

## STEEL TRUST NOT A GOOD TRUST

FORMER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PET TRUST FOUND TO BE A VERY BAD ONE.

### EXPERT SUBMITS REPORT

Flnds Steel Corporation Operates in Restraint of Trade—Controlled 80 Percent of Trade.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The House steel trust investigating committee today made public the result of the inquiry into the books and minutes of the United States Steel Corporation conducted by Farquhar J. McRae, an expert accountant.

The McRae report reaches the conclusion that the Steel Corporation operates in restraint of trade and prevents competition through a manipulation of prices, through the influence of the so-called "Gary dinners," by control of raw materials and through a system of interlocking directors in various companies. It also tends to contradict some of the testimony given by steel trust officials.

Some of the figures dealt with in the report are startling. It is shown that J. P. Morgan & Co. received approximately \$70,000,000 in cash profits for organizing the big steel combine, and that the net profits of the concern for the first nine years of its existence were more than a billion dollars.

Steel Corporation officials objected to producing their books before the committee in this city, but consented to place them freely at the disposal of an expert to be named by the committee. Mr. McRae made a thorough study of the books and minutes, and in his report to the committee he pointed out these salient features:

That J. P. Morgan & Co., heading the syndicate which organized the steel corporation, received a cash profit of \$69,300,000 of which \$62,500,000 was for promotion, with an additional commission of \$6,800,000 for a bond conversion scheme.

That the net earnings of the corporation for a period of nine years were \$1,029,655,389, or an equivalent of approximately \$13 a ton on finished product, instead of \$980,000,311 as claimed by the Corporation in its report.

That the steel corporation, contrary to the statement made by Judge Gary and H. C. Frick to President Roosevelt in 1907 that it did not control more than 60 per cent of steel properties in the country, controls about 80 per cent of the steel holdings.

The section of the report dealing with the "Gary dinners" where independent as well as corporation steel men assembled to discuss conditions in the trade, contains an analysis of the legal effect of the "golden rule" policy prepared by Anthony J. Ernest, a New York lawyer, in which it is declared that the "conventions" agreed to and enforced would be objectionable as regards their effect upon competition.

"The Gary dinner arrangements," says the report, "whereat the so-called independents are influenced to reduce their production conformably to their estimate of the reduction in the demand existing, and to maintain prices, is objectionable as far as it operates to exclude free competition. The arrangement is designed and intended to operate and has operated admittedly, as to standard steel rails, although it is claimed that the so-called independent participants can cut prices without fear of penalty except the dishonor of declaring in favor of a named price and then selling at some other price.

"It can be no jurisdiction of the co-operation of the participants in the Gary dinners that no penalty attaches to a violation of the declarations mutually exchanged, because performance the anti-trust act would prevent the enforcement of any penalty for reducing prices or exceeding one's share of the business. Previous agreements may have been broken and penalties inflicted by the members themselves, although this was soon discontinued. It will be assumed, even if a fund had not been deposited, that the men in the old days would have paid their fines. If this be assumed, it can also be assumed that the word of the participants in the Gary dinners is ample security for the professions of co-operation in the policy almost unanimously subscribed to at the dinners.

"On the other hand, any contract may be broken; any conspiracy may be upset by recalcitrants. It is surely no excuse for the illegality of any arrangement in restraint of trade

that it can be departed from by the participants.

Stress is laid in the financial section of the report upon the demonstration by figures that the steel corporation restrains competition by making the greater portion of its profits in raw materials and in plants producing semi-finished materials, while the finished product plants make very low profits. This operates, it is declared, to keep the price of raw materials, ore, coke and pig iron on a high plane, to the advantage of the corporation and disadvantage of the independent.

"During the 9 years from January 1, 1902 to December 31, 1910," the report says, "the productions of the Corporation in rolled and other finished steel amounted to 79,267,363 tons and the adjusted net earnings for the same period, amounted to \$1,029,389 or an equivalent of approximately \$13 per ton. In order that an idea may be had of the net earnings in dollars per ton of the several operating groups of the corporation, I have calculated these figures and find the approximate net earnings of \$13 per ton of finished product to have been earned as follows:

"By manufacturing companies \$8.01 per ton. By Coal & Coke Companies \$1.70 per ton. By Iron mining companies \$2.12 per ton. By transportation companies \$1.81 per ton. By miscellaneous companies \$3.6 per ton. Total \$13.00."

This, the report says is equivalent to an earning of 40 per cent on cost.

In accounting for the discrepancy between the earnings claimed by the steel corporation, \$980,000,311 and its estimate of \$1,109,146,093, Mr. McRae restored the net earnings what had been eliminated by the steel corporation in its accounting, including such things as "interest on bonds of subsidiary companies, the locked-up inter-company profits in ventures, special depreciation admittedly charged to construction, employees' bonus funds and special compensations, account preferred stock subscriptions, which have been treated as dividends from earnings and not in the nature of additional wages to employees, and lastly interest on bonds, mortgages and purchase money obligations of subsidiary companies."

As showing the result of the policy of the steel corporation to make the bulk of its profits in the raw and semi-finished material, Mr. McRae submitted a condensed statement of the dividends paid by the subsidiary companies to the steel corporation and the interest paid by the Carnegie company on its collateral trust bonds, from April 1, 1901 to April 1, 1910, showing a total of \$753,124,386.53.

"The income from the Carnegie company in dividends and bond interest," he says, "amounted to \$305,239,537.49 or about 40 per cent of the total. The American Bridge Co. paid the holding company dividends on its preferred stock during this period to the amount of \$19,715,577.50 or two and six-tenths per cent of the total."

Relating to restraint of trade there are fourteen conclusions in the report, one of which deals with percentages of business done by the corporation, and in which the ore and other holdings are discussed.

"Percentages of the business done by the United States Steel Corporation," the report says "are deceiving and misleading unless segregated with reference to particular products. For example, Mr. Roosevelt refers to an estimate that the United States Steel Corporation did not have above 60 per cent of steel properties or "steel holdings," and when he was asked if Gary and Frick (at the time of the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.) said anything about the ore properties that they were buying at that time, he answered: "They did not go into details at all," and he also stated that he understood they were going to buy the Tennessee Company's plant."

"This estimate of 60 per cent refers to property and investment in the steel business, it may be noted, in that year (1907), that the total property of the Bethlehem, Cambria, Colorado, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee Companies added to the capital stock of Jones & Laughlin (because statement of property is not available) amounted to \$365,768,889, these companies being the only important concern in the steel business in the United States, outside of the United States Steel Corporation. This amount added to that of the United States Steel Corporation equals a grand total of \$1,841,606,339, of which the property account of the United States Steel Corporation amounts to \$1,446,837,450, or about 80 per cent."

Conclusions in the report bearing on restraint of trade are embodied in four sections, some containing voluminous quotations from the minutes of meetings of the corporation and of the subsidiary companies. Summarized the report concludes:

"Competition between previously competing concerns was terminated by the concentration of the control upwards of 18 corporations into one—"

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## TWO WOMEN WERE ARRESTED

DISTURBANCES CONTINUED TODAY IN THE LAWRENCE TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE.

### THE BUREAU OF LABOR

Has Sent a Representative to Lawrence to Investigate Wages and Working Conditions.

By Associated Press. Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 28.—Two women were arrested in this morning's disturbances in the textile strike. Several crowds were dispersed, each containing many women. Plans of sending a party of children this morning to Washington were delayed. Only children who work in the mills will be sent.

Will Investigate Wages and Working Conditions

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Federal Bureau of Labor will make an immediate investigation of wages and working conditions at Lawrence. A representative of the bureau leaves Washington today for this purpose.

## STREET VERY LOW WITH MENINGITIS

George Street, who was reported suffering with meningitis yesterday, is very low today, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Another case, reported this forenoon, comes from the negro colony east of the Denver tracks, where a young negro girl is the victim. This case has not shown any very serious symptoms as yet. The girl is named Watson and is about 15 years old.

Street Succumbs.

Tom Street, aged thirty-nine years, a carpenter living on Fifth street died this morning at twelve o'clock, from meningitis. The case was first reported night before last by Dr. J. F. Reed, who called other physicians to consult with him, and the case was pronounced to be meningitis and the serum administered. It is said that the last Street maintained that he did not have meningitis, but a microscopic test showed that he had the disease beyond a doubt. Street came to this city about a year ago from Henrietta, where his relatives live, and has lived here since that time pursuing the trade of carpenter. Little is known in this city concerning his past history. He leaves a wife and two children.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but it is probable that the body will be shipped to Henrietta for burial.

## INTERURBAN BETWEEN DALLAS AND WACO

By Associated Press. Dallas, Texas, Feb. 28.—Final arrangements for the longest interurban in the Southwest from here to Waco through Waxahachie, Hillsboro and Ennis were completed here today. The length will be one hundred and thirty-four miles. Cars will be running in eighteen months.

Rev. Crittenden, pastor of the Episcopal church of Fort Worth will preach at the Episcopal church in this city at 7:30 this evening. The public generally is invited. Communion services for the members will be observed some time tomorrow morning, but the hour has not yet been arranged.

## FIRST TRAIN THROUGH THIS AFTERNOON

The first through train from Colorado points to come through since the heavy snow storm of last week is reported to be due here at 5 o'clock today. The trains have been held up at a deep cut near Goodnight, thirty-five miles this side of Amarillo. The cut there is deep and wide, and the snow is reported to have drifted in to a depth of twenty-five feet. What made it worse was that the snow was so light it drifted back in as fast as scooped out by the plows and to get past it a vast quantity had to be loaded on cars and hauled clear of the cut.

The train will come through in two sections today, carrying passengers who have been held up since Saturday morning.

### WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight increasing clouds and colder; Thursday unsettled and colder.

## SPEEDY JUSTICE PARKER'S TRIAL

ONLY FOURTEEN DAYS ELAPSED BETWEEN TRAGEDY AND VERDICT OF JURY

### THE RECORD WAS BROKEN

Believed No Other Case in Texas Jurisdiction Will Show Such Promptness

Chronology Parker Trial

Feb. 14.—S. B. Parker shot and killed W. J. Haynes and was arrested a few seconds later after the shooting.

Feb. 16.—Parker released on \$5,000 bond.

Feb. 20.—Parker indicted by the grand jury which had convened in special session to investigate the killing.

Feb. 26.—Trial starts.

Feb. 28.—At 9:30 a. m. jury returned a verdict of not guilty and Parker was discharged.

The record for the speedy administration of justice in Texas, was broken in the Wichita county district court this morning when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the trial of S. B. Parker, charged with murder. This verdict was returned just fourteen days after the killing for which Parker was indicted.

The district court was in session when the tragedy occurred and a special session of the grand jury was called at once and an indictment returned. Both the state and the defense did everything possible to facilitate a speedy trial and one of the best, if not the very best records in Texas jurisprudence was made in this case.

## TWO FROZEN BODIES FOUND NEAR DALHART

By Associated Press. Dalhart, Texas, Feb. 28.—The bodies of at least two persons frozen to death in Sunday's blizzard were found today. The body of Mrs. Joseph Seyler, wife of a ranchman, near here, was found five miles from the house. It appears she had wandered fully fourteen miles in the height of the storm before succumbing. She had left her house in search of her husband who was tending stock. Near Romero the body of a man was found which has been unidentified.

## Y. M. C. A. WILL ESTABLISH LIBRARY

The Y.M.C.A. is planning the establishment of a public library at their headquarters, corner Tenth street and Scott avenue. Director Anderson originated the project and the support and co-operation of the pastors' association has been promised.

To secure books to start the library a book reception has been announced for Thursday, March 7, beginning at four o'clock. The public is invited and each guest is invited to bring a book or books to be donated to the library. It is hoped in this way that good start can be made and afterwards additions made from time to time.

W. H. Handy, night watchman at Electric, arrived here this afternoon on business.

Walters and Gray Finally Dismissed

By Associated Press. Austin, Texas, Feb. 28.—Jake Walters and W. H. Gray were finally released today by the court of criminal appeals from the twenty-four hour sentences for refusal to answer the prohibitionist investigator's questions.

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anything to do with the Sneed jury which still seems odorous.

Judge Swayne's talk to the jury when he advised them to pray for wisdom in reaching a verdict was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: I have not kept you together in order to punish you. That has not been the object of the court. There is nobody on that jury that the court wants to punish. But the law in this State does not allow me to discharge you like you think.

"You came in here Sunday morning and asked me to discharge you. It has been held in Texas that forty-eight hours is not long enough time to consider a case of much shorter duration than this, and much shorter testimony, and I could not discharge you any way up to the present time without violating the law; I could not do that. It is not that; this is a long case; it has a great deal of testimony in it, and you have a very great responsibility on your shoulders. This case has been a very expensive one, and not only expensive but extensive; not only extensive but trying on every man connected with it—the lawyers, the judge and also the jury, who are the highest officers in this case.

"I did not want to say anything to you when you were down here Sunday. I thought you had agreed on a verdict when I was sent for; that is what I presumed, or I should not have had the defendant here. I did not want to say anything to you then because you had not deliberated any length of time then. You have not deliberated on this case long now; this is not long.

"Of course, it is hard on you gentlemen, I recognize that; you are away from your homes, you are away from your business, away from your families; it is a hardship on you; I recognize that.

"But, gentlemen, you are citizens of Tarrant county; you are patriotic citizens and what you are doing now is a patriotic duty. I would not change, if I could, the verdict of a single one or the opinion of a single one of you gentlemen; I would not do that; it is not my place to do it, nor would I if I could. I would not let one of you know what I thought about this case for anything on earth; that would not be proper. But if I had discharged you Sunday when you asked me to discharge you, I ought to have been made to resign the high office that I hold, which in this case is nothing like so high as the office you hold.

"Now when you think about the suffering that you are going through, remember that you are doing that as a patriotic duty to the State of Texas, trying to arrive at a just verdict in this case.

"Now, gentlemen, I want you to go to your jury room, and I want you to take up every particle of the testimony that I have allowed to remain in this case, witness by witness, and sift it to the bottom, and see if you can not arrive at a just verdict. Take the charge of the court, read it and compare it with the testimony—as each and every one of you understand it. Don't go out and say, 'We five stand here and you seven stand here,' but get down as jurors just like you were considering this case in the beginning and see if you can not now reach a verdict in this case. I do not mean by that to say that any man ought to change his opinion, let his opinion be what it may, let him render his verdict here according to what he thinks under the law, under the charge of the court, and under the evidence in this case he ought to render. But I want you to do that. I want you to go out and consider it.

"I am not going to excuse you, gentlemen; I am not going to excuse you now, nor am I going to excuse you any time soon on this kind of a case; I could not do it; I could not afford to do it; and it is not right to have to try this case over again unless it has been thoroughly considered by you twelve jurymen.

"Now, gentlemen, when you go to

## EXTENSION TRAVERSES FERTILE COUNTRY

E. B. Carver, live stock agent for the Wichita Falls Route, returned a few days ago from a trip along the extension of the Northwestern Railroad above Hammon, Okla., during which he was snow-bound for several days in Vic, one of the big towns which the railroad extension has called into being. Frank Kell, vice president, and M. M. Cooke, chief engineer of the Wichita Falls Route, only by dint of hard driving, escaped being caught at Vic in the blizzard, and made their way from the South Canadian River to Woodward, where they boarded the Santa Fe for Amarillo, and were congratulating themselves on their fortunate escape from the snow storm, upon arriving in Amarillo, they found that a delay of many hours would be necessary before trains could be operated southward through the blizzard.

Mr. Carver, in speaking of the country which is traversed by the Northwestern extension, said yesterday that taking it all around, one could hardly find a more fertile soil, more prosperous farming, or a section of the state which has a brighter future in store than that section of Oklahoma through which the Northwestern is now building. Although practically every farmer in that part of the state is living on a government claim, and the country has only been opened up for settlement about five years, it has made such marvelous strides during those few years that the predictions of even the most optimistic concerning the country are likely to come true in the near future. Last year the largest crops of broom corn, milo maize and kafir corn, in the history of the country were raised and this year the farmers are prosperous and eager to break more and more of the sod preparatory to putting a larger number of acres under cultivation.

One day last week, said Mr. Carver, H. D. Truax, a prosperous farmer living near Leedy, one of the new towns on the extension, which is situated about thirteen miles this side of the South Canadian River, shipped a full car load of chickens from Leedy to points in California, where a high market price prevails, and several such shipments have already been made from points along the extension which is at present accessible to the railroads. A few months ago, chickens could be bought in almost any quantity at places remote from the railroad in this section of Oklahoma for less than 25 cents apiece, and were sold for 30 cents apiece, and were considered any good price. This is explained by the fact that the railroad was so far distant and the cost of transportation so high that although the supply might be very plentiful, it did not pay the farmers to haul their chickens and eggs to the markets.

However, as the railroad nears completion, the price on chickens and eggs continually advances, but nevertheless, it will be some time yet before such prices as now prevail in most of the cities and towns in the Western States can be obtained. A number of car loads of hogs have also recently been moved to market by this section of Oklahoma; and as soon as the extension is completed, and trains begin to be operated, Wichita Falls will receive her full share of trade from a section of Oklahoma, the wealth and agricultural resources of which can hardly be estimated.

Frank Kell, vice president and general manager and M. M. Cooke, chief engineer of the Wichita Falls Route, left last night on another trip along the route of the extension, and upon their return to this city it is probable that a definite announcement concerning the time when the extension will be completed and the operation of trains over the whole line begin will be obtainable.

## MEETING CALLED BY KENNEDY CALLED OFF

By Associated Press. Waco, Texas, Feb. 28.—The presidential primary plan scheduled here for Saturday by Representative A. M. Kennedy has been called off.

Wade Hampton returned this afternoon from a short business trip to Fort Worth.

plans for surrounding Juarez with loyal troops and saving out the rebels in a bloodless contest.

A Delicate Problem. Washington, Feb. 28.—The United States federal officials are carefully considering the request of the Mexican consul at El Paso to forbid the exportation of American goods into Juarez. Because of the shortage of food at Juarez and the big territory around the city dependent on that port of entry the problem is a delicate one. The American Consul General Hanna at Monterey has telegraphed assurance that General Trevino there has not revolted against Madero.

## JESSE MACKAY TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE

By Associated Press. Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 28.—Jesse Mackay, for whom Thomas J. Gentry was murdered, according to the prosecution, today took the witness stand in the trial of Mrs. Gentry and turned states' evidence. He said they had appeared as man and wife at hotels.

## 311 MENINGITIS CASES IN JANUARY

Austin, Feb. 28.—Three hundred and eleven cases of meningitis were reported to the State Health Officer during the month of January. The fatalities from meningitis during January were 134.

## POSTPONEMENT NOT FAVORED

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—Democratic Leader Martin of the Senate announced today that there is practically no sentiment in the Senate favoring postponing the Democratic National convention as proposed last night. Champ Clark is also opposed to a postponement.

## JEWES ARE COMING TO AMERICAN SOIL

Prediction Made That Within the Next Century All the Jews Will be in United States.

New York, Feb. 28.—A prediction that the next century will see nearly all of the 11,000,000 Jews of the whole world in the United States was made by Sheriff Julius H. Harburger in an address before delegates from all parts of the country gathered for the annual meeting of the executive committee of Free Sons of Israel. Resolutions were considered for the next meeting in Vienna of the entire order on May 19.

In reviewing the existence of the order since its inception in 1894, Sheriff Harburger spoke of its benefactions and its remarkable resources. There were but 3,000 Jews in the United States when the first census was taken he said, and now there are 2,000,000.

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### Oil Field Operations

(Fuel Oil Journal)

Conditions at Electra have changed considerably for the better during the past month. The proven area has been added to by several important extensions, and the general feeling now seems to be that Electra will be a larger field than the deposters have heretofore figured out. A month ago attention was directed to the development toward the southeast and it was confidently predicted that the next important extension would be in that direction. Neither the Reed well on the Jennings nor the Fisher well was then down to the first sands. Everybody was expectant and looking for something to happen in the Jennings well in particular so the news that a good showing had been passed through at 912 feet had the effect of causing the leasers to cast their eyes to the southeast for available territory. This little excitement proved to be short-lived, as a thorough test demonstrated that there was not enough oil in the sand to make even a light pumper. The well is shut down at about 1120 feet and will probably be deepened.

The Fisher test now looks like a salt water well at about 1140 feet. They have had one or two light showings but nothing worthy of being tested. At the present writing both these wells have been a disappointment although there is yet a chance for them to redeem themselves in deeper sands.

Litigation has successfully prevented anything being done on the Bell & Benson lease. This well came in with good prospects, but soon dwindled down to a small pumper from a sand at 970 feet. The Corsicana Petroleum Company, just north across the line, had a light pumper in the same sand, which was deepened to 1075 feet, developing a 20-foot sand, good for at least a 50-barrel well.

Several wells in this immediate locality are getting pretty deep and are looking none too good. The Beerbaum well east of the Benson well is over 2100 feet deep, as is also the Corsicana Petroleum Company's Woodruff No. 2, block 223. Offsetting the Woodruff well, the Culberson well is 1960 feet and shut down.

The Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 1 Dale is testing at 1950 feet, in a sand which now looks good for a fair pumper. The hole shows salt water, and having gone deeper before catching a pay sand, it can not be expected to make much of a well.

The Corsicana No. 1 Woodruff, block 223, is over 1200 feet and has missed the 1000 foot sand, as has also No. 5, on the Producers-Wood lease. Going north-another location on this lease, the 1000 foot sand picks up and the wells are all good producers.

Producers Oil Co. Gets Wells On the Bickley and McBurney. One very important well recently brought in was Producers No. 1 Bickley, about three-quarters of a mile due north of the Corsicana Petroleum Company's Honaker well. The depth is thought to be considerably less than 1000 feet—probably it is in the 800-foot sand in which light wells have been finished on the Sheldon land one mile west. The Bickley well is good for about 60 barrels—not a heavy well, but it serves to prove up the Corsicana Allen-lease and adds a large body of apparently good undrilled land to the field.

Continuing west to the northwest corner of the Cross & Brown lease,

in the southeast corner of the McBurney lease, block 195, the Producers Oil Company has had a well in for about two weeks, flowing 200 barrels from a depth of slightly over 800 feet. It is claimed that this well only tapped the sand, which if true, makes it appear that there may be even better territory immediately west and north.

Going southwest from the McBurney well to the Allen wells of the Corsicana Petroleum Company (formerly Red River Oil Company lease), there is an undrilled strip which from all indications appears to be good. The southernmost of the three Allen wells is the lightest producer, the next north is somewhat better and No. 3 is good for perhaps 250 barrels.

Oil is at shallower depth to the north. The points of interest brought out in recent developments are that toward the north the sand gets much shallower, or, at least, the oil is found at a shallower depth. This sand may or may not be the 1000 foot sand of the leases farther south. Apparently it is a different sand. This would be the natural supposition, taking into consideration the broken character of the sands elsewhere in the field.

The old firmly established dope of the field having a northwest and southeast trend still prevails, but at present, instead of extending toward the southeast, it appears to be going in the other direction. It can not go more than a mile in this direction without striking the Sol Williams and Mathews wells, the former being over 1700 feet deep, the latter about 1000, and both dry.

Sixteen New Producing Wells. Sixteen producing wells were completed at Electra, Texas, in the period from January 15 to February 12, their combined initial output being estimated at 2570 barrels. The list follows:

Producers Oil Co.	
Wells	Bbls.
No. 4 Stringer	100
No. 1 Skinner	100
No. 15 Stringer	100
No. 1 McBurney	200
No. 1 Bickley	50
No. 2 Skinner	100
Corsicana Petroleum Co.	
No. 6 Putnam	20
No. 15 Putnam	100
No. 5 Allen	500
No. 6 Cross & Brown	150
No. 7 Cross & Brown	200
No. 1 Brewer	50
Red River Oil Co. (C. P. Co.)	
No. 12 Red River	300
No. 3 Allen	250
Electra Oil & Gas Co.	
No. 4 Allen	300
Ed Wilson & Company	
No. 1 Skelly	50

Production and Field Operations. Net production of the field on February 15 was placed at 9500 barrels, with estimates as to the gross output varying from 10,000 to 11,000 barrels. Following is a list of the wells drilling, rigs and new locations on February 15:

Producers Oil Co.	
No. 13 Stringer, 350 feet.	
No. 14 Stringer, 950 feet.	
No. 15 Stringer, 1050 feet.	
No. 17 Stringer, 950 feet.	
No. 18 Stringer, 200 feet.	
No. 18 Stringer, 200 feet.	
No. 19 Stringer, rig.	
No. 20 Stringer, timbers on ground for derrick.	
No. 21 Stringer, 100 feet; drilling shallow well to 540 feet.	
No. 1 Marriott, shut down at 30 feet.	
No. 10 Waggoner, 1300 feet.	
No. 12 Waggoner, 1600 feet.	
No. 13 Waggoner, 1450 feet.	
No. 14 Waggoner, shut down at 340 feet.	
No. 15 Waggoner, derrick.	
No. 16 Waggoner, 1750 feet.	
No. 1 Tate, 1450 feet.	
No. 1 Rogers, 2400 feet.	

No. 1 Beat, block 255, shut down at 2190 feet.

No. 3 Skinner, 900 feet.

No. 3 Allen, block 224, 300 feet.

No. 5 Allen, block 224, 1030 feet.

No. 6 Allen, block 224, 1000 feet.

No. 8 Allen, block 224, 1000 feet.

No. 9 Allen, block 224, rigging up.

No. 10 Allen, block 224, building rig.

No. 11 Allen, block 224, material on ground for rig.

Corsicana Petroleum Co.

No. 14 Putnam, derrick.

No. 16 Putnam, sand from 1060 to 1075, tested and showed salt water. Will test again.

No. 17 Putnam, 900 feet.

No. 18 Putnam, derrick.

No. 19 Putnam, material on ground for derrick.

No. 6 Allen, block 224, setting 8-inch.

No. 7 Allen, block 224, rigging up.

No. 8 Allen, block 250, rig.

No. 4 Cross & Brown, timbers on ground for derrick.

No. 9 Cross & Brown, 700 feet.

No. 10 Cross & Brown, rig.

No. 1 Woodruff, block 223, top of sand.

No. 2 Woodruff, block 223, set 6-inch at 2030 feet, top of sand and sand of the leases farther south.

No. 3 Woodruff, block 223, 400 feet.

No. 4 Woodruff, block 223, rig.

No. 2 Brewer, block 223, lumber on ground for derrick.

No. 3 Brewer, block 223, derrick.

No. 1 Brewer, 1550 feet.

No. 2 Honaker, rig.

Overman & Neff

No. 1 Fluche, block 229, fishing at 2050 feet.

Honaker Oil & Gas Co.

No. 1 Honaker, Richard Mead Survey, 1885 feet.

Wichita County Oil & Gas Co.

No. 2 Beerbaum, T. E. Williams survey, 735 feet.

Mathews Oil Co.

No. 1 Electra Development Company, block 162, shut down at 1095 feet.

Sol Williams

No. 1 Electra Development Company, block 162, fishing at 1770 feet.

C. G. Wood & Co.

No. 1 Sheldon, block 221, shut down at 1320 feet.

W. C. McBride

No. 1 Sheldon, block 221, testing at 1740 feet.

No. 7 Woodruff, block 226, rig.

Palmer Oil Co.

No. 2 Sheldon, block 221, shut down at 800 feet.

Whitehill & Wood

No. 1 Woodruff, block 226, 1700 feet.

Ninety-Nine Pumping Co.

No. 1 Sheldon, shut down at 1400 feet.

No. 1 Dale, block 223, 1950 feet.

Clark and Associates

No. 1 Powers, block 164, shut down at 1350 feet.

J. M. Weir & Co.

No. 1 Woodruff Heights, block 15, lot 2, 1410 feet.

Beerbaum & Co.

No. 1 Douglas, 2110 feet.

Culberson & Co.

No. 1 Badgett & Dale, Woodruff Heights, shut down at 1960 feet.

Home Oil Co.

No. 1 Skelly, shut down at 1140 feet.

Hivick and Others.

No. 1 Fisher, block 10, 950 feet.

Hub Reed and Others

No. 1 Jennings, block 11, 1050 feet.

5 Red River Oil Co. (C. P. Co.)

No. 13 Red River, 100 feet, drilling 640-foot hole.

W. S. Mowris

No. 1 Showers, block 23, shut down.

No. 1 Shields, block 25, shut down.

C. J. Green

No. 1 Loyd & Burnett, block 7, H. T. & B. survey, rig.

Forwicks Towelette Co.

No. 1 Hines, section 11, H. & G. N. survey, drilling at 100 feet.

Electra Oil Field Co.

No. 1 Allingham, block 32, rigging up.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co.

No. 1 Webb, tested sand at 1100 feet; salt water. Pulling 3 inch to drill deeper.

No. 1 Smith, shut down at 1050 feet.

Notes.

Electra is to have a postal savings bank after March 7.

The Texas Company line from Electra is laid to within sight of Henrietta.

Every so often comes a rumor that Electra is to have another railroad. With a line of the PRISCO system as near as Vernon, it would not be surprising if that road should be looking with longing eyes at the freight on which the Denver line now has a monopoly.

Since taking over the Powers land, the Producers Oil Company has made a full line of locations completely around the 160 acres. The tract lies in the midst of the Corsicana Petroleum Company holdings. It is quite evident from this that the Producers Company intends to get its share of the oil.

The Five Rivers Oil Company of Birmingham, Ala., has acquired some holdings in Woodruff Heights, and has let contract and has rig up ready to drill north of Wilson's well. The business of the company is handled by W. W. Silk, who has recently moved his family to Wichita Falls and will make that city headquarters.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company on February 1 advanced the price of Electra oil 5 cents a barrel making it 60 cents. Petrolia oil and Corsicana light crude were also advanced 5 cents to the same figure, 60 cents.

The net production of the field on February 20 was divided about as follows:

Producers Oil Company (including Wood lease), 3450 barrels; Corsicana Petroleum Company (including Red River Company), 6200 barrels; others (Benson, Wilson & Palmer Oil Company), 60 barrels; total, 9710 barrels.

Before the sale of the Wood lease to the Producers Oil Company this production was run by the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association, but with the taking over of this property, the Producers took over the runs also, and the Pierce-Fordyce is handling no oil whatever from the field. The Texas Company is not shipping much oil, so the bulk of production is being run into storage by the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The steel storage of the field is being rapidly added to, chiefly by the Magnolia Company. On its Eckelkamp farm, there are fourteen 37,500 barrel tanks completed and one building. On its R. H. Cook land, block 17, there are seven 55,000 barrel tanks completed, one ready for the roof and the teams are grading for the foundation of still another. The Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association has two 55,000 barrel tanks completed southeast of Electra on the Jennings land, and the Texas Company has four 37,500 barrel tanks just west of town into which they are now running oil. With the one 37,500 barrel tank on the Red River lease, this completes the storage as it stands today.

Parker answered and demanded to know why the water had been cut off at his house. Mrs. Haynes testified that she told him she did not know that the water had been cut off, and so told Parker who remarked, "It's a d—dirty trick."

She testified that when Mr. Haynes came home at noon on the following Wednesday she told him what Parker had said.

On cross examination she denied emphatically that she had urged Mr. Haynes to go over to Parker's house and demand an apology, or that she even knew what he was going over to see Parker about it at the time he was shot.

Much time was taken up with questions which were not permitted to go into the record and which were asked and answered by the witness while the jury was out of the room, so that the attorneys for the defense could formulate exceptions.

Deputy Sheriff G. A. Hawkins, for the State, testified that he was at the court house and heard the shots fired; that he immediately went to see what was the trouble, and found Mr. Haynes at his home lying on a bed or couch; that he looked very pale, but appeared rational and calm. That in reply to a question he asked, Mr. Haynes said he was suffering greatly from the wounds, and then told him how the difficulty between himself and Mr. Parker occurred, saying he had gone over to Parker's home to ask that (Parker) make an apology to his (Haynes) wife. That Parker said that he believed he could whip any d—n man in Wichita Falls; that Haynes told him that he thought he (Parker) was mistaken as to that, and that Parker then struck him; and when he did he (Haynes) shoved Parker back wards against the gallery or porch of the Parker house and struck him (Parker) a time or two, and that while he still had his hands on Parker, that Parker shot him three times.

On cross examination Mr. Hawkins stated that he arrested Parker; that he met him on the sidewalk in front of the Haynes home, and took him to the county jail and locked him up, after which he again returned to the Haynes home and was present when the deceased made a statement on the advice of Dr. Walker, who had told Haynes that he was badly hurt, and that if he had any statement to make, to do so now, or before they removed him to the sanitarium. He also stated that Parker did not give him any trouble; in fact, was looking for an officer to surrender when he met him on the sidewalk. Said Haynes was a very large man, weighing perhaps 225 or 230 pounds.

F. J. Seeley, another State witness, after telling his name, where or what part of the city he resided, stated that he heard the screams of a woman, or of women, which attracted his attention, and that within two or three minutes he was on the scene; found several others there; that he telephoned for a doctor or doctors, and that Dr. Walker was the first to respond to the call; was present when Haynes, at the suggestion of Dr. Walker, made a statement as to how the trouble occurred, which corroborated the testimony on that point as given by Deputy Sheriff Hawkins; said that Dr. Walker had requested him to hear Haynes' statement; said Haynes appeared to be suffering greatly at the time he made the statement, and in reply to a question asked by Attorney L. H. Mathis for the defendant, the witness testified that Mr. Haynes did not make any statement to the effect that he had told his wife to go back into the house; that he would settle the matter. Said he was not in the room when County Attorney Dan Boone was getting a statement from Haynes, and did not know what deceased had told Boone. Said he saw Mr. Boone in the Haynes home.

### GOOD PROGRESS IN PARKER TRIAL

#### MRS. HAYNES RECITES LANGUAGE USED BY DEFENDANT THAT CAUSED TRAGEDY

#### OFFICER ON THE STAND

At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Seeley, court took a recess until 1:30.

Dr. Everett Jones was the first witness to take the stand at the afternoon-session of the court. He testified that he was called to the Haynes home on the night of the tragedy and found Mr. Haynes lying on a bed when he got there; said he located three distinct wounds on the body, two in the left side just above the hip joint, and one in the center of the body, near the lower part of the breast bone. (Here the doctor made use of technical terms to describe the location of the wounds on the body). The wound in the center was the one that caused death. The two wounds in the left side were flesh wounds, neither penetrating the abdominal cavity. The bullet which made the wound in the center had struck the lower part of the breast bone, deflected and penetrated the right lung, which caused a hemorrhage from which Haynes died. Said that he found blood in Haynes' nose and on his upper lip and that this bleeding of the nose was not caused from the bullet wounds in the body; that the blood from the nose could have been caused by a blow on that organ; that he noticed no other wounds or bruises on Haynes; that Haynes clothes and his body were powder burned, and his clothes showed signs of having been on fire. The flesh was severely powder-burned.

On cross examination Dr. Jones testified that the wound that caused death seemed to have gone straight in, and instead of going into the stomach as would have been natural, it struck the lower part of the breast bone, deflecting its course and penetrated the right lung. The blood in the nose was not caused from the bullet wounds.

Several Witnesses Testified at Today's Session of the Murder Trial.

"It's a d—dirty trick." These words uttered by the defendant in front of a closed door which separated the defendant from Mrs. W. J. Haynes, precipitated the tragedy in which her husband lost his life at the hands of B. Parker, according to testimony in the trial of the latter today.

Mrs. Haynes was placed on the stand at the resumption of the trial of Parker in the district court this morning to testify concerning the events which led up to the killing. Her testimony related principally with the trouble that had arisen over a water bill. She told of the dissatisfaction of herself and her husband with the water bill for January which had been over \$5 for the houses occupied by themselves and the one occupied by Parker which they rented to the latter who paid one dollar of the joint bill. She said that they determined to have a separate meter for the house occupied by Parker and told of the laying of the pipe and other proceedings connected with the installation of the meter.

She said that while the men were laying the pipe Mr. Parker stood and watched them for a few moments and that she then told him that they intended to install a separate meter and that he could pay just what water he did use. She said that Parker entered no objection, but that she did not know that the water would be cut off or did not know that it was cut off until some time after it had been cut off.

She said that on the Sunday morning preceding the tragedy she was awakened at about six o'clock in the morning by knocks at the kitchen door. She went to the door and with out opening it asked who was there.

Mrs. Mabel Reed, a domestic in the Parker home at the time of the tragedy, said on the night of Feb. 14, at the supper table she had heard Mr. Parker say that he had talked to Mrs. Haynes roughly—rougher than he had ever talked to a lady before and was sorry that he had done so, but said that Mrs. Haynes had talked to him in such a way as to cause him to lose his temper. That he had told her (referring to the fact that the water had been cut off from the Parker home) that it was a d—dirty trick to play on a man while he was away from home. The water, she said, had been cut off on Saturday. Parker came in from his run Sunday night and on Sunday morning the water was turned on again.

On cross examination the witness testified that she had been in the Parker home since the early part of January, or about the time a baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker. While the water was cut off I got water for the Parker home from Mrs. Haynes.

T. R. T. Orth, superintendent of the water and light plant, testified that Parker had come to his office on Sunday morning and told him that he had turned on the water; that he had paid his water and house rent to Feb. 23, but that the water had been cut off while he was away. The witness said that Mr. Haynes had been paying two minimum water rentals for the two houses, his own and the one in which Parker resided, which is next door, and the separate connection was made at my suggestion.

Cross examination—the water company had no account against Parker. Said that when he inquired of Haynes where or how the Parker house was to be supplied with water, that Haynes said that Parker could pay his own d—n water bill for awhile.

The State rested here, and the defense introduced as its first witness, Howard Hinds, who testified that he had known Parker, the defendant for four or five years; that he and Parker were first cousins, and that Parker's reputation as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen was good. That he had not known defendant as a boy. That defendant was a brakeman and conductor on the Fort Worth & Denver, and that he was married and had a wife and baby.

J. W. Bradley, a furniture man, was the next called as a character witness, and testified he had known Parker two years, and that his reputation as a peaceable law-abiding citizen was good.

Several other character witnesses were called, all of whom testified to the good character of the defendant Parker bore.

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Bowman Items

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson came over to attend the Washington program.

Miss Johanna Raamsdass, of Wichita Falls, attended the Washington program Thursday evening.

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Rev. W. H. Bulgrin left Thursday morning for Riverland, where he conducted the Second Quarterly Conference. He was accompanied by Rev. J. Wellner, P. E.

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This season all American league teams will dress at the grounds which will save the clubs several thousand street improvements.

Pathetic Incident as Recited by One Who Witnessed It.

The wind was blowing at a high rate from the southwest and the rain was falling; ice and snow lying on the ground from the recent snow storm. Everybody seemed to be enjoying the comforts of warm clothes and a well-heated room—such as the Union Station affords.

Into the public place came straggling an old woman with four little children. Such a scene I had never before witnessed. They were thinly clad, their feet and hands were bare and covered with sores; the little fellows were shivering from head to foot and crying. They had walked through the mud and slush one half mile, and their bare feet and hands had the appearance as if the blood was almost ready to flow from them.

My heart began to bleed and I said: "What does this mean. Then I heard the sad and pathetic story of those pitiful children ranging in age from 13 to 6 years old. My first thought was that undoubtedly their father and mother must be dead, but was informed that that was not the case. Their mother had deserted them and gone off with another man.

Someone has said mother's love is the greatest, but this is one instance it has failed. I do think that when a mother will leave her own offspring to the mercies of a cold-hearted world to follow off some low-down pauper that the penitentiary is the place for her; also the man that deceived her away from his children.

I do trust there will soon be a law passed making it a penitentiary offense for man or woman to desert their offspring and leave them on the mercies of a cold-hearted world. This is getting to be of a common occurrence. Almost every paper you pick up you read where some woman has deserted her children, eloped with some man, or a man leaving his children and stealing some other man's wife.

I believe with all my heart that if something is not done to put a stop to this hellish sin it will soon be appalling—it is appalling now, and were it not for the orphan homes and charitable institutions this country would be flooded with unclaimed children.

Three-fourths of all my children in our orphanage have fathers and mothers living in adultery somewhere.

I believe it is time our preachers were crying out against this awful sin and that all true fathers and mothers take up the refrain until laws are made and enforced that will put an end to this hellish evil in the world.

But back to the little children. They soon attracted attention of people in the station and tears were shed over them. Their little feet and hands were warmed and bathed; men drew their pocketbooks and gave until about \$2.00 was given; shoes, hats, cloaks and necessary clothing were purchased, as well as apples, bananas and a nice lunch for their dinner. They were then put on the train and sent to Sunset, Texas, to their grandfathers.

May the blessing of God be on those that took part in the giving, especially on one woman who took so much pains to bathe their little feet, taking them on her lap and putting shoes on their feet.

I remember the scripture says (Matt. 25:35,36): "For I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me."

M. V. DILLINGER.

MOTHER DESERTS HER CHILDREN

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**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**

Made from grape Cream of Tartar; absolutely free from alum.

For sixty years American housewives have found Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder a guarantee of light, pure and wholesome food.

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# A PROBATION OFFICER NEEDED

### JUDGE MARTIN DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF THE DELINQUENT BOY.

## CONSERVATION IS URGED

#### Judge Appeals to Save Boys From Jails and Penitentiaries, Sin and Crime and Shame.

To the Times: The need of a probation officer for this county has been heretofore urged in your columns by Hon. C. B. Felder, county judge, but the subject is one of such vital importance that I feel that it will not be amiss for me to emphasize some of the things he has so well said and perhaps add some suggestions of my own.

Juvenile offenders are boys under sixteen years of age and they occupy a peculiar position under the laws of this state. When the law lays its restraining hand upon the boy and he is brought before either the district or county court, as the case may be, he becomes a ward of the state and when tried and found guilty of the offense charged against him, the state, as represented by the judge, assumes control of his actions with one distinct object in view and only one, which is to reform him if it is possible to do so and make a good and useful citizen out of him.

The condition and the status of the criminal child is to my mind superlatively pitiful. His sin may be the result of heredity, association, ignorance or innate vice; the law makes no distinction, but in its profound regard for the limitations of the responsibility of extreme youth, it places upon your district and county judges the duty to make such orders as may be for the best interest of the child.

Now when he is regularly tried and declared to be a delinquent there are at present but two things possible for the judge to do with him. In the exercise of his discretion, he can send him to the State Institution for the Training of Juveniles at Gatesville, (commonly called the reformatory), or he can send him out into the world again on probation, pending good behavior. As the judge is always willing to give a boy another chance to make good, he usually gives him a moral lecture and sends him to his home with instructions to report at stated intervals. Right at this juncture the judge is often confronted with a serious question as to whether it is best to send him to Gatesville or send him home, but the home usually gets the benefit of the doubt and the boy walks off down town or to his home as he happens to choose. Of course the judge cannot follow him and see where he goes and for his future conduct, he must depend upon the boy alone in most cases, for his parents, if he has parents, have probably lost all parental control before the law has ever laid hands upon him. It is unfortunately the case that there are many, very many parents who either cannot or will not control their offspring and it

is for this reason more than all other that it is necessary for the law to have anything to do with them at this tender age.

But where there is a probation officer, the court can order that officer to take the boy in hand, and, as the representative of the juvenile court, it is the duty of that officer to look after the boy, keep him out of bad company, advise and assist him to a higher and a better life, see that he attends school, keeps off the streets at night and to exert all proper influences and all proper authority to carry out the objects of the law by bringing about the complete reformation of the boy.

Without such an officer it is manifestly impossible to accomplish the objects of the law. In many if not most of the cases, Judge Felder has done some good work along the line I am glad to say, and I know that he has been faithful and vigilant in his work with his "juvenile class" but no man can do what needs to be done without a probation officer.

The inevitable result is that many of the boys return to their former associations and evil habits of life and soon again they are in the clutches of the law and this time the only thing left to do is to send them off to the reformatory.

All observant parents and teachers will agree that the period of time between the ages of twelve and sixteen is the "critical period" in the life of the boy. It is essentially the formative period of character. It is then that the boy is most difficult to keep at home, in school, at work or in good company. It is then that the seeds of good or evil are sown in the most favorable ground to bring forth fruits of either good citizenship or bad citizenship a few years later in life.

So when the young offender, caught perhaps in his first criminal act, leaves the court house, on probation during good behavior, how very important it is that he be noticed by a really good man, warned, led by degrees into "paths of righteousness" instead of evil and gently, lovingly, but firmly be made to understand that he must obey the laws of his country and the reasonable demands of those in authority over him.

I am firmly convinced that such a man, pursuing such a course, can save a large percent of all such boys and make good citizens out of them. On the other hand I believe that without such an officer a great many juvenile offenders will continue on in evil until they either get caught again and go to the reformatory or else pass the age limit and go to the penitentiary.

The legislature has made no provision for the pay of a probation officer and for this reason Judge Felder and I have been unable to secure one. We are in perfect accord as to the needs of the situation and if the means were placed at our disposal we both feel sure that great good could be accomplished along this line. To do it the "juvenile court" should have at least fifty dollars per month to pay some good man for this service. I believe that sum would secure the services of the right sort of man for such part of his time as would be demanded by this work.

Are the boys worth it? Is it worth the time, the trouble and the outlay of money to make a good citizen out of

bad boy? Surely it is. These boys are rapidly becoming men—good men or bad men. If they make good men they will be useful to the community; if they make bad men they will be a perpetual menace to society. A dollar spent now may save hundreds in the future, looking at the matter from a purely economic standpoint.

This is an age of conservation; conservation of our natural resources, our soil, our minerals, our water-powers and all of our material wealth. Let me speak for the conservation of our boys. Let us save them from the jails and the penitentiaries, the street gangs and from sin and crime and shame; save them for a better life in this world as well as the world to come.

The Wichita people have responded in the "Wichita Way" to all calls for money to make good roads, good streets, good churches, good school houses and all manner of public enterprises. Now is there not some civic or some philanthropic man or woman who will take the lead in raising six hundred dollars per year to help make good citizens out of the boys in the juvenile court?

I cannot close without offering one more suggestion. The real burden of this work falls upon your county judge; he has a score of juvenile offenders to look after to one in the district court. It is a matter of no small responsibility, when you come to consider that what he does or fails to do may affect the whole life of "one of these little ones." He should have the hearty co-operation of all the good people of the town in every effort to enforce the wise and beneficent provisions of this law.

Some twenty-odd cases have been filed on his juvenile docket. These boys are mostly in and about the town right now, and whether we have the probation officer or not we ought to have the assistance of the good people of the town in keeping them out of mischief, in school, at home or at work as the case may be.

P. A. MARTIN, District Judge

## REV. CAHILL DIES IN NEW MEXICO

### FORMER PASTOR OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SUCCESSORS AFTER ILLNESS

## FUNERAL AT BEAUMONT

#### Deceased Was Pastor of the Local Church For About Six Years Ago

Word was received here this morning of the death of Rev. J. A. Cahill, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, at Madeline, New Mexico, at about five o'clock Sunday evening. Rev. Cahill had been at Madeline about eight months in the hope that the climate would benefit his health. Stomach troubles were the cause of his death.

While no funeral arrangements have been announced it is believed the body will be taken to Beaumont for burial as his wife is buried there. Rev. Cahill was pastor of the church here for about three years, ending his pastorate about six or seven years ago, going from here to Fort Arthur. He was held in the highest esteem here and his family have the sympathy of many friends in the bereavement.

A son, Roy Cahill, who has been employed at Electra, left last night for New Mexico to accompany the remains to Beaumont. A daughter, Mrs. J. A. Fisher, lives at Electra, and another daughter lives at Fort Arthur.

The county commissioners of Tarrant county have granted a franchise to the Texas Company for the construction of an oil pipe line that will extend from Electra, across Tarrant county, to the Texas Company's West Dallas refinery, connecting with a fuel oil station to be constructed on the Burford tract.

A Young Men's Booster Club has been organized at Hillsboro.

## Sen. McNeal's Views on The Gubernatorial Race

(Houston Chronicle)

Since the days of reconstruction only once has the democratic party of Texas refused a second term to a governor of the state, R. B. (Dick) Hubbard, who had been elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Coke in 1876, was refused a nomination by the state convention in Austin in 1878. Hubbard served most of a term after Coke's election to the United States senate in 1877, and desired to succeed himself. The most historically bitter convention that the democrats of Texas have ever known was that which rejected Hubbard, lasting for more than a week, were characterized by turmoil that came near terminating tragically. Bill Herndon of Tyler and Buck Walton of Austin were conspicuous figures in the angry attacks, that of Walton on Hubbard being probably the most violent ever listened to in a state meeting of the Texas democracy. The convention operated under the 900 votes were necessary to nominate a candidate. Hubbard at all stages of his candidacy had almost the necessary number to bring success, and it was claimed that on one ballot he had the nomination honestly won, but was deprived of the victory through a clerical error of the men tabulating the votes. There are old supporters of Hubbard who till this day insist that he was made the victim of political conspiracy and dishonesty. Be that as it may, he was refused the nomination, and, as a compromise, the convention took Chief Justice Oran M. Roberts of the state supreme court as its nominee and he was overwhelmingly elected.

Four times since the historic convention of 1878 have organized efforts within the party been made to defeat a democratic governor for a re-nomination, in 1880, 1892, 1908 and now in 1912. Three of these efforts proved unsuccessful. The fourth is yet to be decided.

The Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, who was lieutenant governor under Roberts during the "Old Alcade's" first term, organized a revolt and tried personally to succeed his chief in 1880. Roberts had made a strenuous administration against the efforts of exploitation on the part of what was known as the "land sharks" of that time. A Detroit syndicate wanted to gobble up, for little or nothing, all the white and yellow pine and other timbered lands of East and Southeast Texas, and a Chicago syndicate entered similar cupidly for the rich agricultural lands of West Texas, Middle Texas and the Panhandle. Roberts' administration was marked by what was known as "my land policy," to protect the public domain against these raiders. It was productive of the historic declaration of the "Old Alcade" as he was familiarly and admiringly called by his supporters: "If Texas goes to hell she shall go according to law!" This declaration was made in reply to the spokesman of a committee of land exploiters who said to the governor, during an exciting meeting in the executive office at Austin: "Governor, if you persist in your land policy you will send Texas to hell."

The outcome of the campaign against the re-nomination of Roberts was disastrous to the Sayers faction. During the progress of the campaign for delegates to the state convention, it became evident that Sayers could not obtain enough support to nominate him, so efforts were concentrated on a plan to capture more than one-third of the delegates, lock the convention against Roberts on the two-thirds rule and bring about the nomination of a dark horse. This plan also failed for the state convention, which was held in Dallas, showed a few more than two-thirds of the delegates favorable to Roberts, and the "Old Alcade" scored a notable victory. His campaign for the re-nomination was characterized by his opponents as "the hair trunk" campaign, so designated from the fact that Gov-

ernor Roberts always took with him on his speaking tours, a small hair trunk, in which he carried books, papers and various documents for reference in his speeches. A spectacular incident of the campaign took place at a Roberts mass meeting in Dallas. Hundreds of mounted men rode in a procession up Main street, which reached almost from Lamar street to the Houston and Texas Central Railroad tracks in East Dallas. Governor Roberts was the central figure in the parade and behind him came the little hair trunk strapped to the back of a big bay mule. Dallas county went strongly for Roberts. The secretary of the state convention that re-nominated Governor Roberts was the Hon. W. G. (Bill) Sterett, and the writer of this article was one of the assistant secretaries.

As a result of that convention, Lieutenant Governor Sayers was forced into temporary political retirement and oblivion. Four years later he was elected to congress from the Bastrop district. His old law partner, G. Wash Jones, the noted Greenback party leader of Texas, voluntarily retired from congress, in order to give Sayers a chance for political rehabilitation with the democracy of the state. Sayers served 14 years in congress and finally, 1898, attained his life's ambition by being nominated and elected by the democrats as governor. He was accorded a re-nomination, unopposed in 1900 and is now lying quietly at his home in Austin. Times had mellowed the bitter feeling which his revolt against his chief aroused among the supporters of the "Old Alcade" in 1880.

Another effort was made in 1908 to deprive a democratic governor of a second term. Tom Campbell was opposed by Bob Williams, the "Cumbly Blacksmith," because he had dissatisfied certain interests with his tax reform policies. Campbell, however, defeated Williams in the democratic primary election by nearly 90,000 majority, and served a second term that was more strenuous than the first.

This brings the chronology down to today. Oscar B. Colquitt seems to have the hardest fight for a re-nomination of any governor since the days of Dick Hubbard. Will Colquitt suffer Hubbard's fate? He will surely be lucky if he does not. The recent meeting of his campaign leaders at Fort Worth is interpreted by his opponents to mean that Colquitt's friends are alarmed over the situation. There is no denying the fact that there is widespread and strongly organized opposition to Governor Colquitt's re-nomination. It would appear, also, that Judge Ramsey is a decidedly stronger candidate than was Roberts, Hogg or Campbell. The element that is likely to place Governor Colquitt's re-nomination in jeopardy is not so much the one identified with the statewide prohibition issue as the one that has become dissatisfied over organized labor matters. Governor Colquitt's veto of the eight hour law, during the regular session of the Thirty-second legislature, his appointment of Judge Dibrell to the supreme bench and his differences with organized labor leaders over the eight hour question again in the special session of the legislature last August, are incidents that have alienated a large force of voters from his support who were solidly for him two years ago. If he shall be defeated, the defection of this element will undoubtedly be the most potential factor in his downfall.

The so generally exploited claim that a public officeholder is entitled to a second term, as a matter of endorsement and vindication, is unworthy a place in our politics. No officeholder is entitled to re-election on that ground. The public is under no obligation to give any man a re-nomination or re-election on that ground. The public is under no obligation to give any man a re-nomination or re-election. Measures, not men, should be the motto in the public service. If public opinion is out

of harmony, with the policies of a man or his public administration of affairs, it is no reflection upon that man that the public shall refuse to continue him in office; it is simply the verdict of the people that different policies are desired than those for which he conscientiously stands; simply a difference of opinion on public affairs. Party traditions or customs are not sacred to the extent of violating principles or sacrificing convictions. Judged from his viewpoint of public policy, Governor Colquitt has made a good governor. But it is doubtful if he and a majority of the people are in accord on the living issues upon which are based the public policies of the State of Texas at this time. If he shall be defeated for a re-nomination, it will not be a public repudiation of Oscar B. Colquitt the man. It will simply be a rejection of the policies favored by Judge Ramsey. Measures, not men, will be the judgment of unbiased minds on the verdict which shall be rendered by the voters in the primary election of July 27, 1912. And that is what it should be.

J. C. McNEALUS.

## SNEED JURY IS DEADLOCKED

### SEND NOTE TO JUDGE SAYING EVERY BALLOT HAS STOOD SEVEN TO FIVE

## NO DETAILS ARE GIVEN

#### Judge Swayne Refuses to Allow Jury to Report—No Details From Jury

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 26.—The Sneed jury is still deadlocked, Judge Swayne refused to allow them to enter the court room this morning and they sent him a note saying they were hopelessly divided, and that every ballot stood seven to five. The note did not say which side the plurality favored or gave any other details.

The jury reported to Judge Swayne yesterday morning that they were unable to agree. The first inkling of an impending report yesterday morning came shortly after 9 o'clock, when telephone messages summoning Judge Swayne, John Beal Sneed, the defendant, and attorneys for both sides, were rumored.

The rumor spread quickly, and by 10 o'clock a small crowd gathered at the door of the court room, within which they were not allowed, was beginning to be swelled. At 11:19 o'clock John B. Sneed entered the court room through the district clerk's office. As he entered the outside door he was knocking the ashes from his pipe, which by now has become famous, and when he stepped into the court room he was taking off his hat with one hand while the other was thrust into his trousers' pocket.

He seemed serene—almost happy, and it would have been hard for one who did not know him to pick out from the little group of people of which he was a member, the man who was expecting within a few minutes to hear a jury's decision on the question of whether or not he was a criminal.

When he entered the room he was preceded by several relatives, among them his father, and followed by Mrs. J. H. Bowman, and Mrs. J. A. Pace, sisters of his wife.

His oldest daughter, Leonra, reached the court house some time before her father did, and waited for a long time in the office of District Judge Swayne. She entered the court room about ten minutes before her father did.

The jury also had been brought in before Sneed arrived, but the members were locked in their waiting room when Sneed entered. At 11:21 o'clock the jurors filed out, and though Sneed watched them closely as they came from the room and walked to their seats he gave no sign of nervousness.

When the jury was seated, Judge Swayne asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you arrived at a verdict?"

W. C. Strong, foreman, arose and answered: "We have not."

The foreman then handed to Deputy Sheriff B. T. Johnson a message which Johnson carried to the bench. This message was as follows:

To the Honorable James W. Swayne, Judge: The diversity of opinion entertained by the jurors in this case is such that a further consideration of it cannot result in any change in the mind of a single juror. The division amongst us is so great that a verdict can never be reached. To send us back for further deliberation upon the case in the hope that we might reach a verdict, would be a useless waste of time. We can never agree, and ask that your honor discharge us.

W. C. STRONG, Foreman of the Jury. Judge Swayne, after showing the communication to attorneys for both sides, read it aloud, and then denied their request. Later on in the day Judge Swayne

declared that he would hold the jury until he felt absolutely satisfied in his own mind that they never could reach a verdict.

"This case has cost the county thousands of dollars," he said, "and another trial would necessitate the expenditure of many more thousands. I will hold these men until I see that every hope of their reaching a verdict has faded."

After the jury had retired, Sneed and his relatives, who had received the message with no sign of concern except a look of intense interest, rose and left the room.

Sneed spent the remainder of the day at the Selboid Hotel.

All of the Boyce family left last night, with the exception of Lynn Boyce and his wife. They will stay in Fort Worth until a verdict is reached or the jury discharged, unless an unreasonably long time elapses before action is taken.

The foreman selected by the members of the jury in the Sneed trial is W. C. Strong, juror No. 9, about 45 years old; is a real estate man, and formerly clerk in the court of civil appeals. He is married, has five children, is a native Texan and resides at 1801 Alston avenue.

## RAIN FOLLOWED BY A STORM

### HIGH GALE RAGED SUNDAY NIGHT AND SOME DAMAGE DONE.

## TRAFFIC IS TIED UP

#### Denver Trains Snow Bound North of Childress—Passengers Sheltered in Depot.

Another good rain, aggregating nearly half an inch fell over the Wichita country Sunday morning, extending into southwestern Oklahoma, and the Panhandle.

Following the rain a fierce gale swept the entire section, which kept up until a late hour Sunday night.

During this gale a plate glass window in the Searchlight office on Seventh street, and another in the Wichita State Bank was blown in, and a number of signs and wires were torn down. Reports from the railroad offices indicate that some damage was done in many other cities, although no material property loss is reported. The bad weather is again causing delay on the new work of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern road in Oklahoma.

All train service since through passenger train number two Saturday afternoon has been suspended on the Ft. Worth and Denver railroad North of Childress, on account of the depth of the snow in the Panhandle. Snow began falling late Saturday night, and continued until after traffic was completely blocked, and the ground was covered to a depth of several feet. It is reported that cattle are suffering severely, and that unless a thaw comes soon, losses will be heavy.

Passenger train number one which left here Sunday afternoon about two o'clock, upon arriving in Childress last night was turned around and started back South, as passenger train number eight, arriving here at 3:15 o'clock this morning. Passengers on the Fort Worth and Denver trains which reached Childress and were unable to proceed on North, were housed in the depot there last night, and will be cared for at the expense of the company until trains can be operated.

Telegraph and telephone wires are all down north of Childress, and it is not known just how severe the storm actually is, although it is thought to be one of the worst of the winter. A special train from Fort Worth passed through here at seven o'clock last night carrying a large force of extra men who will help clear the snow from the right of way so that train service may be resumed. The entire Fort Worth and Denver snow plow equipment has also been rushed to the North and nothing is being left undone to facilitate the operation of trains at the earliest possible moment.

Later—the telegraph wires were connected north of Childress this afternoon and it is expected that traffic will be resumed tonight. Snow covered the ground this morning to a depth of six or eight inches as far south as Clarendon.

## Friberg News

A number of our people have been under the doctor's care the past week, fighting pneumonia, etc. Among the sick are Mrs. Maggie Quansstrom, Inez Holder, Jim Musgrave, Clinton Friberg, Kenneth Bryan.

That was a glorious snow and rain. The wheat fields are smiling about it, but they want sunshine now. Our public schools were dismissed Wednesday for the week. That fine snow had found a way into the loft and when the room got warm it began to melt and run through the ceiling. Pupils could not sit still with water dripping down their necks.

When Arvey Friberg's crib blew over in Tuesday's storm it fell on three cows. Two of them are about well. He is giving the other gymnastics hoping to have her out soon.

Albert Holly had a birthday on Thursday and celebrated with his friends in royal style at his father's home.

## WAXAHACHIE COTTON MILL



The Waxahachie cotton mill which began operation in April, 1901, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and since that time the fires have never been noted down except for a short period to change the capacity of the mill from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. This mill erected and owns its operatives' dwellings which are neat

and comfortable and located on the large ground surrounding the mill.

The mill has a fine artesian well, furnishing ample and excellent water, and a good system of sewerage from the mill grounds connects with the city sewer. The mill erected a neat and comfortable church on the grounds for its operatives, and ex-

pects in the near future to put in a public bath for them.

The children of the mill families attend the public schools. The policy of the officers of the mill is to make every provision within their power for the comfort and welfare of their workers and as a result have little or no difficulty in procuring and keeping mill operatives.

# The Wichita Times

Published at The Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Avenue

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Ed Howard, General Manager

"Get down on your knees and pray to Almighty God for wisdom, but send me no more communications," is the way Judge Swayne of Tarrant county instructed the Sneed jury, which had sent in a report to the effect that it was impossible for them to reach an agreement.

The feeling is general now that Wichita and adjoining counties are right on the verge of realizing that long deferred hope of a bumper crop year.

Ex-President Roosevelt denies that he said he would make a statement Monday, as credited to him.

To exploit the wonderful resources of East Texas, a convention is planned to be held at Jacksonville next month.

Since the announcement of Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination, the next thing to be looked for is the announcement of President Taft's withdrawal from the contest.

Begins to look like Cecil Lyon will have to put up a fight to retain the position of chief distributor or boss of the Republican party of Texas.

Now that the attorney general's department has ruled that paid firemen may ride on free passes, the next thing for them to do is to secure the passes, and to accept them that may have to resort to the chloroform and cork-secure plan.

As yet we've failed to get our usual package of garden-seed with the compliments of our congressman, and if they don't show up within the next two or three days we will be compelled to take about a quarter or one-half earned cash and buy a few packages from some legitimate seed dealer.

Now that ex-President Roosevelt has endorsed the recall, and is likely to be the nominee of the Republican party for president, we may expect to hear of some of our Republican exchanges modifying their views in order to be ready to drop into the Roosevelt hand wagon as it passes along.

Oklahoma's delegation to the Baltimore convention will be half and half—divided between Clark and Wilson, with the agreement that if either shall drop out the solid vote of the state shall be cast for the one remaining in the race.

When a politician is down and out he generally finds some comfort and attracts some attention to himself by making an attack on some other politician higher up in the estimation of the people than himself, and in that way a Congressman dies his day; but he's a dead one and nobody is aware of that fact more than himself.

"Willacy county has gone dry," is the way a press dispatch reads. Now what do you think of that? In order to do honor to Judge Willacy, perhaps the strongest anti-prohibitionist in the State, the legislature took three or four "wet" counties in a bunch and "topped" a little from each, made a new county and named it Willacy. At the first election, it went "wet," but at the first opportunity presented it reversed itself by going "dry."

During the hot dry season many beautiful young shade trees in Wichita Falls died, and it is gratifying to notice that in a number of instances the dead trees are being taken up and replaced with live ones.

Cecil Lyon says: "If Roosevelt is nominated, he will sweep the country like he did in 1904. If he is not nominated—that is, if Mr. Taft is nominated—we might as well begin addressing Woodrow Wilson, or whoever else the Democrats name, as 'Mr. President.'" Mr. Lyon, no doubt, believes what he says, and what he says about Roosevelt getting the nomination looks now like it may be true, but electing him President in 1912, means that he will serve another two terms, which would make 16 years for him.

with 829,560 barrels of light crude. Last year this district produced only 128,016 barrels, which, with 158,212 barrels from Petrolia and the 892,204 barrels from Electra, made up the light oil output of the state, amounting to 1,778,432 barrels. Petrolia's 1911 production showed an increase of 35,181 barrels over its 1910 record, 123,031 barrels.

Wilson and Clark are "neck and neck" in Oklahoma, with the chances a little in favor of Clark. It was conceded weeks before the Oklahoma primaries that Champ Clark was the favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the only surprise is that Clark did not make a better showing.

As a rule, Southerners do not object to the pensioning of Union soldiers, but they do not approve of it to the extent that they are willing for our Representatives in the lower house of Congress to introduce and adopt a bill that will add \$75,000,000 to the already large enough pension roll.

Some of the papers are poking fun at Judge Ramsey for holding on to his present office,—that of associate justice of the supreme court, until after he is elected or defeated for the governorship, but these same papers seem to forget the fact that the man he is running against did the same thing when he was a candidate for the governorship.

Candidate Wilson is slow as molasses in winter time. He might have saved a lot of newspaper ink by letting it be known that he voted for Bryan in 1898, instead of allowing that Joline letter to be made a plank in the opposition platform, and then telling the "oke. Or, he might relieve suspense concerning Marne Henry's tilt against him, by telling the whole of the Harvey-Ryan-Watterson incident. It is suspected that after the opposition folks have planted their feet firmly on the plank of "ingratitude" Wilson will come along and jerk it out from beneath them.

In the senatorial and gubernatorial contests now under way the "wet" and "dry" lines are going to be so tightly drawn that the Times is almost tempted to offer a reward for the photograph of the man who voted a wet ticket last July who is now a supporter of Judge Ramsey for governor or Cone Johnson for senator, or who voted a "dry" ticket, and is now supporting Gov. Colquitt for re-election, and Cal. Jake Wolters for senator.

In an editorial a column in length, the esteemed Denison Herald takes issue with the Times because it complained that our present fire insurance law is out of joint somewhat, or somewhere, in that the rates are constantly being constantly advanced. This law is a creature of the Campbell administration, and each year since its passage the fire insurance rates have been raised in Wichita Falls. The same is true of other cities. In Wichita Falls we were told that if certain improvements were made in our fire-fighting apparatus, the key rate for this city would be lowered, and as a matter of fact the key-rate was lowered, but the fact remains that we are paying more on an average per \$1000 for fire insurance than ever before.

Electra, the new light oil field in Wichita county, near the northern border of the state, supplied sufficient output in 1911 to stay the decline in Texas production, which had been more or less marked since 1905, when the state recorded its largest year's yield, 23,138,189 barrels.

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blame. The Times does not say that he is. It only said that fire insurance rates in Wichita Falls are higher under the present administration than they were under the former. It will further say that the people of Wichita Falls had every reason to expect that the rate would be lowered, after having complied with insurance regulations. It seems, however, that the insurance people, or the people responsible for fixing the rates, are inclined to be entirely too exacting and unreasonable, in that just about as fast as the people of Wichita Falls meet their requirements, they in some way or other, manage to find some other fault impossible of remedying that gives to the insurance companies the right to advance rates, and their disposition to take advantage of every loop-hole to advance rates has not been slow by any means.

### COMPLIMENTARY THINGS ABOUT WICHITA FALLS.

H. M. Backus, staff representative of the Oil City Derrick and the Oil and Gas Journal says some nice things about Wichita Falls in a recent issue of the Derrick. The things he says are so nice in fact that they are well worth repeating—and his dispatch follows:

Wichita Falls, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Wichita Falls is the headquarters of the oil men interested in the Electra and Petrolia oil fields, and is a place where the members of the oil fraternity, who have never been here, would like to know something about it. It is a beautiful city of about 10,000 "live wire" citizens, who have displayed unusual enterprise and ability in laying out and building it up.

Its editorial follows: Last week six good producers were completed in the Electra oil field, adding over 1200 barrels to the production. Some of these wells were on inside locations, while others extended the producing area to the west and northwest. The total production of the field is estimated at nearly 12,000 barrels a day. The field has passed the doubtful stage, and now looms large as a factor in keeping up the present production of the country, if it does not increase it. The gravity of the oil, which is 41 degrees, and the number of producing sands adds to its importance. The work in developing the field has been largely confined to the vicinity of the first producers struck, but the territory is being gradually enlarged, and outside strikes are as large as those within the tested area, and also show as good staying qualities.

### TRESPASSING ON RAILROADS.

The following editorial that appeared in the Fort Worth Record of February 6 offers food for reflection by the people of Texas:

A few days ago a citizen of Del Rio and his little boy were killed by a railroad train while they stood on a bridge looking at the water rushing over a dam below. They had been walking for pleasure and stopped on the bridge which is not far from a curve. The noise of the rushing waters prevented them from hearing the train and the curve prevented the locomotive engineer from seeing them until it was too late.

The incident recalls a statement by Hon. Brown F. Lee of San Angelo, recently published in the Texas press. Mr. Lee cites figures showing that 130 out of 279 persons killed by Texas railroad trains last year were trespassers, and that 49,113 trespassers were killed in the United States, being 76 per cent of all killed in the operation of railroad trains during a 10-year period.

The law wisely provides for the protection of railway employees and passengers by requiring elaborate and multiplied safety devices. It does so for the conservation of human life and for the preservation of the happiness of relatives and friends. It should, also, devise some method for at least minimizing deaths and injuries to trespassers.

A railroad track should not be used as a footpath or a promenade. Railroad corporations manage to keep livestock off their right of way by fences and stock guards, but these do not deter human trespassers who move at will upon any railroad track that lies in the direction of their journey.

Crossing railroads upon the public highways, which is necessary, causes many deaths and injuries which it is impossible to prevent. But tres-

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J. T. GANT, Manager. Mississippi Street, Wichita Falls, Tex. Phone 449.

passing beyond the highway ought to be prohibited by law with penalties sufficient to restrain the person of average intelligence.

Sound public policy in the protection of human life and simple justice to the railway corporations call for some legislative effort to arrest the decade harvest of 49,113 trespassers upon railway tracks. That number of persons represents a small city and several million dollars a year in productive sorrowed, the women widowed and the children orphaned.

Last Monday's Oil City Derrick contained an editorial on the "Electra Oil Field" written by P. C. Boyle, president of the Derrick Publishing Co., after a personal visit to Wichita Falls and the fields at Electra and Petrolia. Mr. Boyle as president of the leading publication in the oil business has visited every oil field that has been opened in the United States, and his opinions have great weight with the oil fraternity.

His editorial follows: Last week six good producers were completed in the Electra oil field, adding over 1200 barrels to the production. Some of these wells were on inside locations, while others extended the producing area to the west and northwest. The total production of the field is estimated at nearly 12,000 barrels a day. The field has passed the doubtful stage, and now looms large as a factor in keeping up the present production of the country, if it does not increase it. The gravity of the oil, which is 41 degrees, and the number of producing sands adds to its importance. The work in developing the field has been largely confined to the vicinity of the first producers struck, but the territory is being gradually enlarged, and outside strikes are as large as those within the tested area, and also show as good staying qualities.

The location of the oil field is in the general northeast and southwest zone of the old fields of Kansas and Oklahoma, and the farthest to the southwest. But in this section there are conditions which indicate that there may be a possible cross between the two fields.

Thirty miles almost directly east from Electra is Petrolia. The geological conditions at these two points and between, are much alike. The same variety of sands exist at Petrolia as at Electra, and so far as development has been made the two fields have similar features. Between them there have been no wells drilled to determine what may exist, but there is a strong probability that the two may be connected at some future time with a field, or a succession of pools close each other. At the Petrolia end there are 22 gas wells, all reported to be showing signs of oil. These gas wells have a rock-pressure of 700 pounds and a large volume of gas. The gas is found in the deep sands, and the gas in the Petrolia field, so far, has been confined to the shallow sands. T production at present of the Petrolia end is about 9000 barrels a month.

While the prospects are bright for large production in Wichita and Clark counties, the expense attending operations may make development slow. Well cannot be drilled to the deep sands for much less than \$10,000. The territory is comparatively shallow compared with other fields, but several strings of casing are required to reach the deep sands, and contracting is costly at the present prices for material. This will have a tendency to lessen the chances of a big flood of oil coming on all at once, as has happened in eastern fields.

All American citizens,—the better law-abiding, God-fearing class of Americans, condemned in the strong terms the McNamara dynamiting and the government in that instance was quick to act. Now, when we learn by the press dispatches that women are being clubbed by the police and soldiers at Lawrence, Mass., because they were making an effort to get their innocent children out of the street and to a place where they could be

properly cared for while the strike was in progress, are we to uphold such acts on the part of those in authority at Lawrence? The government, in order to free itself from the oft repeated charge that it is for the rich and against the poorer classes, should be as quick to act in this disgraceful and shameful outrage as it was to act and punish the McNamaras.

Easter falls this year on April 7. Less taxes and more practical results is the subject that is being fully and freely discussed by many of the Cooke county voters and especially so in Gainesville.—Gainesville Register.

That is a question the people of the entire State of Texas are interested in, and they have a right to be. McDonald Meacham has about concluded to make the race for attorney general against Jewell P. Lightfoot. Mr. Meacham was formerly a State senator from the Navasota district, and while an anti-prohibitionist himself, he supported submission because a majority of the people of his district wanted the question submitted. He is the author of many important laws passed by the legislature while he was a member, such as the anti-race track gambling law, and fathered in the House the Texas anti-trust statute by which successful prosecutions resulted. Altogether, he is an able man, and so long as the State is unfortunate enough to have a governor and an attorney general who are constantly at war with each other, it strikes this paper that it might not be a bad idea to shelve both and elect men to those high offices who can come to an agreement as to how to run the machinery of the State.

Judge Ramsey as governor, and ex-Senator Meacham as attorney-general might fill the bill. With such a combination as that it might be possible to get the machinery of the State to run smoothly again, and it is also possible, that when such conditions prevail down at Austin, it will perhaps not be necessary to double and treble the State tax in order to pay expenses.

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## MASONIC BANQUET PLEASANT AFFAIR

Over one hundred Masons, including the visitors from nearby towns attended the meeting of the local lodge in this city last night, the feature of the meeting being the initiation of three candidates into the third degree and it was close to the midnight hour before the work was over, when refreshments were served in the hall, after which several of the visitors responded to calls for a speech.

G. G. Willingham, of Fort Worth, was the first to respond with a splendid talk on "Masonry." W. O. Willingham, of Burkburnett, followed with a short address on "What the Life of a Mason Should Be." J. H. Green, of Iowa Park, gave a heart-to-heart talk on Masonry, which made every Mason feel more proud that he was a Mason, which was so enthusiastically received that every Mason in the hall joined in singing old Masonic songs.

E. A. McCleskey, of Iowa Park, recited a Masonic poem, reminding every Mason of the vows of Masonry and the duties we owe to God. The speech-making over, an old Masonic and Christian air was started and a hundred voices of Masons joined in the refrain, and at its conclusion Dr. J. M. Bell, the Worshipful Master, in a neat address, thanked the members and visitors and dismissed them.

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# 40,000 DAMAGE SUIT ON TRIAL

### LELIA MATCHETT SEEKS DAMAGES FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN BELLEVUE WRECK.

## NEGLIGENCE IS ALLEGED

**Railroad Company Claims Wreck Was Deliberately Caused—Other Suits Pending.**

The suit of Lelia Matchett vs. the Fort Worth & Denver is on trial before a jury in the district court. In this suit the plaintiff asks for \$40,000 dollars for personal injuries received in the wreck of the Fort Worth & Denver passenger train near Bellevue on the night of October 28th.

The plaintiff alleges in her petition that she was seriously and permanently injured and that the train was wrecked as a result of negligence on the part of the employees of the defendant company.

It will be remembered that it was reported after the wreck that it was deliberately caused by removing bolts and the fish plate from the rails and even bolting one of the rails several inches out of position.

The railroad company posted circulars at the time offering \$1,000 reward for the arrest and convictions of the persons responsible for the wreck. A few days later local detectives placed under arrest several members of the section crew working out of Bellevue, but after being held a short time they were released and no charges were filed against any of them so far as has been learned.

A score or more passengers were injured in the wreck and the railroad company settled with most of them. Others however, have filed suits against the company. The damages asked in these suits aggregate more than \$100,000.

Mathis and Kay are representing the plaintiff in the suit now on trial. The railroad company is being represented by C. C. Huff of this city and Joe Barwise of Fort Worth.

## FLYNN MAY BE SURPRISE FOR JOHNSON

**Jack Curley, Flynn's Manager, Is Confident His Man Will Put Up Fight That Will Prove Startling.**

(By S. T. Andrews in the Muskogee Phoenix).

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 28.—While many of the sporting people about the country do not look upon the Johnson-Flynn contest with any great amount of seriousness, still one cannot help but stop and ponder over the whole affair after discussing matters with Jack Curley, manager of the "White Hope." I have never been any too strong for the bout between Johnson and Flynn, being under the impression that it will be a repetition of the time Johnson defeated the white man in 1907 at San Francisco, via the knockout route. While in Milwaukee Curley was in a real serious mood, as he naturally would be, over the proposed contest, and among other things, he said: "You were at Reno when Jeffries fought Johnson. Now you must admit and you have no doubt said before, yourself, that Tommy Burns, Jim Flynn, or any good middleweight, would have defeated Jeffries on that day. If that was the case, does it look good for Johnson, when it required fifteen rounds for him to defeat a man who was absolutely unfit to engage in a grueling contest? I was with Jeffries previous to that match, and know that the man was in good condition up to within a month of the fight, but after that he went bad, and something happened to him before the battle that robbed him of all chances of victory over the black man but I would gladly bet my life on it that Jeffries went into that contest to try his best, even with the knowledge that his chances were slim. There was no lay-down on the part of Jeff, and you can bet your life on it, for the big fellow had absolutely no use for Johnson, and no desire to fight him."

That is getting away from the white side of it. It took fourteen rounds to beat Tommy Burns, who was a smaller man than Flynn, and weighed only 140 pounds when he met the colored man in Australia. Even then Johnson knocked him out, as the picture showed, Burns in position and being the referee to let him down, when the police sergeant halted. In 1909 Al Kaufman and Johnson ten rounds in San Francisco, and while Jack was given a verdict, no less an authority than Billy Delaney, backed up by my opinion, picked Kaufman as the logical opponent to go against Johnson for a championship match. Then comes Flynn, who knocks Kaufman out in ten rounds at Kansas City.

Flynn was stopped by Langford eight rounds in Los Angeles and also had the best of Langford was his best at that time and Flynn

coming along. Since then Flynn has beaten every man he met including Carl Morris, whom the Eastern men were boasting as the heavyweight to beat Johnson.

"On the other hand Johnson has not had a fight since he defeated Jeffries, nearly two years ago, and you know as well as I that long absence from the ring does not help a man. Another thing, Johnson has had an easy life and instead of being 34 years of age as he claims, I get it from pretty good authority in Galveston, Texas, that he is nearer 35 and therefore past his prime."

"Flynn is 23 and at his best, and weighing over 140 pounds, more than he ever did in his life, so that there will not be over thirty pounds difference in their weight when they meet. Now, these are facts, and I think Flynn deserves to be given a little consideration. It would not be the first time that a smaller man has beaten the champion and there may be a big surprise in store for a lot of these wise people next July. I am not saying that Flynn will beat Johnson, but I will say that the man has every confidence in himself to do so, and he is fifty per cent better now than when Johnson defeated him five years ago."

The above talk with Curley was given with all sincerity and even though Jack is bent on boosting his man for theatrical purposes, etc., he must be given credit for going through with the proposition in the face of all opposition. There is another point that the public is not familiar with in regard to the recent controversy but the Flynn-Palmer match in New York, and knowing the inside affairs, one cannot blame Curley for refusing to go through with the match. It seems that one New York promoter could not do business with Johnson, and he did not hesitate to help along the proposition to have him barred in that state, but there is another angle to the affair, which I am not at liberty to mention at this time, but if it were given to the public it would place Johnson in a much more favorable light.

## ODDITIES.

**Prisoners Happy on Board That Costs Nine Cents a Day.**  
The inmates of the Charlestown (Mass.) prison are fed at a cost of about nine cents a day, according to Warden Bridger and they get a different menu every day in the week. The prisoners are satisfied and there is a continual improvement in three meals daily.

**Says It's Cruel to Eat The Poor Oyster Alive.**  
President John Craft of the Alabama state oyster commission has announced that he will appeal to the Humane Society to prevent the eating of live oysters.

**He Says that because an oyster can't let out a yell or wriggle when stuck with a fork, is no sign it doesn't suffer.** He says it does and that it is entitled to as much sympathy as a human being.

**Detectives Wear Jewelry To Lure Hold-Up Men.**  
The police department of St. Louis has adopted a unique way of stopping the many highway robberies in the fashionable section.

**One hundred and fifty policemen and detectives in disguise are sent out every night wearing jewelry conspicuously and showing cash freely in hopes that they may prove lures for the robbers and lead to their arrest.**

**"Corpse" Comes to Life And is Good as Ever.**  
Neighbors gathered at the home of Michael Mahollecbe, near Black Duck, Minn., to attend the funeral of his 3-year-old daughter, who had fallen two days before and since had been apparently lifeless.

**Suddenly the child showed signs of life in the coffin, was removed, and is now as well as ever.**

**More Than 200 Dogs Are Killed With Poisoned Meat.**  
Citizens of Waukesha, Wis., found the streets filled with dead dogs when they awoke Saturday. Sausages filled with poison had been put out during the night as a result of a canine curd.

**Prisoner in Death Chamber Runs a "Canary Farm."**  
With the electric chair and the old gallows as companions, John Atkinson conducts the most scientific canary bird farm in the state in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. He is serving a life sentence in the death chamber.

**He raises more than one hundred canaries a year and teaches each to sing by the use of a phonograph.** He asked permission to raise the birds to "help pass the time" and keep him from going insane. So far 68 murderers have died in the room he has been given as a home.

President Charlie Ebbetts, of the Brooklyn Club, considers Forbes Field at Pittsburgh, the model baseball yard, and will embody many of its features in his new plant.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSION

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28.—The twentieth annual report of the Texas Railroad Commission for the year 1911 is out off the press and shows that there are ninety-nine railroad companies operating in Texas that are recognized by the Commission as common carriers. The mileage of these roads on June 30, 1910, was 13,819 miles and on June 30, 1911, it was 14,326, an increase of 507 miles. This mileage consists of main lines and branches and does not include that of sidings and switches, which was 3409 miles in 1910 and 3536 in 1911. The net increase in length of track of all classes in 1911 over 1910 was 633.

The total capital stock of all railroads on June 30, 1911, was \$131,168,768. The roads were bonded for \$339,513,849 and their other indebtedness amounted to \$83,390,913, making the total liabilities of all railroads \$554,073,230. The total liabilities per mile were \$38,634, a decrease of \$15 per mile from the preceding year.

In gross earnings the greatest revenue was derived from the transportation of freight, which amounted to \$66,092,719. Passenger revenue was second with a total of \$26,238,170. Freight revenue amounted to \$23,235,945; mail revenue, \$1,924,444 and all other revenues amounted to \$2,235,945; total revenue, \$1,924,444 and all other revenues amounted to \$2,235,945, making a total gross earnings for all roads of \$98,931,674, an increase over 1910 of \$4,200,723 or 4.4 per cent.

The total operating expenses for the year amounted to \$76,306,409, an increase over the previous year of \$3,784,589, or 5.2 per cent. The total income from operation during the year was \$22,625,265, an increase over 1910 of \$416,134, or 1.8 per cent.

## JEWISH HOLIDAY BEGINS ON FRIDAY

**Purim, Celebrated Because of Saving of Children of Israel From Haman.**

Friday evening will usher in the Jewish holiday, Purim, annually celebrated in commemoration of the saving of the children of Israel from the machinations of Haman, prime minister of King Ahasuerus of Persia.

The word purim means the casting of lots, and it is said that when Haman procured from the king the privilege of carrying out his evil designs that he cast lots as to which of the Jews should first be taken to the gallows erected by Haman.

Queen Esther was informed through her uncle, Mordecai, of the plot of Haman, and was besought to implore the king to recede from the manifesto issued. The queen was successful in her mission, and the day was turned from one of gloom to that of rejoicing. Since that time it has been customary among the Jews to celebrate the event by feasting and games.

On this holiday it is customary for the Jew to do many acts of charity and distribute gifts among the poor and have a good-time in general.

**Overdrafts Being Eliminated.**  
San Antonio, Feb. 28.—According to reports received by the state banking commissioner, the practice of permitting overdrafts has been practically eliminated in many of the Texas state banks and rapidly is extending so that it is expected all state banks will be free from overdrafts within a short time.

Since a ruling was made by the attorney general's department that banks may not, under the anti-trust law, enter into an agreement to abolish overdrafts, being an interference with an act of commerce, many state banks have adopted the plan individually, and those that have gone about the reform tacitly have accomplished the change without ruffling the feelings of customers or losing business.

**Both Factions For Taft**  
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 28.—The Adams-Cochran-Harris faction of the Republican party in South Carolina has completed arrangements for the holding of its State convention here tomorrow to select delegates to the national convention. The opposing faction, known as the "Lily Whites" and led by John G. Capers, National Committeeman, will hold its convention later. Both factions claim to represent the regular Republican organization of South Carolina and the two delegations will fight for recognition at the Chicago convention in June. Each faction has declared itself for Taft for President.

**Woman's Industrial Exhibit**  
New York, Feb. 28.—The opening of the Woman's Industrial Exposition which was so long taken place today, has been deferred for two weeks in order that the merchants and others may have more time to prepare their exhibits. The exhibition will be held in the Grand Central Palace and will be the first affair of its kind ever given in this country. Ten of the leading civic and philanthropic organizations of New York are in charge of the arrangements. One of the chief features will be comparative exhibitions of old methods, of hand labor, and up to date machine methods of doing the same work by women.

## ROOSEVELT-TAFT TEST IN MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 28.—Interest of Missouri Republicans is just now centered upon the Third Congressional District, the first in the State to meet for the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago. The convention will meet tomorrow at Plattsburg. The outcome will be watched with interest because of the active rivalry for control between the friends of President Taft and those of Colonel Roosevelt. It is known that the Roosevelt forces intend to make a vigorous fight to prevent the instruction of the delegates for Taft. E. L. Morse of Excelsior Springs is directing the campaign for Taft delegates and says that the two delegates selected tomorrow undoubtedly will be instructed for the President's re-nomination. Jesse E. Tolerton, president of the Missouri Roosevelt Club, who has made a careful canvass of the nine counties comprised in the district, says Roosevelt delegates will be named.

## To Debate Anti-Trust Law

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Considerable interest is manifested in student circles in the annual contests to be held tomorrow evening by the Triangular Debate League, comprising Hamilton College, Colgate University and Union University. Each college will be represented by two teams, one to debate at home and the other abroad. The home team in each case will uphold the negative and the visiting team the affirmative of the question, "Resolved That the Sherman Anti-Trust Law Should Be Repealed."

## PARKER ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

The jury in the trial of S. B. Parker, charged with murder in the killing of W. J. Haynes on the night of Feb. 14, returned a verdict Thursday morning finding the defendant not guilty. The case was given to the jury last night but the jurors decided not to take ballot until this morning. The verdict of acquittal was returned on the first ballot.

## "The Man on the Box"

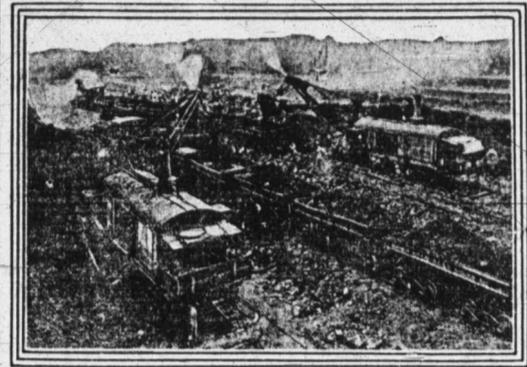
Those who have read Mr. McGrath's novel are well acquainted with the excellent humor he has included in the delightful book, and the dramatization is almost exact in its adherence to the book itself. Robert Warburton, a lieutenant, but lately resigned, seeking to play a practical joke on his sister, dresses as a groom and intends assuming the box of her cab on the night of the Embassy ball at Washington. He makes a mistake, however, and unconsciously gets on the box of Miss Bettie Annesley's cab, not knowing that she is a warm acquaintance of his sister. A runaway follows, and when the horses are finally stopped, Warburton opens the cab door and imprints a kiss on the lips of, no, not his sister, but Miss Annesley. He is arrested and finally through the intervention of a newspaper friend, Charles Henderson gets a private hearing. Miss Annesley tells her story and James Osborne, as Warburton has given his name, is fined \$35. The court was in favor of making the charge larceny, as Miss Annesley has never been able to finish her sentence that the groom "stole a ——" and a most delightful bit of humor is included in her efforts to hide her embarrassment, and then, to add a climax to the entire affair, Miss Annesley pays the groom's fine and gives him employment as a groom in her own stables.

The second act is even funnier than the scene in the court room, which occupies the entire first act. As groom, Warburton, or rather Osborne finds the position a very trying one, but only his desire to remain near Miss Annesley forces him to remain in her employ. His newspaper friend visits him there, accompanied by his own sister, but by hastily dabbing some soot on his face, Warburton disguises his features so completely that he is not recognized. The act teems with interesting little situations, in which Bettie Annesley is more than ever impressed by the fact that her groom is something more than a mere servant, but she is unable to determine whether or not he is really Rob Warburton.

The last act also shows Warburton serving as butler at an informal reception at Bettie's home, in the absence of the regular butler. He meets there his old regimental colonel, who adds to his discomfort by telling stories of his valiant heroism and adding a little spice to the occasion by saying that "Warburton was really a flirt." Of course Bettie is wise to Rob's identity by this time, and adds interest by reproving the groom before his friends, and treats him with such disdain that he offers his resignation.

Pitcher Blaine Durbin, formerly with the Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds has signed with the Oakland Pacific Coast league team.

## PANAMA CANAL NEAR COMPLETION



**B**REAKING every great engineering record of the world's history and surpassing its own most sanguine expectations, the canal digging army at Panama, which has marched from one victory to another under the leadership of Col. George W. Goethals, is now preparing for the final assault on the heights of proud Culebra mountain.

Against what odds this canal army has fought, few, even of its admirers, fully appreciate. When the plans for its construction were prepared, it was estimated that nine years would be required to remove the 102,000,000 cubic yards of material it was then proposed to excavate. Since that time one difficulty and another has arisen and has forced up, notch by notch, the total amount of material to be removed, until today it is estimated that the entire task will represent the excavation of 195,000,000 cubic yards. Slides in Culebra cut have been responsible for a part of this increase, while the widening of that part of the big ditch by one-half has added much more. Then the ocean currents in the Pacific and the work of the Chagres river on the Atlantic side have deposited large quantities of silt in the line of the canal and all of this must be removed, writes Frederick J. Haskin in the Indianapolis News.

Yet in spite of this tremendous increase in the amount of material to be removed, the last shovelful will come out in a little more than six years after the work began in earnest. Thus it will be seen that while the amount of work to be done has increased by more than seven-eighths, the time in which it was estimated it could be done has been cut down by approximately one-third. Furthermore, so magnificently has the canal army responded to the demands of its leader for efficiency that the vast amount of additional work is being done with money saved by economical operations on the work originally planned. When one stops to consider that all of this additional work is being done on savings effected elsewhere, and that it has not added one penny to the original estimates of cost, the marvelous results of the efficiency campaign on the isthmus become apparent.

Culebra cut always has been the backbone of the canal project. Once it was thought Gatun dam would be the most knotty feature of the work, but this great dam has proved so much less of a problem than was anticipated that the canal officials long ago ceased to worry about it. They felt, four years ago, when they were beginning to plan the foundations of this great structure, that there would be many difficulties to overcome, and yet they were prepared to meet them. The actual work has not been nearly so difficult of accomplishment as had been expected, very much to the discomfort of those people who insisted that the dam could never be built.

On the other hand, Culebra cut has proved to be a much greater task than was anticipated. When President Roosevelt ordered that its bottom width should be increased from 200 to 300 feet, he added a considerable element to the difficulties of the problem. The great masses of material that have been sliding into the canal from the adjacent banks, one slide alone having a surface area of 27 acres, have added immensely to the seriousness of the problem at Culebra, and yet, one by one, these difficulties and obstacles have been overcome, so that there now remains to be removed less than 16,000,000 cubic yards out of a total of more than 88,000,000. So rapidly has the work progressed that it is expected that within four months the big cut practically will be completed, except the three miles through the heart of Culebra mountain. There will remain on that date, in that three-mile stretch, 11,000,000 cubic yards of material. It is expected that 30 steam shovels can be operated advantageously in this contracted area, as against 42 now in operation. Assuming that the 30 can do as well in proportion as the 42 now are doing, the last shovelful of dirt will come out in less than 18 months from the present date.

The canal authorities always are prepared for any emergency that may arise. They take nothing for granted, and accept no risks. Every step must be proved as well as human instrumentalities may prove it before it is taken. They prepare for every imaginable contingency. Recently they had a government geologist from Washington make an on-the-ground

study of the geological formations of the Culebra region, and they are assured from these investigations that they have made all necessary allowances for further possible slides. Yet they are preparing to meet any new ones which may develop. Should there be any additional slides after June 1, 1913, the canal authorities will meet them by moving the great dredges of the Pacific division into the cut and dredging out the incoming material at the rate of millions of yards a month. By that time the locks and dams of the canal will have been completed and the water can be turned into Culebra cut. But this is a contingency that is practically certain not to arise.

Taking a journey through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one may see everywhere evidences of the rapidly with which the canal is being completed. The seven-mile sea level section between deep water and the Gatun locks is already opened to navigation. It can now be used by craft of moderate draft, and will be completed to its full width of 500 feet and its full depth of 41 feet before Thanksgiving day next year. At Gatun one finds additional evidence of remarkable progress. The locks at that place are now within a year of completion except for the installation of the gates and other lock machinery. By the first of April the Gatun dam will be ready to hold 55 out of the final 25 feet of water in Gatun lake. That part of the dam between the locks and the spillway is already practically completed, and the other section is being pushed to completion rapidly. The whole structure will be completed nearly two years before the official opening day of the canal.

After passing through Gatun locks, one finds the finishing touches being applied to the next 25 miles of channel. The completion of the relocation of the Panama railroad along the high ground to the east of the canal has taken the road out of the Chagres valley. This permits that entire portion of the old Panama railroad to be done away with, and by May 1 the 25 miles of the canal between Gatun and Las Cascadas will be entirely completed.

**Cold Storage Lady Bugs.**  
Lady bugs of Nevada origin are imported into California to destroy many of the insect pests of vines and orchards. They are found in moss under the snow; but at that season they cannot be pressed into service, because the worms on which they feed have not yet appeared, while the lady bugs are still hibernating.

Accordingly the little Nevadans are placed in refrigerating wagons, and thus conveyed to California, to remain in cold storage until their services on vines and trees are required. During all this time they take no food. With spring come the destroying worms, and then the lady bug is taken from her prison and dispersed where she appears most likely to do her work well. As she is ravenously hungry, the work is begun and continued until the worms are destroyed. —Harper's Weekly.

**Attaining Correct Carriage.**  
To attain correct carriage one must walk erect and to achieve this end there is nothing better than trying to walk with a book or similar article, such as a box of writing paper or several music books. This is sure to keep one from developing the swaying of the body more to the one side than the other. Stays that force the opposite of this rule should be discarded and destroyed, for they are not fit for the individual to wear, for if they work against erectness of carriage they are really a menace to the health. Throw out your chest; better to have commentators say that you are so straight that you appear to be falling over backwards than to be round-shouldered and moreover phisical in appearance in looks, if not in fact.

**Truths Undiscovered.**  
When a 30-year-old bachelor begins suddenly to receive bunches of violets from the pink haired maiden lady of uncertain age across the way, he will do well to take out a policy in the first company that comes along insuring people against matrimonial accidents.

No really wise young man will go anywhere with a maiden seven years his senior these days without taking care to have a chaperon along, a married uncle, perhaps, or some other suitable male creature—to protect him from sudden questions.

Wages have increased from twenty to twenty-five per cent in Bremen, Germany, during the last ten years.

## The Spangled Tunic

Mrs. Winslow and Lily Belle were just stepping into the automobile when the postman came along.

"That's from Maude!" cried Lily Belle, pouncing upon a blue envelope postmarked "Springview," and running a stickpin under the flap. "Now I'll know what we are all going to wear at the wedding."

She read in silence for a moment. Then she sat up suddenly and fixed her companion with two glittering eyes.

"Cousin Mattie Winslow," she gasped. "Will you listen to what Maude Wainburne has the assurance to write me? Of course she begins with a lot of truck about her own dress, and then—listen: 'The attendants are to wear pink marquisette over pink satin. All the other girls, being married, will wear trains, but you, being the only unmarried girl, of course will wear a short dress—ankle length.' And so on, and so on. Now, what do you think of that?"

She paused to let the horror of the situation sink into the mind of her companion.

"Well, if they think for a single second that I'm going to do anything of the kind they are much mistaken," went on Lily Belle. "I won't go home for the old wedding, that's all. I'll write to mamma this very day not to let them order the stuff for my dress. Ankle length! Everybody else with a train and little Lily Belle trotting up the aisle in a short dress—hump!"

"Never mind; you just stay here with me until the wedding's over," said Cousin Mattie, soothingly. "How does it happen that the two all married but you?"

"Oh, it's a club we have. There are just seven of us and each one that has married has had the rest for attendants. The man I was going to walk up the aisle with is simply delightful—from Denver. It just makes me perfectly furious, Cousin Mattie."

"Well," purred Cousin Mattie, equally "just trot around in the stores today and look at the prettiest gowns and forget all about it for a while."

They had their luncheon and were making a tour of the stores when they saw the spangled tunic. Before a critical customer the saleswoman held it up—a lovely, shimmering thing, like a robe of cobwebs spangled with dewdrops.

"Only thirty-two fifty, marked down from forty," said the saleswoman.

The customer turned away indifferently. "It isn't just what I wanted," she drawled. "I think I'll look somewhere else."

Lily Belle darted at the clerk as the other woman turned away. "Let me look at that, please," she cried, dragging Cousin Mattie toward the tunic. "Isn't that the sweetest thing you ever laid your eyes on?"

"Very pretty," agreed Cousin Mattie, surveying the tunic placidly.

As Lily Belle gazed a half-formed thought in her brain crystallized into a sudden resolution.

"Cousin Mattie Winslow," she announced, impressively, "I'm going to buy that tunic if it takes the last cent I have, and I'm going to wear it at the wedding. They'll all be angry, but it serves them right. If I can't have a train at the bottom of my dress I'll have a tunic over the top, to make up."

If Cousin Mattie had any misgivings about the propriety of the arrangement, she was too well acquainted with her young relative to voice them, so the tunic was ordered and paid for.

Mrs. Winslow settled herself comfortably in an easy chair to read a letter. It was two days after the wedding, and the letter was postmarked "Springview" and addressed in Lily Belle's upright handwriting.

"Dear Cousin Mattie," she read. "I have only time to write you a line about the wedding because I'm going out in the car with Mr. Swift—the Denver man I told you about—but I want to thank you for helping me choose that tunic. It just made my dress and everybody said it was the prettiest gown that was ever seen in Springview. Nobody looked at Maude's dress to speak of, or any of the others. The girls were perfectly furious, but it served them right, for they never would have dared to decide the way they did about the trains if I had been here."

"Mamma began to make a little fuss about my wearing the tunic—thought it might not be in good taste—but when I told her that you thought it was all right she was satisfied. She has so much confidence in your judgment. Thank you again, dear Cousin Mattie, for suggesting it."

Cousin Mattie opened her eyes a little at the last sentence, then she smiled placidly.

"Oh, well, I'm willing to take the responsibility," she thought. "It did serve them right."

**Confer on Horse Breeding**  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The feasibility of breeding horses for the army on Indian reservations was considered at a conference held at the Department of Agriculture today. Among those participating in the conference were the commissioner of Indian affairs, the chief

reau of animal industry, and the

# ROOSEVELT HAS ANNOUNCED

### FORMER PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION IF ELECTED

## CAUSES NO SURPRISE

Generally Expected That Strenuous One Could Not Long Stay Out of Fight

Lyon Believes Roosevelt Will Sweep Country  
San Antonio, Feb. 26.—Cecil Lyon said today that Roosevelt, if nominated, would sweep the country.

Gov. Johnson's Opinion  
New York, Feb. 26.—Governor Johnson of California said today that the west is confident of Roosevelt's nomination "and after that the battle is practically over."

Drops Literature for Politics.  
Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—Roosevelt today dropped literature and turned to politics. He is scheduled for several political conferences during the day. He will spend tonight with Speaker Grafton Cushing of the Massachusetts House. Governor Bass of New Hampshire will meet him here.

Will Decide Later.  
Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—Roosevelt will decide later whether he will enter a speech making tour.

"We Are in the Fight, That's All."  
Boston, Feb. 26.—Roosevelt said today, "We are in the fight, that's all, and would say nothing more."

A Roosevelt organization has been started here.

Stimson Will Choose.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Secretary of War Stimson, Roosevelt's friend, will announce his position March 5th in his Chicago speech.

The Washington Roosevelt headquarters were enlarged today.

Roosevelt Announces  
New York, Feb. 26.—"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference," is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's reply to the letter of seven Republican Governors asking him to stand for renomination.

The eagerly awaited reply was given out last night at Col. Roosevelt's offices here during his absence on a trip to Boston. It was unexpectedly brief but definite. It follows:

New York, Feb. 24.—Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate your letter and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the careful considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States.

I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole.

I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.

One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action is the genuine rule of the people, and, therefore, I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance through direct primaries to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican Presidential convention. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Hon. W. E. Glasscock, Governor of the State of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

The Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, Governor of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

The Hon. Robert P. Bass, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.

The Hon. Joseph M. Carey, Governor of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.

part of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next President of the United States.

We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon decide whether, if the nomination came to you unolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or preference of any man as regards the nomination for the Presidency.

We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you in the interests of the people as a whole and we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination, coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States, through the action of their delegates in the next National convention. Yours truly,

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK,

CHESTER H. ALDRICH,

ROBERT P. BASS,

JOSEPH M. CAREY,

CHARLES E. OSBORN,

W. R. STUBBS,

HERBERT S. HADLEY.

Friends Sought An Earlier Announcement  
Efforts of Col. Roosevelt's friends to induce him to make an earlier declaration of his attitude on the Presidential question had been unavailing. His laconic remark to a friend in Cleveland, "last Wednesday night: 'My hat is in the ring—you will have my answer Monday,'" was Governors' letter.

Upon promise that the reply would be given out last night, a small army of newspaper men gathered at the Colonel's offices early in the evening for the first indication that he had in mind an affirmative answer to the inquiry. Secretary Frank Harper met the reporters punctually and gave out the correspondence without comment.

He said he was in no position to comment, and in view of the author's absence in Boston, where he will spend several days, it was impossible to get an elaboration of the statements made in the letter.

## SELF DEFENSE PARKER'S PLEA

### TRIAL OF RAILROAD MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER OPENED SATURDAY.

## EYE WITNESS ON STAND

Mrs. S. C. Morgan Tells of Quarrel and Then of Flashes From Revolver.

Self defense will be the plea of S. B. Parker, the Fort Worth & Denver freight conductor who pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree when placed on trial Saturday for the killing of W. J. Haynes here on the night of February 14th.

Nearly the entire session yesterday was consumed in the selection of the jury which was completed at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The State then immediately began the introduction of testimony, first placing Mrs. S. C. Morgan who roomed at the Haynes home on the stand.

On cross examination Mrs. Morgan said that while the two men were quarreling she heard Mrs. Haynes speaking from the dining room window immediately back of the room occupied by herself (Mrs. Morgan) and husband, which she had evidently thrown up, say in a loud and accusing voice, "You did say it, You did say it."

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan occupied the north front room at the Haynes home 512 Lamar street on the night of the tragedy. A distance of only twenty feet separates this room and the house occupied by the Parker family immediately adjoining the Haynes home on the north. A window opens from the side of this room toward the house of the Parkers. Mrs. Morgan testified that she was in this room talking with her husband when their attention was attracted to Mr. Haynes and Mr. Parker who appeared to be quarreling in front of Parker's house. Mrs. Morgan said she turned to say something to her husband and when she looked again the men were at Parker's porch and Parker was leaning back against it with Haynes' hand against his shoulder. Then came three flashes from a revolver and Haynes reeled toward his own front porch. She said she assisted Haynes into his house and helped lay him upon a couch. She said Haynes was in his shirt sleeves and that she saw no weapon either when she helped him into the house or in his clothing afterward.

She said she could not tell what the two men were saying and that she did not see the revolver from which the shots were fired. She was asked whether she had heard Mrs. Haynes tell her husband of a visit by Parker to their home on the Sunday previous to the killing. Judge Martin overruled the objection of the defense to

## U. S. TROOPS MAY INVADE MEXICO

### OFFICERS RECEIVE INSTRUCTION TO CROSS BORDER IF AMERICAN LIVES OR PROPERTY ARE ENDANGERED.

## TROOPS TO THE BORDER

Drastic Action Will Be Taken on Occasion Arises—Attack on Juarez Expected Soon.

U. S. Troops May Go On Mexican Soil.

By United Press.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—In case of fighting across the border line in the future American commanders have been instructed to send the usual notice that American lives and property shall not be endangered, if the invading troops are directed not to hesitate to go into Mexican territory. This policy is the most drastic yet adopted with reference to Mexico.

## TWO BOYS BITTEN BY MAD DOG

### CLIFFORD KNOX AND CLYDE KEYKENDALL TAKEN TO AUSTIN FOR TREATMENT.

## LIVESTOCK ALSO ATTACKED

### Supposed Mad Dog Ran Amuck in the Thornberry Neighborhood Last Week.

Clifford Knox, aged six, and Clyde Keykendahl, aged fifteen, who were bitten by a supposed mad dog near Thornberry this week have been taken by their fathers to the Pasture Institute at Austin for treatment.

The boys were bitten on Wednesday and Bob Knox left for Austin with his son that night and Mr. Keykendahl left with his son the next day as soon as his investigation convinced him the dog which bit his son was really mad.

The dog was killed by Mr. Knox, who took its head to Austin with him to be examined to determine whether it was really mad.

The dog which appeared in the Thornberry neighborhood Wednesday morning is reported to have come from Charlie and is said to have belonged to H. C. Currington. Around Thornberry it bit several heads of livestock. It attacked whatever came in its way even snapping at chickens. Among the livestock reported to have been bitten by the dog were a pony, mule, hog and dog belonging to Mr. Knox; two dogs owned by Mrs. Liszek and a pig belonging to a Mr. Baber.

Most of the animals bitten have been killed. Others are being kept securely confined to see what results the bites will have.

No word has yet been heard from either Mr. Knox or Mr. Keykendahl since they left home with their sons.

## SEEKS TO ENJOIN COLLECTION

### RAILROAD COMPANY DON'T WANT TO PAY FOR KILLING OF DOG.

## JONES' TRIAL CONTINUED

### Judge Martin is Hearing Arguments for Rehearing of Edwards vs Fort Worth and Denver.

As indicated Thursday afternoon a continuance of the trial of Jim Jones charged with murder was granted on account of the absence of material witnesses and the case will not come up until the June term.

Judge Martin in the district court this afternoon is hearing a motion for a rehearing of the case of A. J. Edwards vs. the Fort Worth and Denver for personal injuries. In this case a jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff assessing his damages at \$7500.

The railroad company's attorneys allege that the amount was determined by lot and also errors in the proceedings of the trial.

The Fort Worth and Denver is plaintiff in another case set for trial this afternoon that is both unusual and interesting. In this case the railroad company is seeking to enjoin Ralph Hines from collecting a judgment assessed against the plaintiff company by the justice of peace at Iowa Park. The judgment is for twenty dollars and was assessed as damages for the killing of Hines' dog by a locomotive.

The trial of S. B. Parker charged with murder in the second degree, is set for trial Saturday morning.

A charter has been issued to the Choates-Creek Lumber Company of Livingston, Polk county; capital stock \$100,000.

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## THE SNEED CASE NOW WITH JURY

### ARGUMENT BY ATTORNEYS CONCLUDED AT 9:30 LAST NIGHT—VERDICT NOT EXPECTED BEFORE TUESDAY.

## JUDGE'S LENGTHY CHARGE

Covers Twenty Typewritten Pages and Embraces Everything from Murder to Manslaughter.

## SNEED CASE IN BRIEF.

Oct. 13.—Mrs. Sneed in forma Mr. Sneed of infatuation for Boyce.

Oct. 17.—Mrs. Sneed placed in Arlington Heights Sanitarium.

Nov. 2.—Al Boyce gets letter from Mrs. Sneed to get her out of sanitarium and starts to Fort Worth.

Nov. 8.—Mrs. Sneed and Al Boyce elope.

Dec. 26.—Mrs. Sneed and Al Boyce arrested at Winnipeg, Canada.

Jan. 1.—Sneed arrives in Winnipeg.

Jan. 2.—Sneed starts back with Mrs. Sneed.

Jan. 13.—Mrs. Sneed replaced in Arlington Heights Sanitarium.

Jan. 13.—Indictments against Boyce dismissed.

Jan. 13.—Sneed kills A. G. Boyce, Sr.

Jan. 17.—Sneed indicted and trial set for Jan. 29.

Jan. 19.—Mrs. Sneed declared sane by Judge Simmons and ordered released from sanitarium.

Jan. 22.—Sneed begins habeas corpus proceedings for release on bond.

Jan. 24.—Sneed released on \$35,000 bond.

Jan. 29.—Trial starts, contest of jurisdiction overruled.

Feb. 1.—Throckmorton died.

Feb. 3.—Jury completed.

Feb. 6.—State rests.

Feb. 15.—Defense rests.

Feb. 21.—Evidence closed.

Feb. 24.—Case given to jury.

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was as large tonight as any time during the last few days. A hundred women were present. Sneed showed absolutely no feeling when Hanger finished or during the judges' charge. He read a newspaper most of the time. At his hotel tonight he refused to say whether he expected a verdict.

If found guilty of murder in the first degree, Sneed will get death of life term. If in the second degree, not less than five years. If manslaughter, not less than two years. The evidence must show expressed malice to support the first degree, implied malice for second degree, and sudden terror for manslaughter.

Capt. A. G. Boyce, Sr., was shot and killed by J. Beal Sneed Saturday night, Jan. 13th, shortly before 9 o'clock in the lobby of the Metropolitan Hotel.

He was sitting talking with Ed C. Throckmorton, son of former Governor Throckmorton, on the north side of the lobby near the cafe door, when Sneed entered the hotel cafe door and shot into another State.

His brother-in-law, Henry Bowman, Jr., of Plano, and his attorney, W. H. Atwell of Dallas, had been at supper at St. Joseph's after Bowman and Sneed had taken Mrs. Sneed to the Arlington Heights Sanitarium from which she escaped Nov. 8, 1911, eloping with Al Boyce, Jr.

Sneed and Bowman after returning from the sanitarium had met Atwell by appointment in the lobby of the Metropolitan. Capt. Boyce was then there and Sneed walked on the lobby while Capt. Boyce talked to Atwell about a white slave charge.

Atwell had in the federal jurisdiction against Al Boyce, Jr., for going with Mrs. Sneed into another State.

This conversation closed, the three rejoined and went to supper. At that time the case was discussed among them.

About twenty minutes to 9 o'clock they left the cafe, according to their announced intention, with the idea of going to the Texas & Pacific station to get their grips and take the interurban to Dallas, enroute to Mr. Bowman's home at Plano.

Bowman, as they walked to Main street, said he was going to the Metropolitan Hotel to get a can of tobacco. Sneed announced that he, too, would go to stop at the toilet. Atwell, according to his recollection, remained on the corner.

Accounts of what happened after Sneed and Bowman entered the hotel lobby vary. The State claimed that Sneed first peered into the lobby and then came in, walking toward Capt. Boyce and shot him before he could get out of his chair. The defense claimed that he came in and started in a direct line to the toilet at the rear of the lobby, that as he got opposite Capt. Boyce an epithet was applied. Sneed turned, saw Boyce, and fired. Sneed's explanation was that as Throckmorton rising and began shouting he heard the epithet and saw Capt. Boyce. He knew it came from him, and the whole history of his experiences swept over him. He also declared he expected Boyce and Throckmorton were going to attack him. Part of the State's claim was that there was no epithet.

After the shooting Capt. Boyce was carried to a room in the hotel and later hurried by ambulance to St. Joseph's Infirmary, dying in about 40 minutes. Someone, (E. B. Powers testified), that he was held, caught Sneed from the rear and then released him as the pistol was given up. Sneed then went out the front door to Eighth to Houston and to the city hall. He was transferred to the county jail and four days later indicted on a charge of murder. The case was set for trial Jan. 29th, the grand jury return being made Auto Judge Swayne's court, already in session, instead of Judge Simmons' court, which had not held a criminal term for several months. Efforts were begun at once for Sneed's release on bond. In the meantime attorneys for Mrs. Sneed having secured an order from Judge Simmons for her release from the sanitarium since then she has been at the residence of a sister at Lake Charles, La. Sneed was granted \$35,000 bond Jan. 22nd. The trial started as set Jan. 29th, Sneed's attack on the jurisdiction and also his motion for a delay being overruled.

February 3rd the jury was completed after one venire had been exhausted and a second one summoned. The evidence completed Wednesday afternoon and the arguments closed Saturday night.

The trial was one of the most spectacular on record. The pleas and the effort to show that Sneed believed the Boyce's were in a conspiracy to reunite his wife and Al Boyce led down the bars to the fullest evidence.

Youngston, now in the Central League, claims to have played to 112,000 persons in the Ohio-Pennsylvania league last season.



None Such Mince Meat, the good, old-fashioned dessert—just the same as twenty-seven years ago and at the same old price—two-pie package, 10 cents. At all grocers. MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

# NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

"LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE"

# CAMPAIGN OF TEXAS' GOVERNOR

## For Second Term Discussed by Number of Friends.

### AN ADDRESS IS PREPARED

#### Two Hundred Citizens Present Document Setting Forth Record of Mr. Colquitt and Urging That He Succeed Himself.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 30.—An enthusiastic meeting of Colquitt supporters, at which about 200 were represented in person and by letters, was held at the Westbrook hotel today.

Colonel R. M. Johnston of Houston called the meeting to order and stated its object—that of aiding the campaign of Governor O. B. Colquitt for re-election. He expressed gratification that in view of the quarantines now prevailing the attendance was so large and that many sections of the state were represented.

The conference was organized by the election of G. H. Culp of Gainesville as chairman and W. P. Hobby of Beaumont as secretary.

Many speeches were made indicating that the interest in Governor Colquitt's re-election is general throughout the state and that an aggressive campaign will be waged in his behalf from the counties and sections represented. Each speaker predicted the re-nomination of Governor Colquitt by an overwhelming majority.

A committee on ways and means, consisting of Paul Waples of Fort Worth, Gus Shaw of Texarkana, F. W. Cook of San Antonio, Royal A. Ferris of Dallas and B. F. Bonner of Houston was appointed to consult Governor Colquitt with a view to aiding him in the promotion of his campaign.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Democrats of Texas in behalf of Governor Colquitt, and the adoption of the views as outlined by this committee setting forth the achievements of Governor Colquitt's administration and presenting his claims to the support of Democrats in the forthcoming primaries ended the work of the conference.

#### Address to Texas Democrats

The address and the signatures of those offering it was as follows: To the Democrats of Texas:

We present Governor O. B. Colquitt for re-nomination at your hands, because we believe he is worthy of your trust; because the practical policies which he has executed have operated to the benefit of our citizenship; and because he is clearly entitled to the enjoyment of a second term under the time-honored custom of our party.

He is a man of fair dealing and unflinching courage in the performance of duty; he has not deceived you; he has not disappointed the expectations of his friends; he has not played politics, but has met every issue promptly, with adherence to conviction and with a patriotic purpose to serve the state and uphold its laws. His private life is blameless; his public career of twenty years is an unbroken record of devotion to the public welfare; he has given the best energies of his life to the service of the state.

#### Benefited Public Institutions

His administration has been marked by economy and businesslike methods; to meet a deficit caused by a tax rate which was manipulated for political purposes and which failed to yield a sufficient revenue, he had the courage to recommend and the legislature wisely made provisions sufficient to maintain the government with efficiency but without extravagance. As a consequence the state's education and eleemosynary institutions, which had been inadequately maintained and impoverished, are now decently supported; buildings which had suffered damage almost to the point of destruction have been repaired; needed improvements and equipments have been provided and in the erection of new buildings fireproof construction has been required.

In proof of the fairness of this statement we refer to the reports of the several committees appointed by the general appropriations committee of the last legislature to personally inspect the state's eleemosynary and educational institutions and especially to the report prepared by Hon. C. M. Cureton on the intolerable physical conditions which were revealed at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

#### Tuberculosis Commission

He has won the approval of the whole people by his helpful aid in the cause of humanity and curative sci-

ence in the matter of creating the tuberculosis commission as a means of arresting the ravages of the great white plague. Equally prompt and efficient has been the action of this state health department with respect to the prevailing visitation of meningitis and in all other matters of public health.

Upon his recommendation the most liberal appropriation in the history of the state was made for the livestock sanitary commission and that body has administered the law with exceptional efficiency, not only with respect to cattle quarantine and cattle inspection, but with respect also to the suppression of diseases among farm animals. As a consequence millions of dollars have been saved to the livestock industry of the state.

His prompt and wise action in protecting the Texas border from marauders and from perils threatened by the recent Mexican insurrections has brought approval and applause from the entire nation.

#### The New Prison System

The new prison system under the direction of his commissioners has become merciful and reformatory as well as punitive; cruelty has been abolished and prison life has become tolerable and wholesome without sacrificing discipline. Notwithstand-



GOVERNOR COLQUITT.

ing a heavy financial obligation imposed by the law allowing pay to convicts; notwithstanding heavy loss of revenue by the unavoidable freezing of a large part of the state's cash crop, and notwithstanding a disastrous fire at the Huntsville prison, the system has been maintained upon its own revenues and provision has been made for needed repairs and reconstruction.

By his express recommendation or by his cheerful approval, the state's educational institutions are more generously sustained than for many years past; the normal schools have been placed under a single board of regents, removed as far as possible from political control; rural high schools have been established and an improved text book law has been enacted with provisions for the prevention of political influence.

#### Opposed Political Spoils System

His administration is notable for the high character and efficiency of his appointees. Appreciative of his friends, he has refused to regard the public service as the spoils of political war.

In so far as he has been able under the stressful circumstances of factional strife, he has directed his energies toward making the government more serviceable; his policies have been constructive; he has sought to bring prosperity to business, improvement to agriculture, and peace to the people. He has refused to permit extended and repeated sessions of the legislature to harass the state with adventurist legislation for political or factional ends.

The opposition to his re-election is an appeal solely to prejudice growing out of the late prohibition campaign. For four years the state has been embroiled in this controversy, which was submitted to the people last year. If the people desire it submitted again they have full opportunity in the appointed way and they can be neither hindered nor helped in this purpose by the governor, whoever he may be. Until the people order another submission the question ought to be eliminated from our state affairs as irrelevant and as harmful to our peace and prosperity.

#### Signal Service for Temperance

In the meanwhile Governor Colquitt has rendered signal service in the interest of temperance and in the enforcement of law by suppressing many so-called social clubs which were saloons in disguise.

Four years ago the country suffered a financial panic; for three years following there has been distress in agriculture and in commerce on ac-

count of deficient rainfall, and the passing winter brought an infliction of epidemic disease which has distressed the people and caused serious injury to business. Meanwhile economic problems press for solution. Our commerce, our agriculture, our industries and our social conditions demand the most intelligent and the most considerate care which a dutiful government may bestow in the interest of prosperity, health and happiness.

Governor Colquitt's re-election will insure an administration free from harassing legislation, alert to material affairs and pledged to salutary and practical reforms in response to the universal demand for progressive limitations of the liquor traffic and for the strict enforcement of the law.

#### Re-Election Means Political Rest

Courage in office upon the part of an executive or upon the part of a legislative body always develops more or less opposition by those who are disappointed in failing to obey action which they seek in their interest. Selfish business on the one hand and zealous labor on the other are constantly striving for advantage or benefit of betterment. As a consequence no faithful administration can hope to escape criticism of some kind. Upon the whole the administration of Governor Colquitt has aroused less opposition in these respects than might have been expected, for he has been compelled under his view of constitutional duty and sound public policy to resist some measures favored by commercial interests and some interests favored by labor interests. Every fair man who is apart from personal interest in such measures will accord to him good conscience and unselfish conduct for the manifest reason that he has dared to do his duty as he saw it at the hazard of his political fortune. After all is said however, it is plain to thinking minds that the welfare of business and the welfare of labor alike at this time demand a cessation of strife in order that commerce and industry may recover from the distresses of drought, disease and disturbance and that every man of commerce and every man of toil may have opportunity to employ his capital or his labor. We appeal for at least two years of rest from turmoil and we admonish the people not to be misled by personal ambition, political spite or factional strife.

We believe that aside from prohibition, which is not a pertinent issue, the masses are one in approval of Governor Colquitt's administration and we confidently rely upon their sense of justice and fair dealing to give him an opportunity to perfect the policies which he has so wisely adopted and to bring to Texas a short season of "legislative rest and political peace."

The people of Texas are a just people. While swift and sure in their rebuke to unvirtuousness in the public service they are none the less generous in their approval of loyalty to public trust. They have never permitted the factional spirit of an hour to becloud their judgment or obscure their course of action. At this time, when every patriotic impulse is for the prosperity of the commonwealth and contentment of its people, in advocating the re-nomination of Governor Colquitt we appeal to their sense of justice in behalf of competent administration and the maintenance of soberness, fairness and integrity in the conduct of public affairs.

Clarence Ousley, Tarrant; S. L. Staples, Bastrop; N. A. Shaw, Bowie; Sam Scott, McLennan; Louis J. Wortham, Tarrant; J. K. Stevens, Hill; George A. Janssen, Bexar; Edgar Scurry, Wichita; Nelson Phillips, Dallas; W. B. Colquinn, Houston; James H. Callan, Menard; James H. Edwards, Denton; B. Cook Harris, R. M. Johnston, Harris; L. C. Mason, Walker; J. S. Williams, Lamar; Walter Crawford, Jefferson; Robert E. Coon, Bexar; E. F. Bonner, Harris; Mayo W. Noyland, Hunt; F. D. Wright, Freestone; J. D. Stroud, Johnson; J. H. Evans, Anderson; S. M. King, Navarro; J. E. Thomas, Denton; A. Harmonson, Denton; T. W. Largent, Anglin; R. O. Braaswell, Tarrant; W. Johnson, Tom Green; A. N. Weaver, Freestone; Bob Prater, Brown; R. O. Dresham, Bell; William Camp, Tarrant; Paul Waples, Tarrant; George Harris, Ector; E. H. Combs, Harris; T. H. Thoburn, Comanche; E. W. Harris, Comanche; Claud V. Birkhead, Bexar; Fred W. Cook, Bexar; E. C. O. Casoucher, Denton; F. D. Rudd, Harrison; P. V. Cochran, Harrison; Charles Davis, Brazos; W. O. Stamp, Upshur; W. W. Cameron, McLennan; E. F. Collins, Jefferson; A. Waddy Tate, Dallas; Jack Turner, Howard; John B. Howard, Midland; T. S. Cartwright, Grayson; J. M. McLemore, Grayson; Theo. Palmer, Grayson; Rollin Rodgers, Baylor; A. B. Jackson, Lamar; J. W. Chancellor, Montague; H. E. Filla, Grayson; Thomas Longshore, Freestone; James E. Ferguson, Bell; Abe Gross, McLennan; Robert H. Honking, Denton; J. W. White, Mason; John R. Stanley, Tarrant; John Harvey, Bell; River, Ino. R. Wright, Red River; W. S. Griffin, Red River; H. R. Moore, Galveston; E. K. Marrast, Galveston; John W. Campbell, Galveston; T. Lively, Dallas; W. J. Carden, Dallas; Chas. E. Hicks, Tarrant; A. N. Evans, Tarrant; Joseph A. Adkins, McLintock; J. B. Shook, Gregg; G. H. Culp, Cooke; W. P. Hobby, Jefferson; Rees Tatum, Dallas; James B. Lacey, Dallas; C. Withers, Denton; W. S. Waddell, Tarrant; D. Frank Carden, Dallas; John H. Kirby, Harris; W. D. Cleveland Sr., Harris; J. W. Link, Harris; J. S. Bonner, Harris; S. A. Pace, Navarro; E. L. Curtis, Hill; Fred E. Hill, G. F. Cotter, Bowie; W. C. Ross, Brazos; H. Burke, Comanche; John McCadden, Shelby; W. C. Newby, Tarrant; D. E. Decker, Hardeman; B. Y. Cummings, Hill; Walter Collins, Hill.

Coach Wilbert Robinson declares that Louis Drucro, of the Giants, will be one of the star pitchers of the season.

# JUDGE ASKS JURY TO PRAY

## "GET DOWN ON YOUR KNEES AND PRAY TO ALMIGHTY GOD TO HELP YOU REACH VERDICT"

# NO COMMUNICATIONS

## Judge Swayne Sends Message to Jury When They Notify Him They Will Never Be Able to Agree

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 27.—"Get down on our knees and pray to Almighty God for wisdom in reaching a verdict, but send me no more communications." This was the message Judge Swayne sent the Sneed jury this morning when they notified him they would never be able to agree.

The following was the text of the message sent Judge Swayne by the jury yesterday morning:

In District Court, Tarrant county, Texas.—State of Texas vs. J. B. Sneed.—Hon. James W. Swayne, Judge: Having sat for three weeks listening to the evidence and argument of counsel in this case, we felt, when your honor's charge was given us and now feel, that each of us in our individual views were thoroughly prepared to return a verdict, and if we had all been of one mind as to the kind of verdict we should render this could have been handed in to your honor at a time much earlier than our communication of yesterday.

But we are disheartened, and, as indicated to you in our communication of yesterday, there is absolutely no earthly hope of our ever arriving at any other verdict than to agree to disagree. The jury stands five to seven; stood that way in the beginning of our deliberations, and will continue to stand that way.

We are not unmindful, your honor, that this case is one of great importance; one in which the deepest interest has been manifested, not only by those directly interested, but by the public as well. And we recognize, too, that another trial will result in great inconvenience to many people as well as a great expense to them and to the state and county and for these and other reasons in line with our duty as jurors, we have labored with every zeal and diligence known to human agency to arrive at a verdict.

The status of the standing of the jury as above outlined necessarily carries with it the fact that seven of us see the issue one way and five another. Between these differing numbers there is a gulf which our human wisdom cannot find a way to span and which we have zealously and faithfully labored to span. We are no nearer to an agreement this morning than we were yesterday; will be no nearer to an agreement tomorrow than we are today and on and on forever.

Why, then, we pray your honor, should be longer punished by this confinement and kept from our businesses and our homes? Some of us are here at a great financial sacrifice and we believe your honor should let us go. If there was the faintest hope of our ever reaching a verdict, the importance of this case and the great interest manifested therein, is alone a sufficient incentive to lead us to put forth every possible effort to get together, not to say anything of our duty under the law, but when men's minds are so fixed, as they are with us in this case, that further deliberation puts us farther apart instead of nearer together, we submit, your honor, that it is not only a duty, you owe to those directly interested to discharge us, but a proper consideration for the interests of each individual on this jury, we feel, should impel you to release us.

These are those of us on this jury who are suffering great loss and inconvenience at being held here. We reiterate, with all the emphasis known to the English language, that we can never agree; W. C. Strong, foreman of the jury; J. F. Estes, W. J. Cowley, J. A. Milrany, C. W. Rorex, E. J. Hilgers, C. D. Ward, W. W. Lampton, A. A. Phillips, W. W. Leach, A. H. Jopling, H. D. Allen.

#### An Attractive Exhibit

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 28.—The Northern-Texas Tractor Company is preparing a very unique and attractive exhibit for the land department of the Fat Stock Show, which is to be held here March 17-23. The exhibit will consist of a miniature interurban home, a model dairy and an up to date poultry farm in operation. A stream of water will run through the entire plot of ground, representing the Triptych river and irrigation ditches, pumps and windmills and everything that goes to make up a modern country home will be featured in the exhibit. Around the entire exhibit model interurban cars will run.

"Uncle Cy" Young is training at Hot Springs, Ark., for his twenty-third year in big league baseball. Cy has says his wing is still strong and he will show the youngsters how the teasers are twisted.

# ANSWERS "THIRD TERM" CHARGE

## ROOSEVELT SAYS HE MEANT "THIRD SUCCESSIVE TERM" IN PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

# "FIGHT FOR PRINCIPAL"

## Former President Declares He is in Battle to End and Issue is Not Personal One.

Roston, Mass., Feb. 27.—Col. Roosevelt plunged into the thick of the fight for the Presidential nomination yesterday. He said unequivocally he was in the fight to the end and was glad of it. He replied to the charge that he would be breaking his "third term" pledge if he accepted another nomination by saying he then meant a "third successive term," and asserted that whether he should be the choice of his party at the Chicago convention, he would abide by its decision.

"I am perfectly happy now," said he, "because I am making a straight out fight for a principle. This issue is in no way a personal one."

"Do you intend to support the Republican nominee, whoever he may be?" he was asked.

"Of course I shall," he replied, with emphasis.

In response to inquiries as to the principle for which he is fighting, Col. Roosevelt referred questions to his speeches in Columbus, Ohio, last week and before the Massachusetts House. In his address yesterday he defended his proposal for limited recall of judicial decisions and championed the right of popular opinion to control the machinery of government.

Col. Roosevelt's position regarding the third term was explained to a number of his callers.

"My position is perfectly simple," he said. "I stated it as clearly as I could in 1901 and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term, under any circumstances, meaning of course, a third consecutive term."

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And, believing as I do that the selection of candidates for the Presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say that at no time in my life would I accept another nomination."

"It must be clear to any reasonable man that the precedent which

forbids a third term has reference only to a third consecutive term. It grew out of the fact that a President of the United States, under the present convention system of electing delegates, can, if he knows how to use the machinery at his disposal, re-nominate himself, even though the majority of his party is against him. But after he is out of office for a term he has lost control of that machinery. He is in the position of absolutely private citizen. The machinery is then in the hands of the man occupying the office—of President."

Col. Roosevelt devoted a large part of the day to conferring with men who are forming the Roosevelt organization in Massachusetts. He told them he would not identify himself actively, for the present at least, with the organization. He talked for some time with Governor Robert Bass of New Hampshire, whom he promised to send a letter to be read at a Roosevelt rally, which will be held here Saturday night by the Progressive Republican League, Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, Ex-Gov. Fort of New Jersey and Senator Clapp of Minnesota are expected to speak.

"Foresadowed" Says Bryan

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 27.—William J. Bryan, commenting on Theodore Roosevelt's declaration of his candidacy, said:

"The announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy for President is news that is news, except that it was foresadowed by his speech at Columbus, Ohio, and by an Outlook editorial on the 'Third Cup of Coffee.'"

Mr. Bryan added it would be an interesting fight which the Democrats would watch intently.

Mr. Bryan said he would "like to know why Mr. Roosevelt should be called back into the ring after he left it to give place to Mr. Taft. It would seem that Mr. Taft has thrown the Republican Party into political bankruptcy and Mr. Roosevelt is being called back in an effort to make good the mistakes of the man he selected as his successor."

"Surely Mr. Taft could not have received the nomination for the Presidency had it not been for Mr. Roosevelt four years ago and he could not have been elected had it not been for the help of Mr. Roosevelt."

"There is much humor in the situation for Democrats. The Republicans have long watched with pleasure, our internal controversies, and now we are watching with considerable interest, the troubles within their own ranks."

The Federation of Trade Unions in Portugal has proclaimed a general strike.

# BIG POLITICAL MEETING AT DEVOL

Devol, Okla., will be the scene of one of the greatest political meetings ever pulled off in Southwestern Oklahoma on March 2, when both the Republicans and the Democrats of Comanche county will open the campaign there. Gov. Haskell will be one of the Democratic speakers and the Republicans will also have speakers of Statewide reputation.

Devol is making preparations to entertain the visitors in royal style. The Wichita Falls & Northwestern will offer reduced rates for the event. A number of Wichita Falls people are already planning to attend.

Almost Lost His Life

S. A. Stid, of Mason, Mich., will never forget his terrible exposure to a merciless storm. "It gave me a dreadful cold," he writes, "that caused severe pains in my chest, so it was hard for me to breathe. A neighbor gave me several doses of Dr. King's New Discovery which brought great relief. The doctor said I was on the verge of pneumonia, but to continue with the Discovery. I did so and two bottles completely cured me." Use only this quick, safe, reliable medicine for coughs, colds, or any throat or lung trouble. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Pleasant Valley

Although the weather was bad and the crowd small \$11.75 was made from the box supper. The program was excellent and all enjoyed themselves.

There is the best season for years in the ground. The farmers are looking forward to a bumper crop in wheat and oats.

Sorry to report Mr. Rogers on the sick list again.

Rev. Bowles came out to fill his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday, but there was no preaching Sunday on account of the big rain.

Mr. Davis will give the young people a singing next Sunday. Everybody invited.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—Child welfare was the general topic of discussion this morning at one of the most interesting and profitable sessions of the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, which has been in session here since the first of the week.

Prominent among the speakers were Carroll G. Pierce of Milwaukee, president of the National Educational Association, and James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of public schools of Springfield, Mass.

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## TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY

EAT

# "VICAR," THE QUALITY HAVANA CIGAR

## STEEL TRUST, NOT A GOOD TRUST

(Continued from page 1)

curity-holding company known as the United States Steel Corporation.

The United States Steel Corporation is merely a holding company, engaged in no business except the control thru stock-ownership of the subsidiary companies.

There were acquired and brought under single control, upwards of 180 concerns in lines of business allied with the steel making business, including ore owning and mining companies "which are now restrained from competing in the sale of ore;" transportation companies through consolidation of which "every possibility of competition between these roads is prevented;" pig iron plants, coal and coke companies, and many others.

There were acquired a large number of "major concerns at much inflated valuations, succeeding several increases in the capital of preceding incorporations, due in some cases, to the greater combination value or merger of the consolidation, in which of course the units combined were restrained of any competitive activity. Specific instances are given under this head relating to three processes of combination as follows:

"The original combination of major concerns to eliminate all possibility of competition. Combinations admittedly or inferably having a direct effect to remove competition or in the accomplishment of which the removal of competition was the declared or inferred object of the consolidation.

"Other acquisitions in related lines of business for which no explanation has been offered and none appears except the visible consequence, the removal of such concerns from the independent field.

"The acquirement of a large number of plants, which never were operated and some of them, dismantled, being removed from the competitive field."

The acquirement of other plants, such as the Clairton Steel Company, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and others, of which the report says: "Isolated considered, the purpose in acquiring independent concerns may be entirely colorless, but when considered in connection with the acquisition of other independent plants admittedly or inferably to terminate competition, the continued policy and practice of acquiring control of companies engaged in its own line of business, may be corroborative of the conclusion that the intention was to prevent competition of the concerns acquired, if not, heretofore indicative of such intention."

In this connection after a lengthy analysis of the taking over of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company in 1907, the report says: "It may not be possible to state the true intention in acquiring the Tennessee Company, in a way which would be admitted by the men in control of the Steel corporation, inasmuch as it appears to many experienced men who are also disinterested, that the intention which impelled its acquisition was merely the desire to bring under the control of the Steel Corporation the great possibilities for competition possessed by the Tennessee Company. The consequence of the acquisition should and must be held to have been intended in legal contemplation, even if the result so declared conflict with the intention declared to be in the minds of those responsible."

The acquirement of forty-five plants, listed in the report including many small bridge, wire, nail, sheet steel

and other concerns, "consolidated for the restriction of competition" and "when considered collectively with many similar instances of absorbing and combining separate small plants, lead to the conclusion that the object in view was the restriction of competition."

The interlocking of directors of the steel corporation and the purchase of stocks and bonds of other companies and various outside transactions of enormous size, the report discusses at length in support of the claim of power of the corporation in restraining competition.

The policy of the corporation resulting in enhancing the prices of raw and finished material, in which the report says: "The steel corporation of buying all the available supply in order to keep up the price." Many quotations from the minutes of meetings are given in support of this.

The control of ore by the steel corporation, 75 per cent of competitive ore in Minnesota, five hundred million tons in the south "in all 2,500,000,000 tons out of 4,462,940,000 tons of commercially available ore in the United States,—is an ownership and a control which must interfere with competition."

"The resolution that subsidiary companies of the steel corporation shall refuse to handle orders for export business and that such orders must be turned over to the United States Steel Products (export) Company, through which the subsidiary companies preclude themselves from competition for export sales."

"The result," the report says, "of enforcing these resolutions and arrangements—is that materials for export must be bought from the United States Steel Products Company, and buyers in the United States, who wish to buy goods for export are compelled to pay an additional profit to the U. S. Steel Products Company."

## STILL HOLDING THE SNEED JURY

(Continued from page 1)

your rooms, I want you, if it is necessary, when you go to your beds tonight, to kneel down and pray by your bedside to God. Almighty that you may render a just verdict in this case. I want you to remember this, that there is but one thing for you to consider in this case, and that alone, and think of that and think of nothing else—think, gentlemen of the jury, of your consciences; think of the oath that you have taken; think of the evidence that has been introduced on the trial of this case and think alone of the charge of the court together with these other things—that and nothing else.

"It would not be right for me to discharge you now; I would not do it under any circumstances or any kind of circumstances. It may punish you, it is true, but remember while you are being punished that at the proper time I will discharge you; then you can say to your consciences and to the world that you performed a patriotic duty and that you suffered for the State of Texas.

"Gentlemen, I will let you retire and see if you can not render a verdict."

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Blevens from Orono are in the city visiting J. S. Fore and family.

## CASE WILL SOON GO TO THE JURY

TESTIMONY IN PARKER TRIAL CONCLUDED TUESDAY MORNING

## DEFENDANT ON STAND

Tells of Trouble Over Water Being Cut off and Describes Fight With Haynes

Testimony in the trial of S. B. Parker, charged with the murder of W. J. Haynes, was concluded this morning. Arguments of the attorneys are now being heard and the case will go to the jury late this afternoon.

Special District Attorney Britain and Attorney John Kay of the defense spoke this morning and Attorneys Mathis and Carrigan and the two Cox brothers are speaking this afternoon.

The cross examination of the defendant who was on the stand when recess was taken at the night session was continued this morning. County Attorney Boone was also placed on the stand, to testify concerning statements made by Miss Creed in the grand jury room.

S. B. Parker, testifying in his own behalf last night told the jury that when he fired the shots that killed W. J. Haynes the latter had him down across the porch with one of his knees pressed against his stomach, and his left hand grasped around his throat while he was beating the defendant in the face with his right fist. Parker said that with his breathing cut off and with the pressure of Haynes' knee he realized that it was up with him and with this realization there flashed into his mind the recollection that he had a revolver which he carried in a pocket inside his trousers on the left front side while on his run as a conductor and which he had forgotten to take off when he returned home on the evening of the tragedy. He pulled out the gun, he said, and first pushing Haynes in the stomach with the muzzle, fired three shots.

Parker further testified that Haynes struck the first blow and this testimony was corroborated by his wife's sister, Miss Creed, who was an eye witness. Miss Creed and Mrs. Parker also corroborated other details of the defendant's testimony.

Miss Creed, who testified late Monday afternoon, said that she was sitting in the hall with Mr. Parker on the evening of the tragedy when Mr. Haynes knocked at the door. She got up and opened the door and asked Mr. Haynes to come in. Mr. Haynes replied that he just wanted to see Mr. Parker. She asked him to come in again and repeated the invitation the third time when Mr. Haynes said that he preferred to see Mr. Parker outside. She said that Parker handed her the baby which he was holding, and asked for his hat. She then told of going into the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Parker with her sister and the defendant to hunt for his hat. She was positive the defendant did not get anything from the room besides his hat. The defendant then went to the door and addressing Mr. Haynes said "Come in

Haynes, we can talk in here," to which, she said, Haynes replied as nearly as she could remember, "No, I prefer to talk to you outside." Mr. Parker then went outside with Mr. Haynes. The next she heard was Mrs. Haynes' voice and she went out upon the porch. She said she heard Mr. Haynes say "You will do it Parker," after which Haynes struck Parker—it appeared with his right fist. Parker returned the blow and several blows were struck when Mr. Parker fell upon the edge of the porch. The witness testified that Parker was flat down over the edge of the porch with Haynes on top of him with his knee or knees on him and his left hand clutching Parker's throat while he was pounding him with his right hand. Mrs. Parker had come out of the house and ran to the men and bent over them and while she was in that position Miss Creed said she saw three flashes from a revolver immediately after which Mr. Haynes got off Parker and staggered toward his own home.

The witness testified on cross examination that the first thing that she heard on stepping on the porch was Mrs. Haynes' voice raised to a loud and angry pitch. She said she heard Mr. Parker tell Mrs. Haynes to please keep out of it and let him and Mr. Haynes do their own talking. She said she heard Mr. Haynes say something but did not understand him. She heard Mrs. Haynes, but did not see her. She said she did not understand Mrs. Haynes, but did not see her. She said she did not understand all Mrs. Haynes said but heard her say "Low down dirty cur."

A night session of the court was held Monday night at which Mrs. Parker and the defendant testified.

Mrs. Parker went on the stand with her seven-week-old baby in her arms. She is an intelligent woman of evident refinement and her face showed plainly the marks of pain and suffering.

She said she first learned that the water had been cut off at their house on Saturday evening preceding the tragedy on Wednesday. She said her husband came in off his run early Sunday morning; that she hadn't intended to tell him that the water was cut off until after he got up Sunday afternoon, but when he got in he wanted to take a bath and found no water she had to tell him. The witness then told of Mr. Parker going out of the house and to the back door of the Haynes home and later that he secured a wrench and turned on the water; and how at the breakfast table later he said that he was sorry that he had talked to Mrs. Haynes as he had but that she had provoked him beyond endurance.

Witness said she was still at the supper table when Mr. Haynes knocked at the door on the night of the tragedy. She testified to practically the same facts concerning the search for her husband's hat as her sister, and about her husband going out and her sister following.

She said a moment later while she was standing in the hall her sister ran to the open door and looked in and that her face bore a frightened look. She then ran out on the porch. She said they were already fighting when she got out and that she did not see who struck the first blow. Witness testified that she heard the men fall as she reached the door and that her husband was on his back across the porch with Haynes on top of him, his knee against Parker's body and his hand at Parker's throat. She said she ran over to where the

men were and caught hold of Haynes' shoulder and begged him to leave her husband alone. While she was bending over them the shots were fired. "After the shots Mr. Haynes got right up and staggered toward his own home," she said. "My husband staggered when he got up and reeled into the yard."

Mrs. Parker was on the stand nearly two hours.

The defendant who followed his wife on the stand testified that he was thirty-one years old last January; that his weight a few days ago was 140-12 pounds; that a number of years ago these of his ribs and his right arm had been broken but that these injuries no longer gave him trouble. He said he had been ruptured and that he never allowed himself to lift much or do extra hard work for fear of his truss slipping. He told the jury he had been married seven years. His first child had died last Easter on their wedding anniversary. The second baby was seven weeks old. Witness had never been arrested for violating any law.

Following this, witness testified to having a contract with Mr. Haynes for house rent and water at \$23.50 per month and a receipt was then introduced signed by Mr. Haynes showing house rent and water paid to Feb. 23. He then told of coming in on Sunday morning and finding the water cut off, and of going over to the Haynes' house. This was about six or six-thirty o'clock. He said he saw a light in the kitchen and the kitchen range lighted.

"When Mrs. Haynes came to the door and asked me what I wanted, I said, 'I have come over to see why our water is cut off,'" the witness said.

"She says, 'I have got nothing to do with it. It was cut off by Mr. Haynes' directions.'"

'Witness said that he asked where Mr. Haynes was and that she replied that he was at Stamford.

Parker testified that he asked Mrs. Haynes again why the water had been cut off and that she thereupon addressed him with epithets and abusive terms, called him a "low down dirty cur, and you know it, a dirty low down puke, etc."

Witness said he felt his temper leaving him (on cross examination he said he became "infuriated") and turned to walk away and as he did so he said, "Well, I think Mr. Haynes has played me a d— dirty trick."

Coming down to the time when he went outside of his own house with Mr. Haynes on the night of the tragedy the following Wednesday, Parker told the jury that they went down the porch, Haynes leading and when they reached the bottom Haynes turned and said "My wife tells me you used language unbecoming to a gentleman to her the other day. I want you to go over and apologize to her." Witness said he told Haynes that he had used language that he ought not to have used and that he was sorry for it, but that he didn't want to go over and have to take another tongue lashing from Mrs. Haynes. About this time he said that the second window back in the Haynes' house went up and Mrs. Haynes said in a loud voice "Mr. Parker, don't you tell Mr. Haynes any lies," and followed with "You dirty cur. You low down dirty devil. You dirty puke," and other epithets. Witness said that Haynes commanded, his wife to shut the window and stop her talking, that he and the defendant would settle this, whereupon he said Mrs. Haynes shouted back, "I

won't do it, you are too big a coward." Then Parker testified Haynes said "You've got to go over there." Witness testified he told Haynes he was not afraid of him or any other man who would come to his house under the circumstances. "At that instant he hit me," Parker testified. "I hit him back. He knocked me down the second lick and I fell back over the porch and he came on me. He grabbed my throat and beat me and his knee was crushing me. I was choking. I realized that it was all up with me. I realized that I had a pistol. I pulled it and punched him up a little and then fired."

Witness further testified that he had carried the revolver for two years while on his run as a conductor. He said he never wore it down town and that it was his custom to take it off when he changed clothes after coming in off his run. He said that on the night of the tragedy he had not changed clothes and that he had forgotten he still had it on. He told of starting for the court house to surrender and of meeting Deputy Sheriff Hawkins on the sidewalk.

Parker was on the stand about two hours and it was about 10:30 o'clock when court recessed.

## MEXICAN REBELS TAKE JAUREZ

GARRISON OFFERS SCANT RESISTANCE TO REBEL ADVANCE AND TOWN CAPITULATES

## ONLY FEW SHOTS FIRED

Mexican Consul Says Garrison Had Orders to Offer No Resistance to Protect American Rights

Cowboys Defeat Bandits  
By Associated Press.  
Marfa, Texas, Feb. 27.—American cowboys on a ranch at Cerro, Mexico, drove off a band of Mexican bandits after several hours shooting. Other cowboys are gathering at Pochis, Texas, to assist them by a dash into Mexico if necessary.

Jaurez, Mexico, Feb. 27.—Offering scant resistance, Jaurez fell into the hands of the rebels at about eleven o'clock this morning. The attack had hardly begun when the Vasquistas advanced upon the city under cover of a hail of fire from machine guns ported about a mile and a half from the city. The regulars in the garrison soon ceased their feeble resistance and the rebels marched through the almost deserted streets making no attempts at looting.

The rebels began their advance on Jaurez early in the morning along the Rio Grande following the course taken by Madero's army a year ago. They started from Peace Grove where last spring's peace parley occurred before Madero's assault on the city. The rebels carried a red flag beneath the Mexican tri color.

The column halted until 9 o'clock when a second body of rebels appeared coming toward Jaurez from the other side of the city. Then both columns advanced simultaneously until close to Jaurez with the cavalry resting northwest and west of the city and the men on foot at the north.

A rebel courier was then dispatched to the Mayor of Jaurez to demand the surrender of the town by noon.

After firing their first volleys the defenders ceased shooting and Mexican Consul Liorente declared that to prevent violation of American rights the Jaurez garrison had been ordered to offer no further resistance but to permit the rebels to take the town.

Gen. Hutchings to El Paso. Austin, Feb. 27.—Adjutant General Hutchings left today for San Antonio to confer with General Duncan and will go to El Paso tonight.

Thirteen Killed at Tonaya. Guadalajara, Mex., Feb. 27.—Thirteen were killed and many wounded in an engagement with State troops at Tonaya, Jalisco, today. One federal was killed, three wounded.

Rebels Seen From Juarez. By Associated Press.  
El Paso, Feb. 27.—The rebel army halted at 8:20 this morning on a hill overlooking the city on the spot from which Madero fired the first shot at the entrenched Juarez outposts. United States troops in El Paso are the entire Twenty-Second Infantry, one battery of light field artillery, four companies of the Eighteenth Infantry, and four troops of the Fourth Cavalry.

Newell Dwight Hillis, the eminent preacher and author of Brooklyn will speak in Sherman next Saturday night. Hillis is pastor of Plymouth church, formerly occupied at Madero, and later occupied by Dr. Lyman Abbott, now editor of the Outlook—Sherman Democrat.

Let's see. Isn't he the fellow who had a great deal to say about the white girl chambermaid who forfeited her position in an Indianapolis hotel because she refused to make up a bed that Booker T. Washington slept in? It strikes us that a man who can approve of the discharge of a poor and dependent white girl for doing as that chambermaid did at Indianapolis, would not receive a very cordial welcome to a Southern city.

A Mexican lad last June at Thorndale.

## VALUE OF COTTON SEED MEAL

The Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia is distributing literature giving the results of experiments with cotton seed meal as feed for dairy cows on the college farm at Athens, Ga. One of the bulletins in substance says that the efficiency of cotton seed meal as feed for dairy cows has been established beyond question. The best results are obtained when cows are fed with meal during the pasture season, or when winter grazing crops are provided. It is better when feeding silage and cotton seed meal to cows to feed a little roughness also. For this purpose cotton seed hulls in quantities of five to ten pounds per head per day are excellent.

In tests made at the farm by Prof. A. M. Soule the cows were divided into groups of four each. The first group was fed cotton seed meal six pounds silage thirty pounds and corn stover six pounds. The second group was given cotton seed meal four pounds bran four pounds, silage thirty pounds and stover six pounds. The third group received: Bran ten pounds, silage thirty pounds and stover five pounds.

The first group made a gallon of milk at a cost of 5.97c, the second group at a cost of 7.5c and the third group at a cost of 10.07c. The cost of the feed per cow per day was 12c for the first group, 15c for the second group and 19.9c for the third. These figures certainly show that at the prices prevailing for feed when these tests were made cotton seed meal clearly outclasses wheat bran as a source of protein for dairy cows. In these tests the cotton seed meal was charged at \$23.50 a ton and the wheat bran at \$30 a ton. The same relative figures apply to these two feeds today.

Prof. Soule said: "Having fed cotton seed meal as the principal concentrate to dairy cows for many years, it would appear that its use in the quantities indicated resulted not only in the production of milk at a moderate cost, but it has not impaired the health or longevity of the cows receiving it. In my own experience cotton seed meal has been fed in opposition to corn meal, corn and cob meal, chopped cowpea hay, alfalfa hay, beet pulp and wheat bran. In every instance it has proved the cheapest source of protein and the most desirable concentrate to feed to dairy cows."

"Some have experienced dissatisfaction from the use of cotton seed meal, but such persons have in most instances fed it in too large quantities, or have not provided any succulent food for the ration, such as silage or good pasture may be used to furnish. Persons who simply feed cotton seed meal at random will not secure good results from its use. It should be fed according to the weight and size of the animal and the quantity of milk she is giving. It is a simple matter to buy a pair of scales and a properly gauged measure to enable one to do this work quickly and economically. The over-feeding of cotton seed meal, like any other concentrate, is likely to produce digestive disorders, and may even produce derangement of the nervous system. This is only what may be expected from careless feeding. But those having trouble of this kind should attribute it to the proper source and not charge it up to the meal. Dairy industries can be conducted as successfully in the South as elsewhere. Protein is one of the costly elements in the ration of a dairy cow. Cotton seed meal furnishes it in abundance and at a relatively low cost."

# FOR SOME REASON

There has been a small demand for **KRAUT** this season. We have quite a lot of **Five Gallon Kegs of Dry Packed Kraut**. This is the kind (the best) that we have always sold for \$2.25 per keg. Pure white, long cut, dry pack. We don't want to lose this and so notwithstanding the fact that both cabbage and kraut have advanced materially, we will sell these while they last at per keg. **\$1.50**

This is not a case of selling at cost, it's a case of getting what we can. Our loss your gain.

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