sale of liquor back into Georgia. Former Governor Joseph M. Brown is the only one of the three candidates who has declined to make the prohibition question the paramount issue. He has shown an inclination to treat the matter lightly from the beginning of the contest, though he has gone so far as to suggest that the question be left to the voters of the State. Personally, however, ex-Governor Brown is understood to have always been a consistent prohibitionist.

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers and attorney at law in Scranton, Pa., has been retained by Edward and Stanley Papsch to defend them at their coming trial against the charge of having killed Felix Slesonski.

Low Rates Old States COTTON BELT

Two daily trains each way. No change of cars between Fort Worth, St. Louis and Memphis. Ask your ticket agent for ticket via Cotton Belt. Write us for detail information.
GUS HOOVER, JOHN F. LEHANE, T. P. A. Fort Worth, Tex. G. F. P. A. Tyler, Tex.

THE 62nd CONGRESS WAS CONVENEED TODAY

MARTIN LITTLETON LETS LOOSE A DIATRIBE AGAINST HIS ALLEGED DEFAMERS.

THE STEEL INVESTIGATION

Wall Street Gambler, He Said, Boasted Control of Committee That Investigated Trust.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Both Houses of the Sixty-second Congress convened at noon with practically every member of each House in his seat.

Martin Littleton addressed the House with a diatribe against those whom he charged had maliciously defamed him because of his independent attitude as a member of the House committee on the United States steel investigation. He charged that David Lamar, a "notorious bear operator" in Wall street had claimed power to the control steel investigating committee.

"David Lamar," said Littleton, "is a notorious bear operator in Wall street, a man of unsavory and unclean reputation; and character; a man who has boasted from the beginning of this investigation that he controlled this committee, a man who has pretended to those interested on behalf of the steel corporation, that he could control the committee and its conduct. I cannot say, because I do not know, that Lamar had paid money to Henry B. Martin, but it is my firm belief from the circumstances and their associations, that Lamar on his own behalf and on behalf of others has been furnishing contributions so-called, to the said Henry B. Martin and maintaining his so-called anti-trust league. I am informed and believe that more than two years ago Martin endeavored to procure some senator or congressman to introduce some bill calling for an investigation in order to serve the purposes of their stock speculation in Wall street."

Martin is secretary of the Anti-Trust League.

Most Important Session Since Civil War.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—"The most important session since the Civil War" is the prediction made by many Democratic leaders for the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress which opened today.

"Stirring days ahead," are forecast by Republican members, and on both sides of the big party line members in the House and Senate are drawn up to fight out weighty problems of legislation in a session that will lead up to the Presidential campaign of 1912.

Of importance as to the bearing it will have on the approaching political contest in the nation; of particular interest because of party differences—regulars and insurgents on the republican side; reactionaries and progressives among the democrats, and of unusual significance because of the heavy legislative program, it is at least certain that this will be one of the liveliest sessions of Congress in many years.

With the gavel falling in the House and Senate at noon, the tariff and the trust stood out as the most important subjects for legislation with a big fight assured in both houses. Many other great-questions confronting the Congress, all of them to be approached vigorously, include monetary reform, ratification of arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and the loan treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras; Alaskan legislation, the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, pension bills, and the regular and permanent annual appropriations, to be under the direction this time in the House by a democratic committee.

While the legislative struggles are in progress, politics is certain not to be overshadowed. With the democrats looking ahead with sanguine hope for triumph at the polls next November, and insurgent republicans striking out in earnest to capture every move made in either branch of Congress from now until adjournment will be thoroughly considered from political as well as legislative viewpoints. The political pot in Washington will soon begin to boil, with the republican national committee meeting here December 12, to be followed January 8 by the democratic national committee. Selection of convention sites, choosing of committee chairmen who will manage the big campaigns, and plans for the approaching party conventions and the subsequent battle of the ballots will attract as much attention from the nation's legislators as will the making of the nation's laws.

To enlighten the political interest in both Houses there are candidates for the Presidency casting their shadows across the horizon.

Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House, already considered among the

democratic possibilities, may at any time make presidential pronouncement to his colleagues; and Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, the Democratic floor leader, also is talked of throughout the country as presidential timber.

In the senate, Mr. La Follette already has been proclaimed by progressive republicans as their choice to wrest the nomination from Mr. Taft.

In the House the political interest will be further complicated by the attitude of Mr. Bryan, who has quarreled with Mr. Underwood, and branded him as a reactionary and now criticizes Speaker Clark in what many democrats declare is an effort to cause a breach between the Speaker and the majority leader of the House.

The tariff legislative program will follow the long awaited report of the tariff board which is expected to submit the result of its investigations on wool and cotton before the holidays.

Obidiah Gardner, of Maine, succeeds the late Senator Frye, in the Senate, and Hoke Smith, comes to the Senate from Georgia. Renewal of the effort to elect a president pro tempore of the Senate in place of Mr. Frye will be made. Senator Bacon was the leading candidate of the democrats and Senator Gallinger, the leader of the regular republicans at the last session. Senator Clapp was the choice of the insurgent republicans.

Conspicuous in the records of the Congress will be the coming vigorous trust debates. The fight to amend the Sherman anti-trust law already is on. In the House the question will be first considered by the committee on Judiciary. This committee has determined also to report bills amending the injunction statutes and the contempt statutes, the latter to include provision for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. These will be pressed for passage before adjournment.

The committee has in hand a half dozen bills providing amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law. The most recent bill was drafted by Representative Henry of Texas, providing for penitentiary terms for violators of the trust laws and designed to eliminate from the Sherman law the "rule of reason" as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Some sort of a bill is certain to come from the committee bearing on this problem.

In the Senate the trust question is under consideration in the hearings before the committee on Interstate Commerce which will continue for some time.

In line with the trust question will be the determination of the fate of the House special committee of inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation. The steel corporation has protested against continuation of the hearing in view of the ruling of the government against it. The question is certain to be brought up in the House for settlement within a few days and it will provoke a lively controversy.

As a part of the trust legislative plan President Taft has suggested a federal incorporation act. He has stated his belief that a statute might be drawn—not as an amendment to the anti-trust law—to furnish protection which would induce companies engaged chiefly in interstate trade to agree to government supervision of their transactions.

The National Monetary Commission will submit the report of its long and exhaustive inquiry by Jan. 8. The Central reserve bank plan advocated by former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, has been practically unanimously endorsed by the American Bankers' Association. Currency reform, however, probably will develop many differing opinions before any legislation is enacted.

Lively discussions are expected in both houses on the immigration laws, the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia, campaign publicity and a bill proposing legislative power to be conferred upon the Territory of Alaska. An effort also may be made to abolish the new court of Commerce.

The personnel of the House and Senate has changed somewhat, the democrats of the House having gained one more in their majority. There are five members of the House, Daniel V. Stephens, (Dem) of Nebraska; Joseph A. Taggart, (Dem) of Kansas; Kenneth D. McKellar, (Dem) of Tennessee; W. D. B. Ainsy, (Rep) of Pennsylvania, and William J. Browning, (Rep) of New Jersey. There is one vacancy in the House caused by the death of Representative E. H. Madison, (Rep) of Kansas. Obidiah Gardner, of Maine, succeeds the late Senator Frye, in the Senate, and Hoke Smith, comes to the Senate from Georgia. Renewal of the effort to elect a president pro tempore of the Senate in place of Mr. Frye will be made. Senator Bacon was the leading candidate of the democrats and Senator Gallinger, the leader of the regular republicans at the last session. Senator Clapp was the choice of the insurgent republicans.

In the House an interesting feature of the session in all probability will be the abolition of the secret caucus by the democratic majority.

Economy will continue to be the democratic "watch word" in the House. In this connection all the investigations into government departments by the House committees on expenditures are to be continued and recommendations are to be made along lines of economy for each department of the government.

Economy it is said also will guide the Appropriations Committee, the first democratic committee in many years to get a "whack" at the big appropriation supply bills including the so-called "pork barrels." Representative Fitzgerald, of New York is the chairman of the committee which will undertake the task of paring down the appropriations which for the year 1911-12 amounted to \$1,025,287,505.81.

CHINA IS NOW IN CHAOTIC STATE

NEITHER THE REBELS NOR THE IMPERIALISTS APPEAR TO HAVE ANY ORGANIZATION.

FOREIGNERS ARE UNSAFE

Millions of Natives Are Starving and Brigandage Is Only Profitable Occupation.

Shanghai, Dec. 5.—Each day brings keener apprehension that China is drifting into political chaos. Lack of cohesion, funds, and a real leader, are bringing the efforts of the revolutionists to naught. The rebel troops are deserting, but imperial government seems equally weak. Even the lives of foreigners are no longer safe in interior. Millions are at the point of starvation and brigandage is the only profitable occupation. The arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen from the United States is awaited. He may prove the much lacked leader for the rebels.

I. O. O. F'S ELECT NEW OFFICERS

At a regular meeting of Panhandle Lodge No. 341 I. O. O. F., held at the Odd Fellows Hall last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Noble Grand—A. C. Wilson. Vice Grand—Walter Lane. Treasurer—Mike Newman. Secretary—J. T. Young. Trustee—G. R. Morgan.

Representative to Grand Lodge—Mike Newman; Alternate—W. P. Brooks.

There were forty members present. On next Monday a social meeting will be held at the hall.

The installation of the new officers will take place the first Monday night in January.

Daughters of the Confederacy. Houston, Texas, Dec. 5.—Prominent women from many cities and towns throughout Texas were on hand this morning at the opening of the sixteenth annual convention of the Texas division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. A. B. Howard, State president, occupied the chair at the opening session, which was devoted to the exchange of greetings, the appointment of committees and the reception of annual reports. The business sessions of the gathering will continue until Friday and will be liberally interspersed with receptions, luncheons and other features of social entertainment prepared for the visitors by the several local chapters of the organization.

JUDGE MARTIN'S CHARGE TO WICHITA COUNTY GRAND JURY

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You are called upon and sworn to perform one of the most important duties connected with the administration of justice. I hope and trust that you fully appreciate and personally feel the responsibility which is laid upon you by the oath you have just administered to you by the court. That oath has a most profound significance; it is one not to be lightly taken and certainly it should never be disregarded by those who have been selected to sit upon the grand jury and investigate crime. It is an oath which is calculated and intended to separate you from all of the improper impulses which actuate human action; it provides that you will disregard considerations of love and affection, fear and favor and the hope of reward and will present things truly as they come to your knowledge; it provides in effect that all men shall be equal before you, the rich and the poor, the influential and the most humble, the high and the low, shall be treated alike by you in your deliberations; it provides for secrecy of action, so that your deliberations may be absolutely free from any sort of restraint and this part of the oath means just what the language imports—that you will never divulge the things that may happen in the grand jury room unless required to do so under the solemnity of an oath in a court of justice. There should be no leak from the grand jury room. The outside world has no right to know any part of your deliberations and any part of your actions until they are reported to the court in the form of bills of indictment or in your final report to the court. As individual members of the grand jury you are responsible to no man or set of men for your actions and your duty is a duty you owe to your God, your country and your own individual conscience. No one can interfere with your deliberations or direct what you shall or shall not do. The court can tell you what your duties are and define to you the criminal laws of the state; the district and county attorneys are also charged with the duty of aiding you with their knowledge of the law, but neither they nor the court has the right to say to you that you shall not indict any particular individual.

General Directions. In order to ascertain the truth and to present things truly as indicated by your oath, it is necessary that you receive and hear evidence as to violations of the law. No rule can be given as to the amount of evidence necessary for the finding of a bill of indictment, but generally I will say that the grand jury should be satisfied, reasonably of two things before they return a bill of indictment.

First of all, they should be satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the charge. No innocent man should be subjected to prosecution, if it can be avoided, by you. Yet on the other hand no guilty man should be allowed to escape the penalty of his misdeeds. The belief of the defendant's guilt should be such a belief as you would be willing to act upon in the ordinary affairs of life. Being thus satisfied of the guilt of the defendant there is one other inquiry to which you should direct your attention and that is:

Second, is the evidence sufficient to secure a conviction? The unsuccessful prosecution of even a guilty man is not as a rule productive of any good either to the commonwealth or to the individual prosecuted. In some cases the law itself prescribes the amount of evidence necessary to support a conviction, as in the case of perjury and in cases where the principal part of the testimony comes from what is known in law as an accomplice—but as a general rule you can safely predict that a petit jury trying the case will take the same view of the testimony that you take and that if you believe him guilty they are likely to take the same view of it that you take; whether they do or not you are at least entitled to presume that twelve other reasonable men will see the matter as you see it. Where it is practicable I believe that the grand jury should investigate both sides of a case, before returning a bill of indictment. But this is not always practicable or possible. Attorneys often advise their clients to stay out of the grand jury room and make no statements before that body and frequently a man contemplating prosecution decides to make a fight of his case before the grand jury and does not prefer that body to any witnesses whatever. Again it often occurs that the guilt of a defendant is so plain and palpable that it would be a waste of your valuable time to hear testimony upon the matter other than the testimony for the prosecution; so I can give you no invariable rule upon this subject other than to say that I believe that every defendant who desires to do so should have the right to come before you and give his statement as to his side of the matter before you present a bill of indictment against him.

The Division of Crimes. Crimes in this State are of two classes, namely, felonies and misdemeanors. Felonies are those cases which are punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary and

whether specifically mentioned or not. Misdemeanors. By far the most common offenses committed in your county are misdemeanors. Some of them are of such common occurrence that but little attention is paid to them. In the city of Wichita Falls we have three different sets of officers, supposed to be looking after misdemeanors here. The county court, with its sheriff and his deputies; the justice court, with its constable and his deputies; and the city court with its mayor or chief of police and his force of policemen.

With the burden of enforcing the misdemeanor laws thus scattered widely among so many men and the responsibility resting upon each of them, it would seem that Wichita Falls ought to be the quietest and most law abiding town in the world—but I have noticed in the public prints that it has recently been stated from such a sacred place as the pulpit, that there are worse crimes committed in Wichita Falls than the crime for which Beattie was recently electrocuted in Richmond, Va. And I have been informed by reputable and responsible people that there exists evils in the city that are a disgrace to the citizens of the state.

The social evil, I am told, is still flourishing in the district common law called Mulberry Row and may perchance have widened its field of operations to other parts of the city.

Many abortive efforts have been made to drive this evil from "The Best Built City in Texas," some successful efforts have been made, but they only lasted for a short time. The demerol of the body houses have a tendency to "come back" like the cat in the song, pretty soon after the grand jury has finished its labors.

I have spoken to most of the peace officers of the city in other days about the enforcement of the law against the social evil and they have all told me with one accord, that the business can be broken up if properly handled. In fact, I have never heard a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer admit publicly or privately that he cannot break up this evil, if he can receive the proper cooperation of his fellowmen in the general force-arms and yet I have seen from time to time indictments found, efforts made, resolutions passed and all sorts of encouragement promised and yet they are here playing their vacation as gayly and as flagrantly as in the days gone by. Different administrations have handled the matter and yet they remain. It is possible that we have been proceeding all this time against the wrong persons? It is possible that this class of criminals are encouraged to live here by those who should be the protectors of society against these evils?

I want to say of the officers who have charge of the enforcement of the law in Wichita Falls that so far as I personally know, they are each and all doing their duty, but the statutes of this state provide that at each term of the district court I shall call the attention of the grand jury to these matters and instruct them to have the officers before them and see whether or not they are doing their duty with reference to closing disorderly houses (Raggs Art. 363 Penal Code). Now if this means anything at all it means that if you find that any of these officers are not doing their duty in this regard, you will promptly indict them for neglect of duty for which you have abundant authority in Art 294.5 Penal Code of Texas.

If these officers are doing their duty an investigation is what they want and ought to have and if they are not doing their duty an investigation and a prompt prosecution is what the public wants and ought to have.

Gentlemen of the grand jury, this disorderly house proposition is no small matter. I have had some experience with the grand juries and in the courts here in this city; I have listened to many a story of men and boys, debauched by drink and lust, frequenting these dens of infamy where if the dollars that should go to wives and children or fathers and mothers were not spent with these women, they were robbed and beaten by the male companions of the prostitutes. Sometimes they told the tale to the officers, but more often professed in sympathy for the man who thus subjects himself to this ignominious robbery, but I do most heartily sympathize with a community that will permit such a class of people to remain here and ply such a nefarious trade as this—laugh if you will, at the victim who goes drunk to the house of shame and loses his money, but after you have laughed at him ask yourselves whose fault it is that the house of shame exists in the "Business and Best Built City in Texas," and say, if you will, whether or not you want such conditions to be perpetuated.

And gentlemen, every person connected with the running of such a house, from the owner and the agent of the owner, down to the poor lost woman who has sold her soul for gold, is guilty under our law. \$200 per day is the minimum punishment for the men and women who are engaged in running such houses, and with such a strong law as this will you tell me that it is impossible for Wichita's "half-acre" to be closed?

Terrill Election Law. The legislature of the state has

made it incumbent upon the district judges of the state to specially charge the grand jury upon the provisions of the Terrill election law in so far as the same relates to the protection of the ballot from corruption. It is the intent of this law to secure to the people of this state an honest, free and untrammeled expression of their true sentiments at the ballot box. While it provides for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise, yet it never was intended as a tax measure but as a measure to secure an honest election and a fair count to the citizens of this state having sufficient interest in public affairs to pay a poll tax into the treasury. There are many different crimes denounced in this law and your attention is directed to them as a whole as time is hardly sufficient to give them in detail. The most common one of these crimes is the advancing of money by persons interested in the elections to pay the poll taxes of irresponsible persons who would otherwise not pay and then handing out these tax receipts on or about election time to the man paid for or some person who will impersonate the man paid for. If anything of this kind has been done in Wichita county within the period of limitation, do not hesitate to return a true bill, for there is no more important statutes in the books than those intended to secure to use a pure election.

Rebates By Railways. I am also directed by statute to call your attention to the law against the giving of rebates to shippers by railway companies. The law contemplates that common carriers shall treat all people alike and make no rebate to favored shippers either directly or indirectly. No discrimination is permitted in favor of the large shipper as against the small, but all must be treated alike. So, if you find this law violated it will be your duty to indict.

Local Prohibition. In some of the precincts of this county local prohibition exists and I am directed to call your attention to this law. Where the law has been adopted since July 19, 1909 it is a penal offense to sell any intoxicating liquor in those prohibited districts. In all of them it is a felony to engage in the business of selling in such districts. Where the people have voted this law, it is as sacred and as binding as any other law in the statutes of the state and you will see that it is enforced and find bills against any parties who may have violated it in such districts. I have not heard of such violations. Yet the law makes it my imperative duty to call your attention to this law each term of court.

Robertson-Fitzhugh Law. While upon the subject of the laws regulating the sale of liquor, I will call your attention to the provisions of the license law known as the Robertson-Fitzhugh Law. Among the many provisions there are those providing for closing at midnight; prohibiting sale to minors or habitual drunkards or students of any institution of learning; against Sunday opening or selling on Sunday and numerous other provisions made for the protection of the people. I charge you to keep a watchful eye upon the liquor business and see that it is run according to law where the law permits it to be run at all.

Pool Halls. Pool halls are places of public amusement and pastime which are not very strongly favored by the law. While they are permitted to exist and are licensed, yet they are pretty heavily taxed and in addition to taxation, the law looks upon them as being places unfit for children to frequent. So we have a statute which makes it a misdemeanor for any pool or billiard hall-keeper to permit any person under 21 years of age to enter or remain in his place of business without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, or of someone standing in the place and stead of such parent and guardian. I hope you will rigidly enforce this law in this county for I well remember my eminent predecessor giving a charge to the grand jury upon this subject which put all men upon notice of the provisions of this law.

Public Health. Our people are just awakening to the importance of the question of public health. The medical profession for several years have been trying to awaken an interest in the prevention of disease and they are now meeting with some success. The legislature of Texas has adopted a sanitary code. It is the law and it was made for our observance. The pervasiveness of preventable disease in some parts of this county emphasizes the importance of obedience to the sanitary laws of the state. The protection of the public health is really of more vital importance than the protection of private property and I invite your serious and earnest attention to this law. See if your county health officer is doing his duty as well as city and town health officers and see if such regulations as are prescribed are complied with by the people. The grand jury can be of inestimable assistance to the health authorities in the performance of their duties by a few well directed prosecutions where blamable violations have occurred.

Grand Jury Procedure. I shall not call your attention directly to any other particular statutes. The district and county attorneys will be with you and will inquire for you.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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With the burden of enforcing the misdemeanor laws thus scattered widely among so many men and the responsibility resting upon each of them, it would seem that Wichita Falls ought to be the quietest and most law abiding town in the world—but I have noticed in the public prints that it has recently been stated from such a sacred place as the pulpit, that there are worse crimes committed in Wichita Falls than the crime for which Beattie was recently electrocuted in Richmond, Va. And I have been informed by reputable and responsible people that there exists evils in the city that are a disgrace to the citizens of the state.

The social evil, I am told, is still flourishing in the district common law called Mulberry Row and may perchance have widened its field of operations to other parts of the city.

Many abortive efforts have been made to drive this evil from "The Best Built City in Texas," some successful efforts have been made, but they only lasted for a short time. The demerol of the body houses have a tendency to "come back" like the cat in the song, pretty soon after the grand jury has finished its labors.

I have spoken to most of the peace officers of the city in other days about the enforcement of the law against the social evil and they have all told me with one accord, that the business can be broken up if properly handled. In fact, I have never heard a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer admit publicly or privately that he cannot break up this evil, if he can receive the proper cooperation of his fellowmen in the general force-arms and yet I have seen from time to time indictments found, efforts made, resolutions passed and all sorts of encouragement promised and yet they are here playing their vacation as gayly and as flagrantly as in the days gone by. Different administrations have handled the matter and yet they remain. It is possible that we have been proceeding all this time against the wrong persons? It is possible that this class of criminals are encouraged to live here by those who should be the protectors of society against these evils?

I want to say of the officers who have charge of the enforcement of the law in Wichita Falls that so far as I personally know, they are each and all doing their duty, but the statutes of this state provide that at each term of the district court I shall call the attention of the grand jury to these matters and instruct them to have the officers before them and see whether or not they are doing their duty with reference to closing disorderly houses (Raggs Art. 363 Penal Code). Now if this means anything at all it means that if you find that any of these officers are not doing their duty in this regard, you will promptly indict them for neglect of duty for which you have abundant authority in Art 294.5 Penal Code of Texas.

If these officers are doing their duty an investigation is what they want and ought to have and if they are not doing their duty an investigation and a prompt prosecution is what the public wants and ought to have.

Gentlemen of the grand jury, this disorderly house proposition is no small matter. I have had some experience with the grand juries and in the courts here in this city; I have listened to many a story of men and boys, debauched by drink and lust, frequenting these dens of infamy where if the dollars that should go to wives and children or fathers and mothers were not spent with these women, they were robbed and beaten by the male companions of the prostitutes. Sometimes they told the tale to the officers, but more often professed in sympathy for the man who thus subjects himself to this ignominious robbery, but I do most heartily sympathize with a community that will permit such a class of people to remain here and ply such a nefarious trade as this—laugh if you will, at the victim who goes drunk to the house of shame and loses his money, but after you have laughed at him ask yourselves whose fault it is that the house of shame exists in the "Business and Best Built City in Texas," and say, if you will, whether or not you want such conditions to be perpetuated.

And gentlemen, every person connected with the running of such a house, from the owner and the agent of the owner, down to the poor lost woman who has sold her soul for gold, is guilty under our law. \$200 per day is the minimum punishment for the men and women who are engaged in running such houses, and with such a strong law as this will you tell me that it is impossible for Wichita's "half-acre" to be closed?

Terrill Election Law. The legislature of the state has

made it incumbent upon the district judges of the state to specially charge the grand jury upon the provisions of the Terrill election law in so far as the same relates to the protection of the ballot from corruption. It is the intent of this law to secure to the people of this state an honest, free and untrammeled expression of their true sentiments at the ballot box. While it provides for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise, yet it never was intended as a tax measure but as a measure to secure an honest election and a fair count to the citizens of this state having sufficient interest in public affairs to pay a poll tax into the treasury. There are many different crimes denounced in this law and your attention is directed to them as a whole as time is hardly sufficient to give them in detail. The most common one of these crimes is the advancing of money by persons interested in the elections to pay the poll taxes of irresponsible persons who would otherwise not pay and then handing out these tax receipts on or about election time to the man paid for or some person who will impersonate the man paid for. If anything of this kind has been done in Wichita county within the period of limitation, do not hesitate to return a true bill, for there is no more important statutes in the books than those intended to secure to use a pure election.

Rebates By Railways. I am also directed by statute to call your attention to the law against the giving of rebates to shippers by railway companies. The law contemplates that common carriers shall treat all people alike and make no rebate to favored shippers either directly or indirectly. No discrimination is permitted in favor of the large shipper as against the small, but all must be treated alike. So, if you find this law violated it will be your duty to indict.

Local Prohibition. In some of the precincts of this county local prohibition exists and I am directed to call your attention to this law. Where the law has been adopted since July 19, 1909 it is a penal offense to sell any intoxicating liquor in those prohibited districts. In all of them it is a felony to engage in the business of selling in such districts. Where the people have voted this law, it is as sacred and as binding as any other law in the statutes of the state and you will see that it is enforced and find bills against any parties who may have violated it in such districts. I have not heard of such violations. Yet the law makes it my imperative duty to call your attention to this law each term of court.

Fads and Fashions

New York, Dec. 2.—There has been considerable uncertainty concerning the position of the waistline during the past few months. The dictators of fashion have seen fit to juggle with the waistline ever since last winter, moving it up and down at their whim and pleasure, until the women were completely bewildered. It was, and is now, by no means an unusual thing to find in the same exhibit of some famous creator of fashions costumes of which every one has the waistline at a different height.

During the last season the waistline was again slightly raised, and now word comes from Paris that the newest models show a lowered waistline, one only slightly above normal, which probably means that ere long the waistline will again return to its natural position. The long, graceful lines so eagerly sought for by designers of clothes have rejoiced in a vogue that has given them an opportunity to indulge their fancy to the utmost. With the return of the normal waistline will undoubtedly come the introduction of short trunks for afternoon and evening gowns, for in no other way can that sweep of grace be obtained.

The accepted line of the waist this season is one and one-half inches above the normal in the back, graduating to one inch above in front. The most fashionable frocks will be made after that model, although in the evening gowns greater liberties will be taken with this portion of the frock.

Double-faced materials, both silks and woolsens, are much in vogue at the present time and will be much in evidence during the winter season. Top coats, polo and motor coats are all being made of reversible cloth. Soft neutral tones often have reverse sides in a brilliant shade of bright green or blue, cerise or orange, which shows in collar and cuffs.

Smart coats are made up of dark polo cloth backed with white, the huge white collar and deep cuffs being chic and becoming if not exactly as serviceable as those of a darker hue. Checkered effects are smart as reversed sides to plain toned woolsens. Often these coats are in fact reversible, making a pleasing and convenient change for the wearer. For instance, a dark blue blanket coat, on loose, wide lines, has as its reverse side a light blue and white plaid surface. During the day it is worn in the motor car and in the evening is turned inside out and worn over a dark gown to the café and theatre.

Light weight double faced frocks are designed for coat suits. One attractive model is of dark blue serge backed by a narrow stripe in old blue and black. The hem of the skirt is turned up on the right side, thus giving the effect of a band trimming. Collar and cuffs are treated in a like manner, but are faced within an inch of the edge with old blue satin.

Another trim suit is of tobacco brown satin-finished cloth faced with a small check in dark brown and moss green. Besides the reversed side, this shows touches of green satin covered cords outlining the seams and simulating buttonholes which meet large fancy metal buttons. Black is faced with a soft deep toned yellow; deep blue, with cerise or the richer habita tints.

Other interesting combinations are shading of violet and purple stone gray with red, beige and dark green. In the satins and other silk ensembles the color schemes are ever more complicated, a shot or changeable effect often backing a plain color. Black satin, showing a reversible side of deep purple, blue, yellow or red, is being employed for afternoon and evening gowns, the bright side being used in many clever ways as trimming. There are many varieties and grades of these materials in the market and there is no doubt that they will be worn a great deal during the winter.

Long coats of moleskin are a fad of the moment, and judging from the number of them worn must be selling well. They are lovely in color and texture and the pelts are supple enough for graceful handling, but the fur is not so practical as some of the tougher furs and has not the permanent value of the more costly furs such as sable, chinchilla, broad-tail, etc.

Fur coats showing two furs in combination are numerous, though usually developed in the less expensive pelts. Seal of the Hudson or French variety and moleskin in combination are popular and more effective than one would imagine before seeing one. Long straight scarfs and huge muffs made of alternating bands of these two furs are one of the fetishes of the moment. Moleskin is often combined with ermine not only in small furs but in extremely elegant coats, the soft gray and white forming a most harmonious and charming color scheme.

The importance of lace in the scheme of present day fashions cannot be too strongly emphasized. Ruffles of lace have been placed on the lower edge of skirts under the tunic. There is little fullness in these new skirts, however. The straight silhouette, although decidedly removed from the hobble line of last season, must be adhered to and, therefore the ruffles must be scant.

The use of lace on evening hats is decidedly noticeable. High, puffed crowns of all-over Valenciennes lace, of coarser varieties, or of Irish lace in combination with Valenciennes are used on models that have lightness of weight and fresh colorings for their chief recommendation.

Wraps are trimmed with heavy laces edged with fur. Hoods of lace lined with shirred chiffon or soft pleatings of silk are in demand. Lace scarfs beaded and trimmed with bands of chenille embroidery are shown in many of the shops and are in great demand in Paris as well as here.

Embroideries of all kinds and colorings are used to ornament dresses for afternoon or evening wear. A favorite embroidery of the moment is in Russian design worked on net. The colorings include blue and red, the red being the predominant tone. In a dress with this embroidery the lower part is of white charmeuse, and upper part which includes tunic and bodice is in white nylon.

A franchise has been granted in Brownsville for the construction of a street railway system.

Charged With the Murder of Five.
Houston, Texas, Dec. 4.—The trial of A. H. Sheffield, charged with the murder of five persons, Gus Schultz, the latter's wife, two babies and Walter Eichenman, a family boarder, who were slain in their little home here nearly two years ago, was called today. Sheffield has confessed to improper relations with Mrs. Schultz but denies the murders. The police have the confession of Frank Tutney, declaring that Sheffield wanted to kill the murdered persons on account of jealousy.

Later—Sheffield's trial was continued until April.

A GOOD HORSE SELLS FOR \$1.50

It is an undisputed fact that for some time the automobile has gradually been taking the place of the horse, and has been performing that animal's duties, and thus decreasing the price at which the beast may be sold, and the only point along which an argument can be carried on is the comparative rapidity with which the automobile is coming into its own. Some assert that the horse is still a powerful factor in transportation and other problems, while others argue that the automobile is already far more useful than the horse.

Those who do not believe that the horse is being swiftly superseded by the automobile should have been present yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock on the corner of Indiana and Seventh street, when Sheriff Randolph sold at public auction a white horse for the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, the horse being in apparently good condition, and not at all old looking.

The man who purchased the animal at such a cheap price yesterday afternoon said that he had done so as a speculation, and that he intended to hold the animal until the market rises in price, when he will sell for a profit. However, it was rumored on the streets a short time after the sale, that the horse had ruined a sack of cats belonging to the wagon yard where it was being kept, which oats were worth over three dollars, or more than double the original purchase price of the horse. In spite of this happening, the owner of the horse is said to have been heard to have stated that he believes that he will eventually make a profit on his deal.

Bryan Wants to Know.
The Commissioner of Justice Landis being considered for Justice Harlan's place? Or has he by his fine against the Standard Oil Company, shut himself off the distinguished company of those fitted by judicial temperament for the supreme bench?

Mr. Perkins told us why Governor Hughes was "put over." Now will he tell us whom his former partner, J. Pierson Morgan, has recommended for Justice Harlan's place?

Do you hear of anyone being discussed for Justice Harlan's place who resembles him in any respect?

If big business will name their choice for Justice Harlan's place the public can quit guessing.

Wilson Aaked Pension.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6.—Governor Woodrow Wilson in a signed statement issued here Tuesday night regarding a story printed Tuesday that he had applied to the Carnegie foundation for a pension, admitted that he had made such application before his election as governor of New Jersey. The governor justified his action on the grounds of long services as a teacher, saying that he had no private means to depend upon and that a man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor, puts his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune.

A large number of Wilbarger county farmers have declared their intention of attending the farm demonstration to be conducted in that county.

ELKS REMEMBER ABSENT BROTHER

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE WICHITA SUNDAY WERE BEAUTIFUL AND IMPRESSIVE.

ELK NEVER FORGOTTEN

Their Good Deeds Live Always in Hearts of Their Brother—Address by Hon. Charles Batsell.

In observance of memorial day, as prescribed by the grand lodge, almost the entire membership of the local lodge of Elks, and friends to the number of several hundred, gathered in the Wichita Theatre yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to the memory of their departed brothers.

For the occasion the auditorium and stage had been handsomely decorated with flowers and flags and emblems of the order. The program of the service was that laid down by the grand lodge ritual, and was carried out in most fitting and beautiful manner.

The oration of the day, delivered by Hon. Charles Batsell, of Sherman, was one of the most brilliant efforts in exaltation of the order and in memory of the dead that has ever been heard here. Mr. Batsell has a magnificent voice and a splendid command of language, and in a calm even tone he traced the dawn of civilization and the organization of society from the early savage beginning to the present day of civilization. He told of the birth of the Elk's order in New York, and like the early pioneer who started out from the Atlantic, it had spread westward until now the Atlantic and the Pacific were welded together by the strong band of friendship, charity and fidelity, and where ever the stars and stripes went, followed close the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and wherever the stars and stripes were not recognized as the emblem of sovereignty, the order refused to go. In closing he called attention to the beautiful thought that an Elk is never forgotten, that no matter when or how or where his passing always in the hearts of his brothers would remain the memory of his goodness, of his kindness and his brotherly love.

In eulogy of the dead brothers and especially of Mr. J. U. O'Donohoe who so recently passed away, Mr. A. H. Britain, exalted ruler of the lodge, gave a most pathetic address in which he told the story of the young man's life, of his membership in the Elks, of his recent marriage and death even in his honeymoon.

The program also included some most exquisite music. "Aria," a vocal solo by Mrs. E. E. Sanders, and "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," by Mrs. Fred C. Barron, were especially pleasing features, while a clarinet solo, "Thou Beautiful Evening Star," by G. F. Anderson and a violin solo by Charles J. Templeton, were well given and highly appreciated.

The order of the service was as follows:

Opening Ceremonies—Officers of the Lodge.
Invocation—Rev. J. W. Hill.
Selection—"Aria," Vocal Solo, J. Selbach, Mrs. E. E. Sanders.
Voluntary—Consolation, Franz List, Wichita Theatre Orchestra.
Clarinet Solo—"Thou Beautiful Evening Star," Wagner, Mr. G. F. Anderson.
Memorial Day Oration—Charles Batsell.
Violin Solo—"Berceuse de Jocelyn," Godard, Mr. Charles J. Templeton.
Eulogy—"Bro. J. U. O'Donohoe," A. H. Britain.
Selection—Vocal Solo, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," Handel's Messiah, Mrs. Fred C. Barron.
Closing Ceremonies—Officers of the Lodge.
Doxology—(Audience joining).
Benediction—Rev. J. W. Hill.
The arrangement committee was as follows:

Program and Music—V. G. Skeen, Ernest Katz, A. L. Hiney.
Home and Decorations—A. G. Death, George R. J. Martin, J. W. Stone.
Speakers—C. W. Bean, J. W. Clapham, A. H. Britain.

JNO. D. ROCKEFELLER RECEIVES SUMMONS

By Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Senate was not in session today. The House of the Government estimates were attacked as misleading by the appropriation committee by the chairman.

John D. Rockefeller and Rev. F. D. Gates were invited to appear Monday before the steel investigating committee.

INCITED PACKERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—The indicted packers made no further effort today to delay their trial in the United States district court today. Each of them pleaded not guilty when Judge Carpenter called the case.

District Court Docket Called

The docket was called in the district court Tuesday and the following orders entered:

Jennie Williams vs. Arthur Williams, divorce; no orders passed.

Arthur T. Davis vs. Maud Davis, divorce; no orders passed.

Leona Collins vs. W. F. Collins, divorce; no bond passed.

C. K. McGann vs. Elnor E. McGann, divorce; no orders passed.

O. W. Carter vs. Vera Carter, divorce; no orders passed.

R. V. Gwin vs. T. H. Collins, et al to try title; no orders passed.

Robt. Cobb vs. Nettie P. Cobb, divorce; no orders passed.

Mae Smith vs. George Smith, divorce; no orders passed.

Beatrice Fletcher vs. Frank Fletcher, divorce; no orders passed.

Henry Williams vs. Joney Williams, divorce; no orders passed.

The State of Texas vs. Morris & Gullhorn, recovery of penalty; no orders passed.

The State of Texas vs. Abe Marcus, et al, for penalty on liquor license; passed.

W. S. Turpin vs. Ethel Turpin, divorce; dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Adeline Rucks vs. F. W. & D. C. Ry. Co., et al, injunction; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Lukes Zihlman vs. M. K. & T. Ry. damages; set for Monday, Dec. 18.

Charlotte Zihlman vs. M. K. & T. Ry. Co., to perpetuate testimony; passed.

A. J. Edwards vs. F. W. & D. C. Ry. Co., damages; set for Thursday, Dec. 14.

W. F. Investment Co. vs. C. M. Brown, et al, suit for debt; dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Ella Widner vs. H. W. Widner, divorce; no orders passed.

J. H. Marriott vs. The Texas Company, injunction; set for Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Bettie McFall vs. B. F. McFall, injunction and divorce; passed.

W. Lively vs. Minnie Lively, divorce; no orders passed.

T. C. Tate vs. The Texas Company, to cancel lease and damages; judgment for plaintiffs as per agreement.

Mrs. Lottie Proud vs. W. D. Davis & Co., et al, to try title and cancel lease; passed.

J. M. Powell vs. Electra Oil & Gas Co., damages; and to cancel lease; passed.

J. R. Patty vs. C. O. Leike, suit to collect commission on land sale; passed.

W. M. Davis vs. City National Bank et al, garnishment; passed.

N. R. Stone vs. G. G. Buford, to try title and damages; continued to perfect service.

Chas. M. Brakowski vs. Burkhardt Independent School District, debt; set for Thursday, Dec. 14.

Wichita State Bank vs. Walter Brown, et al, debt; continued to perfect service.

Martha Clark et al vs. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., of California, to recover insurance on policy; motion for cost bond filed.

Edgar T. Anderson et al vs. F. P. Avis, to cancel deed and clear title; passed.

First State Bank & Trust Co. vs. E. E. Daniels, debt; passed.

G. L. Collier vs. W. M. F. Collier, divorce; no orders passed.

Addie Allen vs. Will Allen, divorce; no orders passed.

O. F. Marchman et al vs. Ethel Joseph et al, to try title and for damages; no orders passed.

A. E. Peyton vs. Mac Peyton, divorce; no orders passed.

Chester Z. Wise vs. Lewis Grey et al, suit on contract; passed.

Mattie A. Robertson vs. R. L. Robertson, divorce; no orders passed.

Jake Nichols vs. E. Foster Nichols, divorce; no orders passed.

Expertise Annie M. Helms, removal of disability as a minor; passed.

F. L. Powell et al vs. W. E. Crawford for partition; passed.

J. C. Donoghue vs. Jas. L. Roberts et al, debt and foreclosure; continued to perfect service.

Wichita Valley Railway Company vs. C. E. Somerville, damages and to try title; passed.

Amelia Filippin vs. C. J. Filippin, divorce; continued for service.

Lillie Frazier vs. W. T. Frazier, divorce; no orders passed.

Blair & Hughes Co. vs. Hubbard Dry Goods and Grocery Company, debt; dismissed at cost of plaintiffs.

Smoot & Smoot et al vs. B. F. Dutton et al, debt for attorney fees; passed.

H. C. Cowley vs. Lillie J. Cowley, divorce; no orders passed.

Mattie Stegall vs. Hubert Stegall, divorce; no orders passed.

W. J. Cain vs. Henry Sonhamaker et al, debt and foreclosure; continued for service.

C. B. Pratt vs. W. A. Pratt, divorce and partition; passed.

Ira Goodwin vs. H. A. Goodwin, suit for partition and division of title; passed.

R. H. Cook vs. J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, suit for commission and interest in lease; passed.

Sallie Smith vs. C. H. Smith, divorce and injunction; passed.

City National Bank of Wichita

McNAMARA TELLS OF THE TIMES EXPLOSION

SIXTEEN STICKS OF 80 PER CENT DYNAMITE PLANTED IN INK ALLEY AND CLOCK FUSE SET FOR 1:00 A. M.

BROTHERS ARE SENTENCED

James B. Sentenced for Life and John J. Imprisonment for Fifteen Years. Gompers Leadership Threatened.

Steps That Led to McNamara Conversions.

Oct. 1, 1910.—Los Angeles: Times building wrecked, killing twenty-one men.

April 12, 1911.—James McNamara arrested in Detroit charged with murder and conspiracy under alias of J. B. Bryce and J. B. Bryson. Ortle McNamara arrested at same time on similar charges.

April 22, 1911.—John J. McNamara arrested at Indianapolis charged with murder and conspiracy. McNamara makes confession, implicating the McNamaras and others.

April 23.—Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders denounced the arrests of the McNamaras as infamous outrages.

April 25.—Detective William Burn arrested on charge of kidnaping officers from Indiana.

April 25.—Victor Berger, Socialist member of congress, asks congress to investigate the arrest and extradition of J. J. McNamara.

April 26.—The Two McNamaras and Ortle McNamara are placed in jail in Los Angeles after a sensational journey from Indianapolis.

May 5.—The McNamaras are arraigned at Los Angeles.

July 14.—Trial set for Oct. 11.

Oct. 11.—James McNamara is placed on trial.

Dec. 1.—McNamara confesses to crimes.

Sentence Pronounced.
Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—Judge Bordwell today sentenced James B. McNamara to life imprisonment in San Quentin prison.

He sentenced John J. McNamara to fifteen years.

Seventeen policemen aided in searching the spectators before they were allowed to enter the court room to hear the sentences pronounced.

Bordwell declared James B. McNamara guilty of first degree murder and said to him, "A man who will place sixteen sticks of dynamite in a place where you as a printer knew gas was burning in many places, and knew many were tolling, must have had no regard for human life, and must have been a murderer at heart, and deserving of clemency."

But for reasons other than the plea of non intent Bordwell declared he would impose a penalty of imprisonment for life.

McNamara's Confession Brief.
Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—The brief confession which James B. McNamara wrote last night was made public today. It tells only of the Los Angeles Times explosion. He says he placed sixteen sticks of eighty per cent dynamite in the building and did not intend to take life but only to scare the proprietors.

His confession reads:
"I, James B. McNamara, defendant in the case of the people, having heretofore plead guilty to the crime of murder, desire to make this statement of facts, and this is the truth: On the night of September 28, 1910 at 5:15 p. m. I placed in ink alley, a portion of the Times building, a suit case containing sixteen sticks of eighty per cent dynamite, set to explode at one o'clock the next morning. It was my intention to injure the building and to scare the owners. I did not intend to take the life of anyone and I sincerely regret that those unfortunate men lost their lives. If the giving of my life would bring them back I would gladly give it. In fact, in pleading guilty to murder in first degree, I have placed my life in the hands of the State.—James B. McNamara."

The confession covers one side of an ordinary sheet of paper and was written with a fountain pen, supplied by one of his attorneys. It is probably the only written statement of the case that will ever be made by the writer or his brother, John J.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks, when asked if he possessed more details than the written text of the confession, replied: "Yes, in our conference we talked over a wide array of things and learned much about dates, hours and places, all of which cannot be discussed now, but obviously will be of value to the Federal authorities in their investigation."

All Strikes May Be Called Off.
By Associated Press.
New York, Dec. 5.—Clarence S. Darlow, chief counsel of the McNamara defense, received not less than fifty thousand dollars for his services according to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, today Morrison was custodian of the fund.

Money for the defense fund is still pouring in representing subscriptions made before the McNamara plea of guilty came. More than two hundred thousand was subscribed to the fund, said Morrison, and practically all of

this had been sent to the attorneys and expended. The money received since Friday will be returned to contributors and the residue if any will be redistributed said Morrison. There is a possibility of a conference here tomorrow, as to setting all labor disputes throughout the United States, in order that the unions may devote their undivided attention to the crisis growing out of the McNamara conspiracy. It is not known whether Gompers will attend this conference. If he is not there the leaders would be free to discuss the question of retaining him as their leader. Tomorrow's meeting was called originally to discuss the dispute between the carpenters and joiners and the sheet metal workers.

GUN DISCHARGED WHEN DROPPED

J. W. Short, deputy sheriff, and S. Walkup, constable of the Elctra precinct received word Tuesday evening about 3 o'clock that two negroes were displaying guns across the river, and that an officer was wanted to arrest them before any damage was accomplished, as it was thought that they had basic to get started.

The negroes, J. W. Short dropped a 38 caliber gun on the floor of the sheriff's office in the court house, and it went off, tearing a large hole in the officer's trousers, and narrowly missing several men who happened to be in the room. However, no damage was done, although a good scare was experienced by all present. The bullet lodged in the side of the wall near the ceiling.

Among those whom the bullet barely missed when the gun went off were Sheriff Randolph and Judge Edgar Rye, Tom Pickett and S. Walkup within a few inches of whose head the bullet passed.

The Oklahoma-Pecos Oil Company has shipped machinery to the Pecos-Toyah oil field and will commence development work within a few days.

Wilson county will vote on \$30,000 bond issue for purchase of two complete road building machines for building, including scrapers, etc.

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At All Leading
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GOLDEN RULE CAUSED McNAMARA'S CONFESSION

EACH BROTHER WAS ACTUATED IN PLEAS OF GUILTY OUT OF CONSIDERATION FOR OTHER.

BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS

Will Be Pushed Against Detective. Other Arrests for Dynamiting May Be Made Today.

By Associated Press.
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 2.—That the application of the Golden Rule and a principle of reconciliation, founded on religious convictions, started the best-selling toward the admission of guilt by the McNamaras, was the theory which stands as foremost for the abrupt conclusion of the trial. The chain incidents produced wide speculation. These include the arrest of Detective Franklin on a charge of bribery; silence maintained by the prosecution as to the origin of the money used; the mysterious appearance of Lawrence Sullivan, the detective, at the district attorney's office, and the perturbation of the prosecution when it was discovered that Sullivan's visit had become known to outsiders.

That other persons implicated in the dynamite conspiracies elsewhere may be arrested in San Francisco, and Indianapolis, and that the McNamaras may be called on to testify against them was one of the reports today. Asked as to when the compromise affected was finally settled upon by which the McNamaras were to plead as they did, District Attorney Fredericks said: "It never was settled till it happened, though I had every reason to expect it."

The McNamaras maintained cheerfulness today. They told their jailers that they were glad the ordeal was over.

The eight jurors and two laymen spent today in their homes delighted with the turn of affairs.

Ortle McManigal will also be sentenced as he pleaded guilty to wrecking the Llewellyn Iron Works.

The state announced an intention of pressing the Franklin case to a finish and is said to be still working on clues which may result in further revelations at the preliminary examination of Franklin next Monday.

The confessions were received with much surprise here and the Central Labor Council issued a statement saying it is against lawlessness and disorder, and that organized labor believed the McNamaras were illegally deported from Indianapolis to Los Angeles, and came to their aid with moral and financial help.

"Upon the guilt of the accused being established," the statement said, "the Central Labor Council insists on a rigid enforcement of the law."

Attorney Scott for the defense today said that John J. McNamara had been prevailed upon to plead guilty to the minor charge in connection with the Llewellyn Iron Works in order to save his brother's life. "It was each brother doing something for the other," James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to the murder because it was waived against John J. In turn John J. agreed to plead guilty to the Llewellyn charge. If he had not James B. might have lost his life. "The state wanted pleas of guilty from both," said Attorney Scott.

District Attorney Fredericks said that within 24 hours before the confessions strong pressure was brought to bear upon the defense, but would give no detail.

"We gave our ultimatum that both must plead guilty," he said, "they were guilty and we knew it. They had a pretty good idea of some of the things we knew about them and they perhaps saved many revelations by their action."

It was said that James B. McNamara desired to confess earlier if he could clear his brother of all charges, but the prosecutor was unwilling.

"The Nature of the Confession."

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1.—James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree in Judge Walter Bondwell's court yesterday. His brother John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, entered a plea of guilty to having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles on Christmas day, 1910.

LABOR WAS DUPED.

By Associated Press.
Troy, N. Y., Dec. 2.—"Labor was duped," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor today. "The severest criticism that can be made against us is that we had faith in the men who were accused of the crime. We had every cause to accept their innocence as a fact. We assembled a fund of \$100,000 to defend them. The assumption is that labor unions will suffer as a result of the confession, but I don't think they will, even if it will do them no good."

to confess because that was the best thing he could do, in the opinion of counsel," said Attorney Darrow, chief of defense, "I will say now that there was no other reason or motive in it. I've studied this case for months. It presented a stone wall."

Darrow's statement was made as looking squarely in the face of the charges that the recent arrest of Bert H. Franklin, an investigator employed by the defense, and two others with him, might have precipitated a situation untenable save by confession of the prisoner.

"No Outside Pressure.

"Negotiations have been on for weeks," asserted Darrow, and this was corroborated by District Attorney Fredericks. "We expected at one time that Jim would confess last Monday, but he did not." Darrow also denied that external pressure was exerted from union labor sources and socialist sources at General Harrison Gray Otis charged tonight in a formal statement, or that the municipal election to be held next Tuesday, in which Job Harriman, one of the defense counsel's candidates for mayor, carried any weight. It was learned that Harriman was not consulted at all in the deliberations.

Proceedings Lump.
All of yesterday's proceedings were lumped in a few minutes. At the morning session of court, District Attorney Fredericks obtained an adjournment until afternoon. This was considered plausible because of registration fraud warrants known to be impending in connection with the coming elections. Faith in this doctrine, however, was wavered when it became known that Lawrence Sullivan, an investigator employed by the defense, had been in Fredericks' office, and that Attorneys Darrow and Davis also had been there.

At the afternoon session the court room was packed, many attaches of Fredericks' office being present. G. Ray Horton and W. Joseph Ford, two of Fredericks' deputies were their best clothing and Mrs. Fredericks had a seat inside the rail. James B. McNamara sat next to Attorney Scott, who slapped him on the back and put his arm around him.

When John McNamara entered and took a seat beside his brother, vacated for him by Darrow, there was some doubt of what would occur. The pleadings of the men arrested on their way to the court room. No half-hearted order. No relative was there to weep or to make a demonstration. A civil case could not have been more quietly conducted and no amount of hysteria could have emphasized or equalized the impression of tense anxiety which pervaded the room. Once, for a moment, before J. B. McNamara stood up to plead, a baby cried. Its startled mother hustled it out of the room and the prisoner did not even look around.

BURNS FEELS VINDICATED.

Detective Says "Evidence Has Been Just What I Said It Was—Overwhelming."

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1.—"I consider the outcome a great personal vindication for me," said William J. Burns here today when told by the Associated Press of the sensational developments in the McNamara case at Los Angeles.

"Especially," he added, "after men occupying such exalted positions as Samuel Gompers and others have repeatedly charged me with 'planting' the dynamite at Los Angeles. Following them, every Socialist paper and every labor paper have so often printed stories of 'frame-up' in the case that some good people were beginning to think that the prosecution was not on the square."

"I had absolutely no personal feeling against either defendant. I was employed by the Mayor of Los Angeles to investigate this case. My sole purpose was to make a thorough inquiry. The evidence has been just what I said it was—overwhelming."

After Mr. Burns had read reports of the action in court, he said: "The effect of this will be far-reaching. I think that the outcome of the McNamara case will result in summary action by the body of organized labor by which the radical element will be suppressed. It will result, I believe in ending such outrages as the one at Los Angeles."

"Such men as John Mitchell will control the policies of organized labor in the future. Nine-tenths of the total membership of the labor body in this country was absolutely out of sympathy with the McNamara brothers."

"But the plea of guilty entered by the McNamara brothers today does not close the case in my opinion. There are other matters involved and they may be arrested at any time."

"I have absolute information that certain radicals in the labor movement were ready to do anything to save the McNamara brothers. That is what Attorney Darrow was concerned about when he said he 'feared further bloodshed unless the men arrested in the incident from Los Angeles at once'."

"I was not surprised particularly

REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE NANKING

IMPERIALISTS GIVE POSSESSION OF CITY AFTER PARLEY WITH THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

WHITE FLAG ON LION HILL

Clan Fighting Continues at Amoy and Armed Bands Are Leaving Black-mall.

By Associated Press.
Nanking, Dec. 2.—Revolutionary forces took possession of the city this morning after a parley with the imperial troops. At mid-day the white flag was displayed on Lion Hill fort inside the walls to the northwest indicating that the gunners had joined the revolutionists.

Gen. Li Yuen Heng, the revolutionary leader who had captured Tiger Fort a few days ago, occupied Shai Kwan, a town on the banks of the river outside Nanking. The warships under Admiral Sui, which had been two miles down the river, cautiously approached and took a position under the guns of Lion Hill fort. Gen. Lin, second in command of the revolutionists, took Taping Gate and then arranged the terms of the capitulation of the entire city.

Clan Fighting.
By Associated Press.
At Amoy, Dec. 2.—Clan fighting continues in the northwestern quarter of the city. Shots occasionally strike the United States coast defender, Monterey. A band of 300 ruffians have demanded enrollment at Amoy, but the revolutionary leaders have refused them, and they are now threatening to cause trouble.

A number of irresponsible bands of men representing themselves to be revolutionists are traversing the country and blackmailing inhabitants of villages.

District Court
OPENED MONDAY

OVER 180 CIVIL SUITS AND SEVERAL MURDER CASES ON THE DOCKET.

GRAND JURY CHARGED

Advised Not to Return Indictments Where Convictions Are Believed Impossible.

Two murder cases are set for trial. Two other alleged murder cases will be investigated by the grand jury and about 180 civil cases including fifty divorce cases will keep the Wichita county district court very busy during its December term which opened today.

The trial of the Remberts charged with the killing of Ed Harwick here last spring is set for trial during the present term. Harwick was killed in a fight with the Remberts, when his throat was cut. The Remberts claims that Harwick accidentally cut his own throat while attempting to stab one of the Remberts. The state expects to introduce testimony to show that he was stabbing to separate the combatants. "The trial of Dave Seeger charged with the murder of a negro is also scheduled for this term."

The grand jury will investigate the charge of murder against Frank Hulse and the killing of his wife early in the summer. The mystery connected with the death of Pio Farrell who was found fatally wounded on the floor of his room in the Flats last week will also be probed.

Visiting Attorneys.
The visiting attorneys at the opening of the court were: Shirley English of Dallas; Judge M. H. Garnett, general attorney of the M. K. and T. Railway at Gainesville, and J. C. North of Herford, Texas.

The Grand Jurors.
The following comprise the grand jurors for the term:
G. D. Anderson, foreman; C. A. Anree, T. H. Barwise, J. M. Bland, R. J. Bradley, B. J. Bean, J. C. Hines, L. N. Lockridge, J. H. Marriott, T. J. Waggoner and Tom Ragsdale.

Balliffs for grand jury are: Will Bryan, S. Walkup, R. T. Pickett and S. L. Johnson.

Judge P. A. Martin did not arrive in the city until 11:30 a. m. today, consequently the district court for this term did not convene until 1:30 p. m.

The district officers present were Judge Martin, Attorney S. M. Foster, Clerk Alex Kerr and Sheriff R. L. Randolph.

The time of the court during the afternoon sessions was taken up with the preliminaries necessary to the demands for the term.

The list of grand jurors were called, qualified and empaneled. Jurors W. L. Robinson and M. W. Major were excused by operation of law. Sheriff Randolph was sworn and instructed to fill the vacancy on the panel.

Judge Martin then instructed the jury as to their duties, in substance as follows:

Relative to the sanctity of their oath and sacredness of their duty the

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE AT PERIL OF LIVES

EVIDENCE OF MORE BRIBERY

WILL MAKE STATEMENT

John J. McNamara Will Tell What He Sought to Accomplish For Labor Unions by Dynamiting.

By Associated Press.
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4.—Further details developed today in the plot to bribe the McNamara jury. A signed statement is declared in the possession of the district attorney, made by Mrs. Robert F. Bain, wife of the first juror sworn, charging that \$500 was paid her by an agent of the McNamara defense to influence her husband to secure a disagreement if not an acquittal. Mrs. Bain gave the money to the district attorney. Bain said today this story is true.

It seems certain that the state authorities and Federal Government will carry the dynamiting probe further. McManigal has given the state much information concerning the other explosions and rumors have been out for several days that the McNamaras will make a full confession about the other cases. The attorneys point out, however, that McNamara did not promise to confess anything but the Los Angeles and Lewellyn cases.

Attorney Scott who has been with the McNamaras since their confession said today, "They are bearing their burden bravely. They have a soldier's spirit and are ready to take their medicine whatever that be. They feel that a burden has been lifted from their minds. One of the first things they did was to telegraph friends in Indianapolis to go to Cincinnati to comfort their mother, whom they read had broken down."

"What did the McNamaras say about the attacks of labor leaders upon them?" Scott was asked.

"Well, they have not said anything for publication yet, and they don't have to make any more confessions just yet, but John J. I think will make a statement sometime soon, expressing his views and telling us what he sought to accomplish. He had certain ideas on how to make his fight in the world and he was convinced honestly that they were the best."

"Are the McNamaras worrying about their sentences?"

"No, they are ready to take what they get. They are worrying only about us fellows, their attorneys. They think their confession has hurt Job Harriman, who is running for mayor and myself, candidate for the Board of Education."

Assistant District Attorney Ford said, "When we get through here and when the Federal Government finishes its investigations, the people will realize how inadequate are our laws covering the bringing to trial of people who commit a crime in one state and flee to another or who live in one state and direct the commission of crimes in other states."

Ford went to Indianapolis to represent California in arresting John J. McNamara.

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE AT PERIL OF LIVES

FIRE IN HUNTSVILLE PRISON THREATENING DESTRUCTION OF ENTIRE TOWN FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

RESORT TO DYNAMITE

After Damage Estimated at Million Dollars Further Spread of Fire Believed Checked.

By Associated Press.
Huntsville, Texas, Dec. 4.—Fighting at the peril of their lives when they might have taken advantage of the confusion to mutiny and escape, four hundred convicts in the state penitentiary after three hours amid crashing walls, have apparently gotten the flames under control at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the state penitentiary.

The fire started at 11 o'clock this forenoon and the inadequate water supply was quickly exhausted and for a time it seemed that not only the prison but the whole town was doomed to destruction. The fire was finally checked through the use of dynamite.

At the time the fire broke out most of the convicts were at work in the fields. They were quickly called in and joined with the firemen and citizens in an effort to save the penitentiary and to save the town. Many of them performed acts of daring bravery.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon no loss of life had been reported although a number had been injured.

At 3 o'clock it was believed that the town had been saved and that the administration building and the cell building of the penitentiary would be saved. Four buildings were blown up with dynamite to prevent the spread of the flames.

Estimates of the losses a \$300,000 ran as high as a million dollars. The fire was still burning but it was believed its further spread was impossible. The Houston fire department is on its way here to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Started in Engine Room.
The fire started in the engine room and spread rapidly. In a little over an hour the water was practically gone and dynamite was resorted to. The fire destroyed the furniture factory, furniture warehouse, engine room, boiler room, chair shop, wagon factory, shoe shop and tailor shop, and everything in the factory section. The convicts fought the flames heroically. One convict fell from the roof of the building while fighting the fire. It is not believed that any of the injuries will prove fatal.

Of approximately four hundred convicts at Huntsville, it is not believed this afternoon that one took advantage of the fire to make his escape, though the confusion is now too great to say definitely.

Fully half of the convicts were in the fields outside the prison when the fire broke out.

Appeals were sent to Houston for aid by both Huntsville authorities and by Governor Colquitt, of Austin. The Governor arranged with railroad officials for quick transportation of fire fighting apparatus from Houston.

The business and professional men of Laredo have organized a Latin-American Club. The purpose is to promote business relations between the United States and Mexico.

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The Cook always feels confident of pure and wholesome food when using

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder Made from Grapes

No Alum
No Lime Phosphate



The appearance docket will be call tomorrow.

TAFT'S MESSAGE TO THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO SHERMAN ANTI TRUST ACT AND THE TRUST QUESTION

SUPPLEMENTAL LAWS

That Would Describe and Denounce Unfair Methods, Are Needed He Declares.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—President Taft's third annual message to Congress, devoted exclusively to the Sherman anti-trust act and the trust question in general was read in Congress today. The President defended the Sherman act as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, indicated plainly his opposition to the repeal or amendment of this statute, but suggested that Congress pass a federal incorporation law, and supplementary legislation that would describe and denounce methods of competition that are unfair. To supervise corporations chartered under the federal law, President Taft proposed the creation of an executive bureau, or commission, with powers akin to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Speaking of the much discussed dissolution of the Tobacco Trust, the President declared that in his opinion "not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court."

Portions of his message of January 1910 proposing Federal incorporation were referred to in this message.

"I renew," continued the President, "the recommendations of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not, and does not, mean the denial of organizations large enough to be entrusted with our interstate or foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that purely negative statutes like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce."

The supplemental legislation the President desires is explained in a paragraph. "The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up associations with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described by sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the prosecuting authority to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy, and on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided."

Mr. Taft did not attempt to set forth the details the federal incorporation act he recommended but suggested that combinations of capital allowed to become federal corporations should be subject to rigid rules as to organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to stock and bond issues by the proposed executive bureau or commission in the Commerce and Labor Department. Federal incorporation, the President declared, would not exempt any concern or its officers from prosecution under the Sherman act for illegal acts. Such an act could be framed so as to prevent "vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states" but yet permit control by the states with respect to purely local business. The courts should be empowered, the President said, to invoke the aid of the Bureau of Corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of corporations dissolved by decrees. This work, he pointed out, might be entrusted to the proposed supervisory commission which should be an executive tribunal, of the dignity and power of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The fact that it dealt with only one subject; that it was comparatively brief and that accompanying it was an appendix showing trust prosecutions instituted by all administrations since the enactment of the Sherman Act in 1890, made the message unusual. According to this appendix seven suits were brought under this act in the administration of President Harrison, eight in Mr. Cleveland's second term, three under President McKinley, forty-four under Mr. Roosevelt in about seven and one-half years, and 37, so far, in the Taft administration.

The President frequently expressed fervently his opinion of the Sherman law and what might be expected if it were to be repealed. He says: "The anti-trust act is the expres-

sion of the effort of a freedom loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. "This statute as construed by the Supreme Court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business. "Mere size is no sin against the law. "Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved but I submit that the discussions which have been brought in recent days by the fear of continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities. "As the offense (against the Sherman law) becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed."

The attempt to find within which monopolies and illegal combinations might exercise moderate power and be supported by the courts, Mr. Taft pointed out, has failed.

"Theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute," he said, "have hoped that some such line would be drawn by the courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it."

"It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts."

GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAMS ORGANIZING

The goals for the girls basket ball teams, which have recently been organized at the high school building, are being put up today by the school carpenter, and other preparations are being made towards getting the teams in condition. Three sets of goals will be used to begin with, and it is probable that after the teams become better organized, and more interest in the sport is aroused, even more goals will be erected. The girls among the second and first year students in the high school are taking much interest in basket ball, and four teams from among these girls have already been organized. These teams will be tried out in practice games and those who show up best in such games will be chosen to represent the class in interclass games which will be played later on in the season.

The captains of the four teams which have already been organized are Mary O'rah and Marion Crabtree for the first year teams and Audrey Addicks and Bernice Langston for the second year teams. After the best team obtainable at the high school has been picked and the interclass games have been played, it is probable that games with out of town teams will be matched. Meantime the members of the various teams already organized are eagerly looking forward to the time when the first game will be played, and something concerning the relative strength of the four teams can be learned. Miss Emma Childers is taking an active part in the stimulation of interests in basket ball and is acting as coach to the girls.

Johnny Conlon and Frankie Burns should be able to put up a great battle for the bantamweight championship.

Economic Quackery.
Pittsburg Dispatch. The trait of human nature which makes us very sensitive to the notes in our brothers' eyes is exagerrantly illustrated in the eagerness of southern governors to have the northern combination punished and abolished, and at the same time to put \$50,000,000 of cash into a combination to boost the price of cotton—when some other people will furnish the money. The very large "if" comprised in latter clause is what redeems it from a proposition to restrict trade and production. The money is to be advanced to the growers of cotton up to the limit of \$25 per bale. The latter are to have the privilege of naming any day of sale up to January 1, 1913, and get three-fourths of the advance. What they will get if there is a decline in price is not stated. But the condition on which the pool gets the 25 per cent of an advance if there is one—and presumably interest on the loan—is that the growers who get the money pledge themselves to keep up the price by reducing the area planted. Suppose the whole \$50,000,000 to be loaned at \$25 per bale. It will carry 2,000,000 bales out of a 13,000,000 bale crop. The loan is at the rate of about 5 cents a pound, less than half the average price for the past ten years. In other words, the planters are to bind themselves to reduce their crops for the sake of getting a loan at better terms for the lender than they can secure from ordinary sources. This would certainly be an offense against the anti-trust act if it were not self-defeating. Suppose, however, that it could be made to succeed, what would be the effect? Simply to place a premium on cotton-growing in Asia, Africa and South America and thus permanently drive away from this country the business it now enjoys. The South should not let itself be deluded by such economic quackery.

JUDGE MARTIN'S CHARGE TO WICHITA COUNTY GRAND JURY

form you as to the law upon request at any time; and if you should want further information from the court at any time, come into court in a body and present the question to the court in writing and the court will give you such assistance as may be in his power. In the examination of witnesses the district and county attorneys have the right to be present and to question the witnesses, but they must retire when you consider the propriety or find bills of indictment and when you are voting upon finding bills. No one but the members of the grand jury must be present at this time. Your foreman will swear the witnesses or direct some other person to perform this duty for him. He has authority to issue all necessary process to secure the attendance of witnesses in this county, but if witnesses are wanted in other counties the application for the same must be made to the court and the process must be issued by the clerk of the court under the direction of the court. If your process is disobeyed or evaded or if, after appearing before you, a witness refuses to testify in answer to any proper question or in any manner treats the grand jury with contempt, I will ask you to promptly bring such witness before the court with your report in writing showing just what your complaint may be against such witness and I promise you that the court will render you such assistance as may be necessary to teach him the degree of respect he should show to your honorable body. Nine of your number must concur in the finding of a bill of indictment and nine of your number constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business; it follows that the foreman can excuse as many as three of the grand jury at a time, not more than that and it is not wise to excuse that many if in case of sickness of any of the others the quorum would be broken. You have the right to adjourn to such hours and days as you wish, except that you cannot adjourn for a longer period than three days without the consent of the court.

Conclusion. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, let me again admonish you that the duties you are to perform are of the most important and the most far-reaching character. It is no small thing to present an indictment to the court against your fellow men; the very fact of his indictment will follow him to the grave; no matter how innocent he may be able to prove himself to be. And it is no small thing to allow a man to violate the laws of his country and go unscathed of justice; to set at naught those legal principles under which we are all required to live and snap his fingers at the will of the people expressed in our written law and get the impression that he can beat the law of the state in which he lives and which gives him the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The only safety of these rights and the liberties we all enjoy lies in the enforcement of the law; not a part of it, but all of it, "without fear, favor or hope of reward."

AN APPEAL TO TRAVELING MEN

Austin, Dec. 5.—The following address has been sent out by J. W. Graves of the Texas Anti-Tuberculosis Association:

To the Traveling Men of Texas: I wish to offer a side line that will appeal to you and engage your interest. It is perfectly consistent with your regular line, no matter what that may be. In the sale of same there is no financial profit to yourself nor your customer, but the sale of same will return to every one, buyer and seller alike, more real satisfaction than anything the commercial world affords. The article is cheap, within the reach of all, selling at 1 cent each, and there is no competition, as it is the only thing of its kind, and it is now known and used throughout the whole world. I want you to interest yourselves in the sale and use of Red Cross Christmas seals. Every traveling man can help by asking in every town if Red Cross Christmas seals are being sold, and when not handled you are authorized to take orders and send same to the general office at Austin at once. Send a check or postoffice order for same at once at 1 cent each to Mrs. O. B. Colquitt, general chairman Christmas seal campaign committee, Austin, Texas. Your house should use them on their Texas correspondence. Many jobbers are using them now. The Texas Anti-Tuberculosis association has un-

dertaken to sell 1,000,000 seals to secure funds for the establishment of a hospital on the Texas gulf coast for children crippled by tuberculosis of the bones, and for other work of the association. Will you aid in this way the furtherance of this great work? J. W. GRAVES, President of Texas Anti-Tuberculosis Association.



Dr. J. W. DuVal EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Spectacles Fitted. First National Bank Building.

The Farmers Supply Co.

Handle Everything In the Line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Buggies, Wagons and Farm Implements, Also Grain, Hay and Coal

We buy in large quantities, and sell on a close margin. In that way we are able to secure our patrons with the best goods, and at a saving to them. We run two delivery wagons, and groceries purchased of us are delivered to any part of the city free of charge. A trial is all we ask, and a trial will convince you that we are in a position to do all we can.

Moon Brothers Buggies and Studebaker Wagons and Buggies Are the best vehicles made. In purchasing the stock of wagons, buggies and farm implements of the Panhandle Implement Company we took over the exclusive sale of these goods in this territory. We also handle the Superior drills and Success Sulky Plows. When in need of a wagon, buggy or farm implement of any kind, we will be glad to make the price on same.

Farmers Supply Co.

J. T. GANT, Manager. Mississippi St. Wichita Falls, Texas. Phone 449.

JUVENILE COURT TOMORROW MORNING

Judge Felder has set for hearing the trial of eight juvenile offenders for tomorrow at 9 a. m.

These boys were apprehended by the officers in trespassing and carrying off personal property.

Thomas Jefferson's Ancestry.

Thomas Jefferson, the fifth, playing the role of "Rip Van Winkle" traces his lineage far back into the eighteenth century, when his great namesake, Thomas Jefferson, the first, was a friend of David Garrick, the greatest actor of his time. It was in 1745, on one of his father's farm horses, that Thomas Jefferson, then 18 years of age, rode to London and there met Garrick, who struck with the genius of Jefferson, proposed his going on the stage in Garrick's company. This was the foundation of the Jefferson family of actors. Jefferson died in 1807. His family consisted of wife and two sons. The elder, Joseph Jefferson the second, became an actor. He was born in 1774. He left England and came to America, arriving in 1797. Joseph Jefferson found lodgings in New York, with a Mrs. Fortune. She had two daughters, one Euphemia, who became the young comedian's wife. His second son, Joseph Jefferson, the third, was born in 1804. He inherited his father's talent. He married Miss Francis Thomas, who was the reigning singer in America at that time. She had four children, two of whom died in infancy; the other two were Joseph Jefferson the fourth and Cornelia Jefferson. Joseph Jefferson the fourth, hardly needs an introduction, as he became known all over the world as the actor of his time. Ten years ago Jefferson was taken ill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York. He conceived the idea that it would give his son Thomas an opportunity to display his talents and allotted him the part of Rip Van Winkle. On the night of the first performance all were eager to see this young actor in the part his father had made famous throughout the world. They came, they saw, and young Jefferson conquered. The mantle of his father had fallen on him and dear old Rip would live in the son and be handed down to generations as it has been for over forty years. Thomas, we will note as Jefferson the fifth. He was born in New York, Sept. 10, 1857. In early boyhood he was sent to London and afterwards to Paris to be educated. After adopting the stage he made his first regular professional appearance at Edinburgh and continued in England, playing in a number of parts, while in Paris he played in French. On his return to the United States he was engaged by Lester Wallack to join his company. The younger Jefferson has

LIGHT RAIN FELL HERE THIS MORNING

A light rain fell here today and unsettled weather is forecasted to night and tomorrow. The rain was general over North Texas as far as Childress and south to San Antonio.

FEWER TARDIES BUT ATTENDANCE NOT SO GOOD

At the regular monthly meeting of the principals of the different public schools throughout the city, which meeting was held during the afternoon of December 4th, in the office of the city superintendent at the High School, reports were made on the number of tardies, per cent of attendance, corporal punishments administered, number of visits to parents, and other features of school work during the month just ended. The report as regards tardies compares very favorably with the record made last month, and when it is taken into consideration that the

total enrollment in the public schools has been increased from 1533 last month 1672 this month and at the same time, in spite of the increased number of students enrolled, the number of tardies made has diminished from 134 last month to 126 this month, the degree of success attained by those who have been trying to keep down the tardy record, since school began can be observed, and the different public school teachers throughout the city are justly proud of the record made in this respect. The record of attendance was not as good this month as it was expected to be, the average attendance being only 94.9 per cent, as compared with 95.5 per cent for the last month. The reason for the drop in the attendance record is not known but is being investigated by the teachers. Prof. T. L. Toland, superintendent of public schools, desires to call the attention of the parents of school students to the number of visits made to the homes of parents by teachers this month. These visits to parents are being encouraged by the school authorities, as by this means the teacher and parent are brought into closer touch with each other, and are able to co-operate to a greater extent in the education of the child. For this reason the teachers are being urged more and more to make visits to the parents of each student at least once each month.

E. B. Shelton, of Fort Worth, is a new arrival.

SANTA CLAUS



has arrived and is in the big show window at

MARCHMAN'S DRUG STORE

Children you may bring your letters and give them to Santa Claus or mail them addressed to

SANTA CLAUS

Care Marchman's Drug Store, 702 Indiana

Have Your Name Ready!

We are now delivering the coffee on the Name Contest. If you have not submitted your name have it ready and give it to the delivery man when he delivers the coffee. One name for each pound and be sure and sign your name.

O. W. BEAN & SON

Grocers and Roasters of Fine Coffees