

Wichita Weekly Times.

VOLUME XII

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1912

NUMBER 20

DEMOCRATS INCREASE MAJORITY IN HOUSE, MAY CONTROL SENATE

GAIN 37 MEMBERS WITH 62 DISTRICTS STILL UNDECIDED

Upper Branch Probably Democratic, But Many Results In Doubt—Progressives Have Seven Congressmen

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 6.—House of Representatives—Democrats, 267; Republicans, 99; Progressives, 7. Districts unreported 62. Total membership, 435.

The foregoing shows the standing at noon today of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-Third—that is, the new Congress. The total of 267 gave the Democrats forty-nine more than the 218 necessary for a majority, and thirty-seven more than the Democratic membership in the Sixty-Second Congress.

Returns indicate a probability of the success of a sufficient number of Democratic senatorial candidates to give the democrats control of both branches of Congress.

There is still sufficient uncertainty regarding the Senate to make the situation indefinite.

LATEST BULLETINS

Des Moines—Latest returns indicate the Democrats have won in Iowa for first time in the states history. The Wilson victory is by about 10,000.

Cincinnati—Wilson carried Ohio by about 100,000 majority. Taft defeated Roosevelt probably by 50,000.

Topeka, Kas.—Col. Roosevelt's lead in Kansas indicated last night was greatly reduced at 10:30 a. m. Returns, mostly from city districts from 425 precincts, complete, and 100 more incomplete, out of 2300 give Roosevelt 25,206; Wilson, 24,581; Taft, 14,547.

Philadelphia—Returns from 4,931 election districts out of 6,593 in Pennsylvania give Taft 210,059; Wilson, 270,876; Roosevelt, 295,614.

St. Paul—Incomplete returns from Minneapolis at noon show Wilson safely leading. Gov. Eberhardt, Republican was in the lead although Peter Ringdahl, Democrat was gaining somewhat.

Chicago—With 1,224 precincts in Illinois to hear from Roosevelt led Wilson by 14,015, votes, as the returns from the country districts came slowly in, Roosevelt's lead was reduced. The plurality of 26,477 given Roosevelt in Cook county has probably carried the state for the Colonel, but if the subsequent returns from the country shows consistent Wilson gains, Roosevelt's plurality will be small.

Colorado Democratic.

By Associated Press. Denver, Colo., Nov. 6.—Additional returns today confirm the earlier prediction that Wilson has carried the State by a substantial plurality.

Kansas In Doubt.

By Associated Press. Topeka, Kan., Nov. 6.—Wilson's big plurality in the early count has dwindled to a few hundred votes and the result will be very close between Wilson and Taft.

Good Majority in Nebraska.

By Associated Press. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—Wilson and Marshall have a good plurality in Nebraska.

Official Count May Be Necessary. Conford, N. H., Nov. 6.—The official count may be necessary to decide the result in New Hampshire between Taft and Wilson.

New Mexico For Wilson.

By Associated Press. Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 6.—New Mexico has been conceded to the Democrats.

Oklahoma Gives Wilson Big Vote. Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 6.—The Democratic plurality in Oklahoma may reach 35,000.

"Meridian Road" Meeting Tonight. Whether Wichita Falls will be on the route of the "Meridian Road" the proposed highway from Canada to the Gulf, is to be largely determined tonight at a meeting at the city hall, at which action will be taken by the citizens. The meeting was called by Mayor Bell, who is chairman of the Meridian road committee for Wichita county. It is known that this city is favorably disposed.

(Continued on page 2)

Late Returns Place Several States in Doubtful Column

By Associated Press. New York, Nov. 6.—Without affecting in the slightest the certainty that Wilson and Marshall yesterday captured an overwhelming majority of the electoral vote, conservative estimates at 1 p. m. today compelled a change to the doubtful column of some states where the results had been recorded as certain.

Among these states were Iowa, with 13 votes, and Minnesota with 12; and even Illinois was included by the ultra-conservatives, with its 29 votes and Pennsylvania, with 28.

At that hour, Wyoming's three votes and South Dakota's five had not been placed.

Heavy reductions in the early reports of a large plurality for Roosevelt in Kansas upset all calculations, so that at this hour Roosevelt's lead over Wilson in Kansas had narrowed to 625 votes on returns from about one-fourth of the precincts.

In Illinois the heavy Wilson vote outside of Cook county had reduced Roosevelt's lead to about 15,000, as against the estimated 100,000 or more given him last night upon the Chicago returns.

Roosevelt's supporters declared at one o'clock that there was no reason to put Pennsylvania in the doubtful column, even though they admitted that early reports of the Colonel's plurality probably had been exaggerated.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY THE STATES

(Based on 3:30 p. m. returns) DEMOCRATIC.

Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
California	18
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Iowa	12
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	18
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Nebraska	8
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
South Carolina	9
Rhode Island	5
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Virginia	12
Wisconsin	13
West Virginia	8
Total	386

PROGRESSIVE.

Illinois	29
Michigan	15
Pennsylvania	38
South Dakota	5
Washington	7
Total	94

REPUBLICAN.

New Hampshire	4
Vermont	4
Utah	4
Total	12

UNDETERMINED. (States where result is very close or from which returns are very scant)

Idaho	4
Kansas	10
Montana	3
Nevada	3
Oregon	3
Wyoming	3

WILSON REPLIES TO MESSAGES

ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

HE ISSUES STATEMENT

Says Purpose of Party is to Bring all Free Forces of Nation into Intelligent Co-operation

By Associated Press. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 6.—To President Taft, Mr. Wilson sent the following telegram today:

"I warmly appreciate your kind message and wish to express my sincere personal regards."

To Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Wilson sent the following:

"My sincerest thanks for your kind message. Pray accept my cordial good wishes."

Mr. Wilson made this official statement today:

"The result fills me with the hope that the thoughtful progressive forces of the Nation may now at last unite to give the country freedom of enterprise and a government released from all corporate and private influences, devoted to justice and progress."

"There is absolutely nothing for the honest and enlightened business man to fear. No man whose business is conducted without violation of the rights of free competition, and without such private understanding and secret alliances as violate the principle of our law, and the policy of all wholesome commerce and enterprise, need fear neither interference or embarrassment from the administration."

"Our hope and purpose is now to bring all the free forces of the Nation into active and intelligent co-operation and to give to our prosper-

NEXT PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES



WOODROW WILSON

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, the son of Rev. Dr. Joseph and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson, grandson of Judge James and Annie (Adams) Wilson, and of Thomas and Marion (Williamson) Woodrow, and a collateral descendant of Rev. Thomas Woodrow, ecclesiastical historian of Scotland, in whose honor the Woodrow Historical Society was named. His father, Rev. J. R. Wilson, was one of the most influential churchmen in the South.

At the age of 2 years Woodrow Wilson was taken with the family from Virginia to Augusta, Ga., and it was there his boyhood was spent. In 1870 Rev. Dr. Wilson became a teacher in the Southern Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., where the boy got a part of his more advanced education. He later became a student at Davidson College, N. C. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton), A. B., in 1879, A. M. in 1882, and studied law at the bar in 1882 and practiced in Atlanta, Ga., until 1883. From 1883 to 1885 he was a student in history

and politics at Johns Hopkins University, holding the appointment of fellow in history, 1884 and 1885. From 1885 to 1886 Mr. Wilson was associate in history at Bryn-Mawr College and associate professor of history and political science, 1886 to 1888.

Mr. Wilson married at Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885, Miss Ellen Louise, daughter of Samuel Edward and Margaret (How) Axson.

Prof. Wilson held the chair of history and political economy in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from 1888 to 1890, and in 1890 was appointed to that of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton University, a position he held until he became acting president of the university and later president, Oct. 25, 1892, succeeding Dr. Francis L. Patton.

Prof. Wilson was chairman of the committee of elections for New Jersey of American candidates for the Rhodes scholarship in 1904. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Johns Hopkins University in 1886, that of L. L. D. by Wake Forest College in 1887, by Tulane University in 1898, by Johns Hopkins in 1901, Rutgers' College in 1902, University of

Pennsylvania in 1903, and Brown University in 1903. In 1901 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Litt. D.

Dr. Wilson was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Governor of New Jersey in 1910. His administration has been characterized chiefly by radical and sweeping reforms, which so attracted the notice of the Nation as to make him early a possible Presidential candidate of his party. He formally launched his candidacy for the Presidency in 1911. He was chosen the Democratic nominee at the Baltimore convention, after an epoch-making battle.

Dr. Wilson's literary works include "Congressional Government," "The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "Mere Literature and Other Essays," "George Washington," "Colonies and Nation," "A Short History of the People of the United States," "History of the American People" and numerous contributions to magazines.

Dr. Wilson and his wife have three daughters.

TEXAS MAJORITY IS ABOUT 150,000

Incompleteness of Returns Makes It Uncertain Whether Taft or Roosevelt Will Be Second

By Associated Press. Dallas, Texas, Nov. 6.—Texas polled one of the biggest Wilson majorities of any State yesterday. Approximately 150,000 is the figure. All four constitutional amendments carried, the Confederate pension amendment by about four to one. The interesting side issue, whether Taft or Roosevelt leads in Texas, is not yet decided, owing to very slow returns.

Indications are because of the long ballot, many precincts will not be heard from before tomorrow. So far Taft and Roosevelt are about even in all returns received.

So far Taft and Roosevelt are about even. Their combined vote seems to be about 50,000. The Socialists polled about 10,000 and the prohibitionists polled probably less than 1000.

Missouri Safe For Wilson.

By Associated Press. St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Missouri is safely in the Democratic column with a handsome plurality for Wilson.

With Tears In His Eyes Wilson Talked to Home Folks

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 6.—With tears in his eyes, Governor Wilson stood before the student body of Princeton University as it came cheering and singing to his house to congratulate him last night on his election.

The governor made a brief speech. The students gave the "locomotive" yell of Princeton and sang "Old Nassau."

As he sang the song of the college his hand uplifted moving steadily, to the characteristic refrain of the song, it was evident that he was deeply moved. Beside him stood Mrs. Wilson and her three daughters beaming with happiness.

President John C. Hibben of Princeton University declared today a holiday in the university.

The demonstration came as a climax to a rather quiet evening at the Wilson home. Though the returns came steadily along, it was hard to convince him that he was elected. He said he preferred to be ultra-conservative in the matter of returns, but the household of people thought otherwise and so did the students who hailed

STOCK MARKET IS STIMULATED

PRICES OF MOST STOCKS ADVANCE ON OPENING OF STOCK EXCHANGE AFTER ELECTION

A VERY SLIGHT REACTION

Quickly Followed By Gains That Were Maintained To High Point of Advance

By Associated Press. New York, Nov. 6.—The result of the presidential election seems to have left Wall street in some doubt, judging from the market's course in the early hours today. Opening prices showed marked advances in the speculative issues, thereby following the lead of London, but the first outbreak was followed by heavy offerings which soon wiped out most gains.

Then came a renewed demand in smaller volume, which largely restored the early rise. Beet sugar, whose fortunes are linked with the tariff, added seven points to its recent decline and American sugar also fell. Call money ease 1.67 to 1.50 per cent.

FRANK M'CUK AGAIN FOUND GUILTY

His Punishment Fixed at Life Imprisonment by Jury at McKinney—Will Appeal

By Associated Press. McKinney, Tex., Nov. 6.—The jury in the Frank McCue case brought in a verdict of guilty this morning and assessed his punishment at life imprisonment. His attorneys announced that a motion for a new trial will be made at once, and if it is not granted an appeal will be taken. McCue killed Early Mabry in Dallas in 1908, while robbing him.

IMPROVEMENTS ASSURED BY BOND ISSUE VOTE.

More street lights, a garbage crematory and extensions of the sewer system were made certain yesterday when the property owners by an overwhelming majority, approved the issuance of \$22,000 in bonds, \$12,000 for street lights and \$10,000 for sewers.

The vote was: For sewer bonds, 232; against, 48. For street lighting bonds, 228; against, 49.

While the vote is decidedly in favor of the improvements, the vote in opposition was the largest ever recorded to a bond issue in this city. Usually, the opposition to bond issues numbers from twenty to thirty votes and this time it was nearly fifty. While that is a very meager minority it is larger than usual.

It will be some time before the improvements will actually be under way, as the bonds must be approved, registered and sold before the funds will be available, but it is hoped to complete these formalities in a month or so.

WEATHER FORECAST

frost tonight. Thursday fair and warmer.

(Continued on page 6)

Gain 37 Members With 62 Districts Still Undecided

(Continued from Page One)

ZAPATA COUNTY IS SOLID FOR TAFT.

By Associated Press. Laredo, Tex., Nov. 6.—Zapata county yesterday polled about 375 votes, all for Taft. In Webb county, the Republicans had a majority of 500, out of a total vote of 1,500, in ten out of the twelve precincts. Socialist and prohibition votes in this section were small.

Indiana Democratic.

By Associated Press. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6.—The Democrats have won a sweeping victory in Indiana, the National and State tickets having been elected by a landslide. The vote for Wilson and Marshall almost equals the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's Statement.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Shortly before midnight Col. Theodore Roosevelt last night made the following statement:

"The American people by a great majority have decided in favor of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party. I accept the result with good humor and contentment. As for the Progressive cause, I can only repeat what I have said many times said: The fate of the leader for the time being is of little consequence, but the cause itself must triumph, and its triumph is essential to the well-being of the American people."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Milam Defeats Davis.

By Associated Press. Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 6.—Hon. Robert F. Milam was nominated for Mayor of Fort Worth by a majority of 275 votes over his nearest opponent, V. D. Davis. V. K. Wedgeworth, the third man in the race, received a total of 222. About 7,600 votes were cast for these three candidates. Milam received 3,944 and Davis 3,432.

Wilson's Plurality in Oklahoma.

By Associated Press. Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 6.—Returns are still incomplete, but Wilson's majority in Oklahoma is safe, 15,000.

The race for Congress in the second district between Carney, Democrat and Moran, Republican, is very close. Both candidates claim victory. Democrats were elected in all other congressional districts.

Wilson's Plurality in Massachusetts.

By Associated Press. Boston, Nov. 6.—Total vote of Massachusetts for President is: Wilson, 170,995; Taft, 152,255; Roosevelt, 40,152.

Roosevelt Carries Washington.

By Associated Press. Seattle, Nov. 6.—Roosevelt plurality over Wilson in Washington is estimated at nearly 2,000. Amos L. Hays, Democrat, appears to have been elected governor over M. E. Hay, Republican incumbent. It is believed all Progressive State candidates except Robert T. Hodge for governor, were elected.

Leater Probably Carried Own County.

By Associated Press. Corpus Christi, Tex., Nov. 6.—Returns so far indicate that Ed C. Leater, Progressive candidate for governor of Texas carried his home county, Brooks, by twenty-five votes over "Quilt."

Democratic Landslide in Honolulu.

By Associated Press. Honolulu, Nov. 6.—Representative Kalaniano'le was re-elected to Congress yesterday. The election was a Democratic landslide for all territorial officers and for members of the Legislature.

ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED IN ILLINOIS

By Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 6.—What an early return last night appeared to be a landslide in Illinois for Roosevelt's ticket. This morning had narrowed to eight thousand plurality and almost half of the State was still to be heard from.

Roosevelt Leading in South Dakota.

By Associated Press. Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 6.—South Dakota returns are coming slowly. Half the precincts in the State give Roosevelt a plurality. It is estimated he will carry the State by 5,000. C. N. Dillon, Progressive, appears to have been elected to Congress.

President Taft's Statement.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 6.—President Taft at 11 o'clock last night conceded the election of Gov. Wilson. He issued the following statement from his brother's home here:

"The returns insure the election of Mr. Wilson to the Presidency. This means an early change in the policy of the Government in reference to the tariff. If this change can be made without halting prosperity, I sincerely hope it may be."

"The vote for Mr. Roosevelt, the third party candidate, and for Mr. Taft, the Socialist candidate, is a warning that their propaganda in favor of fundamental changes in our constitutional representative government has formidable support. While the experiment of a change in the tariff is being carried out by the Democratic Administration, it behooves Republicans to gather again to the party standard, and pledge anew their faith in their party's principles and to organize again to defend the constitutional government handed down to us by our fathers. We must make clear to the young men of the country who have been weaned away from sound principles of government by promise of reform, impossible of accomplishment by mere legislation, that patriotism and common sense require them to return to support of our Constitution. Without compromising our principles, we must convince and win back former Republicans and we must reinforce our ranks with Constitution-loving Democrats."

"We favor every step of progress toward more perfect equality of opportunity and the rising society in justice. But we know that all progress worth making is possible with our present form of government and that a sacrifice which is of the highest value in our governmental structure for undefined and imposed reforms is the wisest folly. We must face the danger with a clear knowledge of what it is. The Republican party is equal to the task. It has had no nobler cause. Let our battle ranks and march forward to do justice for the right and the truth."

Mr. Taft has many times declared his intentions of returning to Cincinnati and resuming the practice of law if defeated and that intention was said last night not to have been altered.

Roosevelt Carried Chicago.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 6.—Complete returns from the city of Chicago for President give: Roosevelt, 154,174; Wilson, 127,997; Taft, 72,605; Debs, 54,677; Chadin, 2,895.

Kirby Won in Harris County.

By Associated Press. Houston, Tex., Nov. 6.—All Democratic nominees were elected from Houston, including John H. Kirby, the millionaire lumberman for the legislature, against whom a warm fight was waged by S. T. Davis, Independent.

Wilson's Plurality in Oklahoma.

By Associated Press. Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 6.—Returns are still incomplete, but Wilson's majority in Oklahoma is safe, 15,000.

The race for Congress in the second district between Carney, Democrat and Moran, Republican, is very close. Both candidates claim victory. Democrats were elected in all other congressional districts.

Wilson's Plurality in Massachusetts.

By Associated Press. Boston, Nov. 6.—Total vote of Massachusetts for President is: Wilson, 170,995; Taft, 152,255; Roosevelt, 40,152.

Roosevelt Carries Washington.

By Associated Press. Seattle, Nov. 6.—Roosevelt plurality over Wilson in Washington is estimated at nearly 2,000. Amos L. Hays, Democrat, appears to have been elected governor over M. E. Hay, Republican incumbent. It is believed all Progressive State candidates except Robert T. Hodge for governor, were elected.

Leater Probably Carried Own County.

By Associated Press. Corpus Christi, Tex., Nov. 6.—Returns so far indicate that Ed C. Leater, Progressive candidate for governor of Texas carried his home county, Brooks, by twenty-five votes over "Quilt."

Democratic Landslide in Honolulu.

By Associated Press. Honolulu, Nov. 6.—Representative Kalaniano'le was re-elected to Congress yesterday. The election was a Democratic landslide for all territorial officers and for members of the Legislature.

ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED IN ILLINOIS

By Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 6.—What an early return last night appeared to be a landslide in Illinois for Roosevelt's ticket. This morning had narrowed to eight thousand plurality and almost half of the State was still to be heard from.

Roosevelt Leading in South Dakota.

By Associated Press. Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 6.—South Dakota returns are coming slowly. Half the precincts in the State give Roosevelt a plurality. It is estimated he will carry the State by 5,000. C. N. Dillon, Progressive, appears to have been elected to Congress.

President Taft's Statement.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 6.—President Taft at 11 o'clock last night conceded the election of Gov. Wilson. He issued the following statement from his brother's home here:

"The returns insure the election of Mr. Wilson to the Presidency. This means an early change in the policy of the Government in reference to the tariff. If this change can be made without halting prosperity, I sincerely hope it may be."

"The vote for Mr. Roosevelt, the third party candidate, and for Mr. Taft, the Socialist candidate, is a warning that their propaganda in favor of fundamental changes in our constitutional representative government has formidable support. While the experiment of a change in the tariff is being carried out by the Democratic Administration, it behooves Republicans to gather again to the party standard, and pledge anew their faith in their party's principles and to organize again to defend the constitutional government handed down to us by our fathers. We must make clear to the young men of the country who have been weaned away from sound principles of government by promise of reform, impossible of accomplishment by mere legislation, that patriotism and common sense require them to return to support of our Constitution. Without compromising our principles, we must convince and win back former Republicans and we must reinforce our ranks with Constitution-loving Democrats."

"We favor every step of progress toward more perfect equality of opportunity and the rising society in justice. But we know that all progress worth making is possible with our present form of government and that a sacrifice which is of the highest value in our governmental structure for undefined and imposed reforms is the wisest folly. We must face the danger with a clear knowledge of what it is. The Republican party is equal to the task. It has had no nobler cause. Let our battle ranks and march forward to do justice for the right and the truth."

Mr. Taft has many times declared his intentions of returning to Cincinnati and resuming the practice of law if defeated and that intention was said last night not to have been altered.

A Late Fad.

Patch pockets are a feature of the tailor-made skirts; and instead of placing the solitary specimen allowed to each skirt high on the left side it is aker night to see it just beneath the bill of the skirt.

The Texas Penitentiary System

This is the sixth of a series of articles on the Texas Penitentiaries and prison farms, the laws governing same and suggestive improvements.

By Will H. Mayes

The State is engaged in farming on a large scale. There is a small farm of some three hundred and fifty acres near Rusk and close by the penitentiary there. It is handled quite conveniently with the convicts kept within the Rusk walls. I am not informing whether this farm is self sustaining, or not, but there is no doubt that under the management of a practical East Texas farmer it could be made to pay. On this farm could easily be grown all of the fruits that the penitentiary system might need, and these could be canned and utilized by other State institutions than the penitentiary.

Near Huntsville are two farms one for consumptives and the aged and decrepit. The farm camp or hospital, on this, the Wayne farm, is located in a splendid management. The prison commissioners do not expect to make this place self-sustaining, for the prisoners kept there are all either old or sick, it being the permanent hospital of the system, but it is of little expense to the state, as it is now conducted. The labor of the men, such as can work, is utilized in a way to obtain the best results, such as in gardening, raising chickens, hogs, forage crops, etc.

The improvements made on this place are typical of those made on most of the farms. Capt. Oglesby, the efficient manager, says that two years ago the men were all herded together in one building, in bunk beds, afflicted of all kinds, white, colored, the negroes and white merely being separated by iron bars. There was not a bath tub in evidence the buildings were old, unsanitary and ill fitted for the uses to which they were placed. Under the direction of the physician, modern sanitary buildings have been erected, commodious and complete in every detail. The building for consumptives is apart from the others and is kept fumigated and clean in every respect, all known sanitary regulations being observed. A deep well has been sunk, a manager's home has been erected close by, and the entire place has been brightened up and made attractive. There are about one hundred convicts kept there, and only one or two guards are used, which shows a difference in the expense of maintenance where humane methods are employed. This farm, as well as the farm for women, is under the constant supervision of the members of the commission and prison officials.

On the Gorcee farm, where the women are kept, the same improvements are noted. When the present commission took charge of this camp the sleeping bunks were three tiers high, the place was crowded, there were no sanitary conveniences whatever, there was no hospital, and the water was hauled to the camp. A deep well has been sunk, the houses have been enlarged, comfortable beds and cots have been provided, bath tubs have been put in and the entire camp now presents an attractive appearance. The white women are kept in one building and the negro women in another and a matron has charge of them. There have been no escapes from this camp under the new method of treatment, though there have been a few attempts at escape. The negro women care for the crops of cotton and corn, while the white women look after the garden, do the sewing and care for the chickens.

The commissioners state that this farm, though one of the oldest in the country and much worn, will make good financial showing.

The principal farming done by the state is in Fort Bend and Brazoria counties, near the towns of Richmond and Brazoria, there being four of these State farms.

The Harlem farm, near Sugarland consists of 3,740 acres of land owned by the State, and with nearly two thousand more leased on which the state has an option of purchase. It is in cultivation; this year at this place 4,990 acres, including practically all of the State's land. This place, as well as all the other large farms these two counties, is mostly cultivated in cotton, corn and sugar cane. There is a sugar mill on this place and the State has a railway, in fair condition, for getting the crop from this farm and the Imperial farm adjoining to the mill. The improvements at this place during the last two years have been most marked, the sugar mill having been rebuilt, sheds having been constructed and much other valuable work having been done, the permanent improvements alone costing \$2,908.28.

The Imperial farm comprises 3,221 acres of State owned land with 1,000 acres leased, on which there is an option, all except about two hundred acres being in cultivation. Permanent improvements to the extent of \$16,13.04 have been added to this farm.

The Clemens farm in Brazoria county contains 7,261 acres, with some six or seven hundred acres leased, of which 4,786 acres are in cultivation and the balance in timber, uncleared here is also a sugar mill on this place, and the State owns railway facilities for getting the cane from the farm to the mill.

On the Ramsey farm there are 7,782 acres, which the State owns and an additional 1,200 acres leased. There is in cultivation on this place, including the leased land, 4,045 acres leaving about 4,500 to 5,000 acres of timber land uncleared.

On these four state farms and the two farms at Huntsville and the one at Rusk, there is an aggregate of 35,493 acres of land cultivated by the convicts, of which 21,608 acres are on State owned land, the remainder being on leased land, and on the contract farm.

The total permanent improvements placed on these farms by the present commission have been \$107,575.55 while \$184,329.71 have been put into permanent improvements at the Huntsville and Rusk penitentiaries.

These improvements are everywhere in evidence and show that the commission has had an immense undertaking in the matter of putting the prison system in condition to answer its purposes at all acceptably. At the Imperial farm approximately \$15,000 worth of ditching has been done; at the Ramsey farm 1,000 acres has been cleared and grubbed ready for next year's crops; at the Clemens farm 750 acres has been cleared and prepared for cultivation; ten artesian wells have been sunk at different camps of the farms; nine new buildings for prisoners have been constructed or have been built on all the places; new quarters for guards, sheds, stables, etc., have been erected to meet urgent needs.

It is impossible to conceive the magnitude of the penitentiary system and the great problems before the commissioners, without personally going over them and all studying them at leisure.

The financial problems connected with the system require the closest and best study. The system represents an investment of approximately \$5,000,000, and is doubtless now worth more than that sum. While the deficit from the first two years under the new law can not be accurately forecasted, it is agreed that it will be something like \$1,000,000. Good crops and good prices this year make it less than that amount.

The last legislature appropriated \$210,000 to put the new law into effect. It has been found necessary to spend \$351,896.25 in permanent improvements. The excess expenses of the new system, according to a statement furnished at my request by the prison commissioners have been \$352,692.76, more than they would have been under the old law. These items include convict per diem of ten cents a day, overtime, excess transportation, funeral expenses, etc. It became necessary to purchase \$101,328.56 worth of live stock to replace the worn out stock found on the farms. The freezing of the cane crop last year entailed a loss of possibly \$200,000. The fire at Huntsville stopping the output of the industries there, made another heavy loss. The cane crop this year will be short from the severe drought, as was also the cotton crop. Machinery in guards in everything pertaining to the system and all these changes prove expensive. For a time, the prisoners thinking that those over them no longer had authority to punish them, failed to do as much work as they had formerly done. It has taken time to get as good results as under the old system of driving the men.

The old system was able to show "net gains" from the following sources: The state farms, the share farms and the contract farms. Taking a period of nine years from 1904 to 1909, the state farms made net gains of \$597,732.73, according to the report of the auditors appointed by the investigating committee, or about 65,000 a year, and judging from the appearance of the farms, this gain was made at a far greater loss in the physical deterioration of the property. The share farms for the same period of nine years showed gains of \$228,544.11, while the contract farms showed gains in that time of \$1,524,243.55. The penitentiaries at Huntsville and Rusk showing a combined average yearly loss of approximately \$200,000. Under the old system, the auditors showed, there was a net gain of \$65,000.40 in nine years, for the entire system, or an average of about \$6,000 a year, without taking into consideration the deterioration of buildings and machinery that were rapidly going to waste. Even this light gain was made almost wholly by the contract farms, and at the expense of all the suffering, the hard work, the cruelty, the inhumanity, the brutality and the wrong that the penitentiary system of selling prisoners like so many slaves, to the highest bidder, carried with it.

When all the conditions under which the prison commissioners have labored are considered, surprising gains have been accomplished in a remarkably short time. The system as by no means reached the highest point of efficiency in any respect, but enough has already been done to demonstrate the wisdom of the legislative investigating committee in its recommendations, and of the last legislature in its action. Whatever deficiencies there may be in the present are of minor consequence, and can be worked out by future legislation.

WARM WEATHER FOOD

LIGHT, APPETIZING REPASTS FOR THE HOT DAYS.

All Kinds of Delicious Salads That May Be Easily Prepared and Are Inexpensive—Stuffing for the Tomatoes.

As soon as the really warm weather comes in housekeepers are on the watch for anything that will be a change, or tend to tempt the appetites of those in her family.

Elaborate dishes requiring time and skill, to say nothing of their cost, she will pass by, but simple, inexpensive additions to the daily menu are sure to be welcomed, writes Elizabeth Lee in the Chicago Daily News. For instance, a salad made from toast and hard boiled eggs is not as well known as it should be.

To prepare it stale bread is toasted a light brown. The crusts are cut away and the squares cut diagonally. One-half is piled with the grated yolk of egg, the other with the white finely chopped. The two are placed together and laid upon them may be boned sardine, a little salmon, lobster, or any fish at hand, covering with mayonnaise. The toast is transferred to a crisp leaf of lettuce.

As most housekeepers keep mayonnaise on hand this dish is quickly prepared, and at very little cost. For lunch this makes quite a substantial meal. Those who like peppers will find a sprinkling of the green herbs both attractive and tasty.

Another inexpensive salad quickly prepared is made by mixing two ten-cent squares of cream cheese with enough cream or milk to form a paste. To this is added a small onion chopped fine, a half cup of any kind of nuts chopped, and salt to taste. This is piled upon lettuce leaves, each one garnished with a sprig of parsley. In making chicken salad if one runs short of the meat, a nice way of helping out is to inclose the salad in a ring of ham jelly. You make just a plain jelly with the gelatin slightly salt, and when almost cold beat in a little cream or the white of an egg and a half-cup of ported ham. Place a ring shaker upon the dish and fill with the chicken salad, when you will have a most delicious and attractive looking salad.

Any bits of food left over in the ice box can be used up to make a stuffing for tomatoes. The inside of the tomato is taken out and mixed with almost anything at hand. I have tasted the combination of rice, a few nuts, a hard boiled egg, a sprig of parsley, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley as a filling and found it very appetizing. Salt and pepper to taste are added and then the tomatoes are filled. They can be baked in the oven or put on the fire to chill just as one prefers the raw or cooked food. Both ways taste good.

Chocolate Gingerbread.

One cup molasses, one-half cup sour milk, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon salt; dissolve one teaspoon soda to a saucy cold water; add this and two tablespoons melted butter to the mixture; stir in two cups sifted flour; finally add two squares of chocolate and one tablespoon butter melted together; bake in three deep pie plates a moderate oven for about 20 minutes.

Vanilla Ice-cream.—Break the white of egg into a bowl and gradually beat into it one cupful of confectioner's sugar. Beat for three minutes; add one-half teaspoon vanilla extract and when cake is done and still warm press between and on top. This cake is best when eaten fresh.

Green Peas Waffles.

Boil the peas until tender or use left over peas; drain until very dry, then mash the pulp through a strainer; pour a cup of boiling milk into a cup of strained peas, adding a generous tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar and a half a teaspoon of salt. When the mixture cools add two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; two teaspoons baking powder, sifted with a full cup of flour. If too thin add more flour. Bake in buttered waffle iron; sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot with maple syrup.

Hominy Drop Cakes.

One pint of fresh-boiled hominy could may be used, and if the latter, wash into grains as usually as possible with a fork and beat in a double offer without adding water; one tablespoon of water, two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Stir the yolks into the hominy first, then the whites; add a teaspoon of salt, if not already added; if too half the amount, drop by spoonfuls on well buttered sheets or pan and bake to a good brown in a quick oven.

Breadcrumb Pudding.

Two cups bread crumbs, one cup sugar, one cup milk, one-half cup raisins, a little salt and cinnamon and two cups sweet milk, bake one-half hour, stirring often, then add four cups sweet milk and bake two hours longer. It will dry and can scarcely be told from an Indian pudding. Serve hot with butter or cold with cream.

Sugar Pie.

One teaspoon sweet milk, one and one-half cups sugar, not quite half-cup flour or cornstarch, one teaspoonful of vanilla favoring. This will make filling for one pie baked in large pie tin; bake without top crust.

Spain is to follow the example of other continental countries, and become the owner of its railways. As

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

Talk With the Father of the Weather Bureau.

General Albert J. Myer, Discussing That Service in 1871, Seemed to Have Some Intuition of Coming of "Wireless."

By E. J. EDWARDS.

One of the most thrilling events connected with Sherman's struggle for Atlanta in 1864 occurred at Allatoona, Ga., when the small Federal garrison there was doomed apparently to fall into the hands of a division of the Confederate army, sent against it by Hood. But at the last moment, by means of the system of flag signals which had been invented before the war, when he was an assistant surgeon in the regular army, Brigadier-General Albert J. Myer, then in command of the signal service corps of the Union army, was able to summon from General Sherman the assistance that saved the garrison. It was during this interchange of signals that Sherman sent the celebrated message that became the theme of one of the great gospel hymns of the world: "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

The year after the civil war was over General Myer was made chief signal officer of the regular army. Four years after, when congress had authorized the secretary of war to provide for the observation and prediction of storms—the official beginning of the Federal weather bureau—General Myer was placed in charge of this work, and so became the country's first official weather prophet.

A day or two after the meeting of congress in December, 1871, I met General Myer by appointment in his office in Washington, and told him that I had been sent by some citizens of New Haven, Conn., to him that if it would be possible for him to establish a weather bureau station in New Haven, a convenient and otherwise suitable home for the bureau would be furnished rent free by the owner of one of the city's largest buildings.

"If I had the money I would like to establish a weather bureau in every considerable city on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts," replied the general. "At present, however, I am only authorized to establish twenty-four stations, and I am going to make the money go as far as I can in the establishment of stations along our Great Lakes. I want a sufficient number of stations from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Clayton, on Lake Ontario."

I asked General Myer what special reason there was for this seeming to favor the lakes.

"A special reason?" he replied with a yet, while his eyes—so full of fire and energy—self-contained that they withdrew all of one's attention from his other striking facial characteristics—looked intently at me. "The very best of all reasons. It was while I was living in Buffalo, where I settled after the close of the war, that I took up the study of the storms which sweep the Great Lakes and have caused awful devastation thereon. I discovered that almost all of the dangerous storms for lake navigation are developed somewhere in the northwest and then come careering with increasing fury across the lakes, ultimately to disappear in the valley of St. Lawrence. Then, one day, it occurred to me that if we could establish telegraph stations along the lakes whose business it would be to give warning of the approach of storms we could probably reduce the dangers to lake navigation to a minimum, as far as storms were concerned."

"We" out of that id had come this recently organized weather bureau, has already demonstrated its usefulness; with a complete system of storm stations along the Great Lakes I am sure that it will prove itself a necessity to the country. And when that has been done, then there will speedily be weather stations all over the country.

"I am sure, too," continued General Myer, "that ultimately this service is some day going to give the country perfect weather service. Of course, we must know what the weather conditions are far out upon the ocean that bound us, but the more I have thought about the matter, the more I am persuaded that some day some means will be devised by means of which almost instant communication from midocean with the mainland may be secured. It must be overhead communication, for you cannot tap the ocean cable so as to send reports of weather conditions from the deep. There are atmospheric conditions over the ocean which, I am sure, will yet be utilized for the conveyance of intelligence, and when that discovery is made we will have taken a long step in the direction of securing a perfect weather service."

Years later came Marconi with his invention by means of which the Hertzian electric waves are utilized for the transmission of intelligence from midocean to land; and I have often thought that General Myer, the creator of our weather bureau system, must have had some dim, prophetic intuition that told him of the coming of this achievement.

(Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Ideals.

Nell—I want a brave, handsome young husband who would live only for me.

Delle—I would prefer a rich old one who would die for me.

Spanish railways have been notorious for delays and poor management, travelers will hope that the change promised improvement in service.

ANTI MATERNITY CRAZE PERIODIC

MERELY HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF, SAY STUDENTS OF STATISTICS

COLLEGE GIRLS START IT

Education Leads To Avoidance of Having Children, Fordham Teacher Says

New York, Nov. 6.—The report from Bryn Mawr College that the tendency among college bred girls to toward race suicide is not surprising, said several doctors and physicians, such a condition recurring at stated intervals of time throughout the history of the world.

At Barnard College, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, the dean, refused to comment on the statistics gathered at Bryn Mawr. Miss Gildersleeve said that Barnard had no complete set of similar statistics to which she could refer for comparison and that statistics could be misleading.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology and the history of civilization at Columbia University, said that while he knew the birth rate in the families of college bred women was lower than that in other families, it was not as low as what is known as the upper class of society.

"The trouble with the college bred woman is the fact that fewer of her class marry," said Prof. Giddings. "Most of them start out in life with the idea of earning their own living, and many of them never marry. Those that do generally marry late in life, and of course have fewer children than if they had married at the age of 25 or so."

"Perhaps it is because they are more particular in choosing a mate that they put off marriage," he continued, "but I think the fact that they have fewer children is due to some such cause as this rather than to the fact that their education leads them to avoid having children."

Dr. James J. Walsh, dean and professor of the history of medicine and nervous diseases at the Fordham University College of Medicine and professor of physiological psychology at Cathedral College, was emphatic in his statement that the higher education of women gives them a tendency toward race suicide. To substantiate his views Dr. Walsh quoted from the chapter on "Feminine Education and Influence" in "Education, How O'ed the New," which he published in 1911.

"Occupation, with other things, though necessary, detracts from the care of children," said Dr. Walsh, "and if exaggerated leads to the celibate condition or that approaching it, the limitation of families within narrow bounds. At certain periods in the world's history a certain number of these women accumulate and the tendency to celibacy or to very limited maternity makes itself felt, and then this class of people usually fails to propagate enough of the species like themselves to take their places in the world."

"It is a matter of common comment at the present moment that if the women's colleges were to depend on the progeny of their graduates to fill the classes in succeeding years the number of students would not only not increase, but would constantly tend to decrease. Of course, the same thing is true of the descendants of the male graduates of many of our Eastern universities."

"What has apparently happened then in the history of feminine education and influence is that whenever women became occupied with such modes of education or of the cultivation of feminine influence that took them out of their homes, away from family life and far from the hearthstone, the particular classes of women, who thus became interested did not propagate themselves to such a limited degree that after a time their kind disappeared to a great extent."

Friberg Items.

The copious rains of last week interrupted wheat sowing in this community, but the farmers are busy sowing again this week.

Casper Geyer took advantage of the cold snap to butcher a hog.

George Musgrave is now marketing his wheat on the basis of a dollar per bushel.

L. Thornberry purchased a large bunch of steers last week which he is feeding on his father's place.

Several of the Friberg people visited the county seat Monday, it being the regular monthly trades day.

Tuesday—general election; everybody excited. Whose candidate is elected? Nobody knows but ere this reaches the reader, perhaps we all will know.

Being a new comer in the community ye scribble may make some mistakes and blunders but if everybody will be patient when items appear which are a little stale and your name appears spelled wrong or is not mentioned at all and will send or phone any or all news that comes your way, we will soon become acquainted and get things straight.

Being also the new preacher for Thornberry and Friberg we make the announcement of the church services. Preaching at Friberg morning and evening on the second and fourth Sundays and at Thornberry on the first and third Sundays in each month. Everybody is cordially invited to these services.

NEW YORK AND THREE NEW ENGLAND STATES DEMOCRATIC

Roosevelt Has Won In Pennsylvania Illinois And Several Others--Both He And Taft Admit Defeat.

The election of Wilson and Marshall, Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President respectively, was assured beyond question of doubt by returns from practically every State in the Union at midnight Tuesday night.

At that hour Wilson had carried enough States to give him 207 electoral votes, Roosevelt had 29 and Taft 8.

Of the electoral votes yet to be determined, the Democratic ticket has almost certainly received enough to bring the total to 291, and this does not include California's vote, which it was reported had been conceded to Wilson and Marshall.

It seems reasonable to predict at midnight upon returns that, although scattering, are representative of sentiment in their respective States, that Wilson and Marshall will receive considerably more than three hundred electoral votes and it is quite possible that it will reach the four hundred mark.

The following States were claimed for Wilson and Marshall in a statement issued by the Democratic National Committee at 11 p. m., Tuesday night.

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Wisconsin, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Missouri, West Virginia, and New Jersey.

Since that hour, additional returns furnished by the Associated Press make it very probable that the Democrats have carried California with 13 electoral votes, Arizona with three and Colorado with six.

Illinois and Pennsylvania are in the Roosevelt column, without much doubt; though Wilson, at midnight was only 15,000 behind Roosevelt in Pennsylvania. It appeared at that hour that Iowa would also be in the Roosevelt column. Scant returns from Ohio show Wilson has a lead and he was also leading in Michigan at midnight.

The early returns gave Wilson the "solid South" with Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and probably West Virginia, Indiana and Missouri.

Wilson carried three New England States, Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut. He carried most of the States on the Atlantic seaboard, and more than broke even in the North Central States and in the Central West, where it appears that Kansas and Nebraska are for him. From the far Northwest little has been heard.

Democracy won a sweeping victory in New York State, coming down the Harlem River for the first time in history with a big plurality. New York City, New York, swelled this with the mighty plurality of probably 135,000, a record-breaker, and there is every reason to believe Wilson's plurality in New York State will be close to 200,000 votes, if it does not exceed that figure. This is in the face that Wilson ran behind the vote of Bryan four years ago and that the total up-state vote was considerably lighter than four years ago.

Debs, Socialist nominee for President, showed surprising strength in Illinois and California and in many places in those States his vote will probably be larger than that of Taft.

Chafin, Prohibition nominee, did not figure in the returns at all and the vote he received was nominal.

Texas will give Wilson a much larger majority over the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt, than she gave Bryan over Taft four years ago. Scattering returns from over the State indicate that the race for second honors between the Republicans and Progressives is very close, with the Taftites showing considerably more strength than had been expected.

Taft carried New Hampshire and Vermont, rock-ribbed Republican strongholds in New England, giving him four electoral votes each. While Utah was considered a safe Taft state, returns from that commonwealth last night showed Wilson leading both Taft and Roosevelt, with excellent prospects of being able to enter the four votes from that State in his column.

Whatever shadow of doubt there may have been as to Wilson's victory at 11 o'clock was dispelled when Associated Press dispatches announced that both Taft and Roosevelt conceded the election of the New Jersey Governor.

EARLY MORNING RESULT FLASHES

ROOSEVELT TO WILSON. New York, Nov. 5.—Shortly before midnight, Col. Roosevelt sent the following telegram to Gov. Wilson:

"The American people by a great plurality have conferred on you the highest honor in their gift. I congratulate you."

TAFT CONCEDES VICTORY. New York, Nov. 6.—Shortly after midnight the Associated Press declared that Taft had conceded the election of Wilson.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 5.—Meagre returns from scattered precincts throughout the State indicate that Wilson has carried Wisconsin by from 10,000 to 20,000 over Taft with Roosevelt running a poor third. Complete returns from Milwaukee county, where Wilson has run 10,000 ahead of Taft may double the estimated Democratic plurality in the State.

St. Paul, Minn.—One hundred and seven precincts in Minnesota out of 2,900 give Wilson 9,191; Roosevelt, 7,186; Taft, 6,892.

Cincinnati, O.—Four hundred precincts out of 5,211 in Ohio give Wilson 26,873; Taft, 20,751; Roosevelt, 11,773.

Fargo, N. D.—Republican headquarters at Fargo tonight concede Wilson

would carry the State but claimed that Hanna, Republican for governor would win from Selstrom, Democrat, by 6,000 with Sweet, Progressive running a poor third.

San Francisco—Chairman Davis of the Democratic State Central committee claims Wilson carries California by a majority of 20,000 over Roosevelt.

Newark, N. J.—At midnight indications are that Wilson has carried New Jersey from 40,000 to 42,000.

California Victory Probable. New York, Nov. 5.—The Sun says the Progressives concede California to Wilson.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5.—Wilson leads the ticket by a slight majority with Roosevelt second.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5.—Seventy towns and wards out of 290 in New Hampshire Taft 5,667; Wilson, 5,558; Roosevelt, 2,251.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—404 districts out of 6523 in Pennsylvania, give Taft 26,655; Wilson 20,236; Roosevelt 18,513.

35 counties in Kentucky completed—Wilson 60,838; Taft 28,290; Roosevelt 22,731.

Illinois—For governor, 145 precincts out of 2788 in Illinois outside Cook county, Taft 14,098; Dunne 30,389; Deane 11,104.

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 5.—Eight precincts, partial Fresno county, Wilson 295; Roosevelt 225.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 5.—1912—Fifteen precincts out of 577—Taft 2691; Roosevelt 2167; Wilson 5503.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 5.—Scattered returns from six incomplete give Wilson 92; Roosevelt 60.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 5.—Ten precincts complete out of 147 in San Diego county give Wilson 124; Roosevelt 108; Taft 6.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Sun says Wilson carried Louisiana by a great majority.

Des Moines, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from 566 Iowa precincts give Taft 3167; Wilson 3628; Roosevelt 4752. Vote in 1908 in same precincts Taft 7900; Bryan 4836.

Barnes Admits Defeat. New York, Nov. 5.—The Associated Press says "Chairman W. M. Barnes Jr., of the Republican State committee shortly before 7 o'clock made the statement that Gov. Wilson will carry New York by a majority of between 100,000 and 150,000."

Wilson Carries Hartford. Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—Hartford gives Wilson 7,935; Taft, 3,293; Roosevelt, 2,484.

New Haven For Wilson. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 5.—Total vote: Wilson, 8,958; Taft, 7,236; Roosevelt, 3,249.

Sulzer Early Victor. New York, Nov. 5.—The New York Times in an early evening edition claimed the election of William Sulzer, Democrat, for Governor.

Mail Concedes Victory. New York, Nov. 5.—The Evening Mail, one of the Progressive organs in this city, at 9:55 p. m., conceded the state to Wilson and claimed second place for Roosevelt.

Dunne Carries Chicago. Chicago, Nov. 5.—The City Press Association says Dunne, Democratic for Governor, appears to have carried Chicago over Deenen, Republican, by about 45,000.

McCombs New York Forecast. New York, Nov. 5.—The Associated Press says "National Chairman McCombs of the Democratic National Committee at 7 o'clock says New York up state returns exceed their expectations and that the entire state would give Wilson a vote greater than the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt."

Wilson Leads In Brooklyn. Brooklyn, Nov. 5.—The Standard Union says "Returns received at this hour indicate Wilson will carry Kings county by 42,000, with Taft running 30,000 behind Roosevelt."

Rain In Missouri. St. Louis, Nov. 5.—A drizzling rain throughout the southern section of Missouri started early this morning, continuing throughout the day. Rain also started in Western Missouri at noon. Intense interest is taken by the voters and a very heavy vote was polled throughout the State.

Vermont Results. White River Jet, Vt., Nov. 5.—Returns collected by the Republican State committee show results in eleven counties out of fourteen in Vermont give Roosevelt, 17,673; Taft, 19,645; Wilson, 12,774.

Portland, Me., Nov. 5.—Three hundred and eighty-seven out of six hundred and thirty-seven precincts Roosevelt, 25,560; Taft, 21,250; Wilson, 29,878. Republicans lost 53 per cent; Democrats gain 47 per cent. Total vote casts 24 per cent. On this basis the vote of the state is estimated: Roosevelt, 48,241; Taft, 28,184; Wilson, 50,980.

Early Texas Figures. Partial returns from forty counties in Texas out of a total of 249 give Wilson, 11,875; Taft, 1,113; Roosevelt, 1,689; Debs, 595; Chafin, 7.

For Governor, Colquitt, Democrat, 19,769; Lassater, Republican, 699; Johnson, Progressive, 95; Andrews, Socialist, 55.

WILSON'S PLURALITY IN COUNTY CLOSE TO 1100

Incomplete returns from Wichita county up to midnight indicate that the Democratic vote will be the heaviest ever polled in the county and may come within four or five hundred votes of that cast in the primary last summer. On the other hand the combined Progressive and Republican vote will fall short of the vote cast for Taft in 1908.

In the returns received last night Roosevelt was leading Taft by a margin of only 11 votes while Debs, the Socialist, was only five votes behind Taft.

Wichita City Box 15, the largest in the county, incomplete, and no returns from Alameda, Electric, Beaver Creek, Clara and Denny, the vote stood: Wilson, 943; Roosevelt, 882; Taft, 77; Chafin, 3 and Debs 72. In the northwest end of the county the socialists are strong and the final count may put Debs ahead of either Roosevelt or Taft.

The Democratic county candidates have a much better vote than the candidates for governor or president owing to the fact that the Republicans and Progressives had no candidates for county offices. Not a socialist precinct scratched his ticket so far as reported.

All of the amendments carried in this county by handsome majorities, the vote for the amendment for pensions for Confederate veterans being especially large.

In 1908 the total vote in Wichita county was Bryan, 804; Taft, 223; Chafin, 167; Debs, 23. Bryan's plurality was 549. Wilson's indicated plurality is about 1,100 and will be double that of Bryan.

County Results. Burkhart—Wilson 91, Roosevelt 8, Taft 8, Debs 2. For governor, Colquitt 95, Lassater 95. For Confederate pensions 43, against 19.

Court House 2—Wilson 188, Roosevelt 22, Taft 11, Chafin 1, Debs 7. Colquitt 192, Lassater 18, Johnson 9, Houston 2, Andrews 7. For Charter Amendment 15, against 14. For Prison Commission Amendment 84, against 17. For Board Rogers amendment 107, against 21. For pension amendment 128, against 14.

Lower Park—Wilson 117, Roosevelt 10, Taft 16, Debs 2. For governor, Colquitt 118, Lassater 9, Johnson 19, Andrews 2. For Charter Amendment 36, against 42. For pension amendment 163, against 20.

Court House No. 12—Wilson 147, Roosevelt 41, Taft 13, Chafin 3, Debs 17.

Bridge Box—Wilson 49, Roosevelt 6, Taft 4, Debs 12. For governor, Colquitt 51, Lassater 6, Johnson 1, Houston 1, Andrews 12. For pension amendment 28, against 7.

City Hall Box—Wilson 55, Roosevelt 5, Taft 13, Chafin 1, Debs 23. For governor, Colquitt 57, For pensions 51, against 45.

Box 13 Court House—Three hundred and thirty-seven votes were cast in this box and the canvassers quit at about 11 o'clock before completing the count. They will complete the count this morning. The count at the time it was stopped was—Wilson, 756; Roosevelt, 183; Taft, 15; Debs, 7.

Maine Forecast. Portland, Me., Nov. 5.—Three hundred and eighty-seven out of six hundred and thirty-seven precincts Roosevelt, 25,560; Taft, 21,250; Wilson, 29,878. Republicans lost 53 per cent; Democrats gain 47 per cent. Total vote casts 24 per cent. On this basis the vote of the state is estimated: Roosevelt, 48,241; Taft, 28,184; Wilson, 50,980.

Early Texas Figures. Partial returns from forty counties in Texas out of a total of 249 give Wilson, 11,875; Taft, 1,113; Roosevelt, 1,689; Debs, 595; Chafin, 7.

For Governor, Colquitt, Democrat, 19,769; Lassater, Republican, 699; Johnson, Progressive, 95; Andrews, Socialist, 55.

TIMES ELECTION SERVICE WAS GOOD

Bulletin Service Last Night, "Breakfast" Edition and Telephone Announcement Results in this Section

In keeping with its long established policy of giving its readers the best possible service when big news is stirring, The Times this morning is sending a "breakfast edition" showing election returns from more than two-thirds of the States and giving a comprehensive summary of yesterday's election results.

A poster cut, ordered especially for this occasion, adorned the front page of the extra and served to express the general feeling of jubilation over the result. It was the first opportunity a Democratic paper has had in twenty years to use the rooster.

The extra edition went to press at 1:30, at which time Wilson's election had long been a certainty, that is, long as newspapers count time and enough returns were in from the various States to enable a comparison of the electoral college standing. Hundreds of the extras were sold in the city and were also taken north on the Denver and Northwestern, giving readers along those lines the news twelve hours before the morning papers arriving from Dallas and Fort Worth. It was considerably after 6 o'clock before The Times force was through work and could go home for a week of sleep in preparation for another election day.

An impressive guard saw the election bulletins flashed in front of The Times office last night and many others, both in this city and in neighboring towns, received messages by telephone so that The Times disseminated the glad tidings throughout Northwest Texas by early today.

In spite of the scant returns from many of the States and in spite of the haste and hurry in which it was necessary to prepare "copy" for the extra edition, later news received this morning bears out in every essential detail the reports published in the breakfast edition.

Without any desire to throw bouquets at itself, The Times believes that there are very few cities, under 25,000 population that received better election news service last night and this morning than did Wichita Falls.

Dr. Roy C. Adams, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, has lately returned from an expedition to Japan and Korea. In the latter country he traveled unexplored territory, one of the features of which was a great forest of larches and birches, through which the party traveled for three weeks.

Railroad Time Table

Wichita Falls Route

Northbound—No. 4 Lv. Wichita Falls 4:00 a.m. No. 4 Ar. Woodward 3:00 p.m. No. 2 Lv. Wichita Falls 2:40 p.m. Southbound—No. 2 Ar. Elk City 8:55 p.m. No. 1 Lv. Elk City 5:15 a.m. No. 1 Ar. Wichita Falls 12:05 p.m. No. 3 Lv. Woodward 12:20 p.m. No. 3 Ar. Wichita Falls 11:45 p.m.

Atlas Wellington Branch No. 6 Lv. Atlas 9:10 a.m. No. 6 Ar. Wellington 11:50 a.m. No. 5 Lv. Wellington 12:35 p.m. No. 5 Ar. Atlas 3:25 p.m.

Wichita Falls and Newcastle No. 11 Lv. Wichita Falls 2:30 p.m. No. 11 Ar. Newcastle 6:05 p.m. No. 12 Lv. Newcastle 7:00 a.m. No. 12 Ar. Wichita Falls 10:50 a.m.

Fort Worth and Denver Northbound—No. 1 Lv. Wichita Falls 1:45 p.m. No. 1 Ar. Fort Worth 12:40 p.m. No. 7 Ar. Fort Worth 2:45 a.m. No. 7 Lv. Fort Worth 2:30 a.m. Electric Local departs 7:00 a.m. Southbound—Arrive Leave No. 2 Ar. Wichita Falls 1:50 p.m. No. 2 Lv. Wichita Falls 2:55 a.m. No. 4 Ar. Wichita Falls 12:01 p.m. No. 4 Lv. Wichita Falls 3:40 a.m. Local from Electric Arrives 6:15 p.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Eastbound—No. 44 Lv. Wichita Falls 6:20 a.m. No. 44 Ar. Kansas City 1:30 p.m. No. 46 Lv. Wichita Falls 1:00 a.m. Westbound—No. 43 Ar. Wichita Falls 11:00 p.m. No. 41 Ar. Wichita Falls 12:30 p.m. No. 45 Ar. Wichita Falls 3:40 a.m.

Wichita Valley To Byers and Petrolia No. 84 Lv. Wichita Falls 8:20 a.m. No. 70 Lv. Wichita Falls 2:15 p.m. From Byers and Petrolia No. 7 Ar. Wichita Falls 12:05 p.m. No. 9 Ar. Wichita Falls 5:45 p.m.

To Abilene Westbound—No. 1 Lv. Wichita Falls 2:05 p.m. Eastbound—No. 2 Ar. Wichita Falls 12:15 p.m.

BOTH BOND ISSUES CARRIED BY SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITIES

Both the street improvement and the sewer extension bond issues carried in yesterday's election by handsome majorities.

On the sewer extension bond issue the vote was 232 for and 48 against. The vote on the street improvement issues was 228 for, 49 against.

North Dakota, Nov. 5.—Returns from 104 scattering precincts of 1,720 in state give Taft, 1,111; Wilson, 1,599; Roosevelt, 1,237.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 5.—Twenty-five widely scattered precincts over state give Taft, 1,368; Wilson, 1,594; Roosevelt, 2,161.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 5.—Eighty-one scattering precincts out of 312 in eight counties in Oklahoma—give Democrats 3,914; Republican, 2,977; Owen for senator, Democrat, 2,811; Dickerson, Republican, 1,651.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Fifty scattering precincts in Missouri give Wilson 4,478; Taft, 2,652; Roosevelt, 1,587. For Governor, Major, 4,084; McKinley, 2,247; Norton, 783.

Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 5.—Five out of six wards in Hot Springs, give Wilson 595; Taft, 128; Roosevelt, 243. Fourteen wards in Little Rock out of 35 give Wilson 2,199; Roosevelt, 783; Taft, 452; Jicaway, 2,511; Remmel, 927. Scattering returns indicate Wilson elected by large majority and Democratic congress elected in all seven districts.

Utah—Fifteen precincts out of 577 give Taft, 2,691; Wilson, 2,073; Roosevelt, 2,160; Debs, 9.

Arizona—Count slow no returns as yet; full vote cast.

Greeley, Colo.—Twenty precincts out of sixty-three in Weld county give Democrats 835; Republicans, 661; Progressives, 272; total registered 14,400.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Sun says the first time on record the Democrats come down Harlem river with a majority.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 5.—Washington returns very late. Polls closed at 7 p. m. outside and at 8 p. m. inside cities. Democrats claim state for Wilson and Lister for Governor.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—Partial returns from 118 out of 455 city precincts: Wilson 5,077; Roosevelt, 6,541; Debs, 1,387; Taft, 197.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Partial returns from seven scattering precincts: Wilson 125; Roosevelt, 104; Debs, 42.

Massachusetts Figures Boston, Nov. 5.—Chairman Eiley of the Democratic State committee says "Wilson will have 60,000 majority in Massachusetts, while Governor Foss will be re-elected by from 45,000 to 50,000. Walsh has beaten Lieut. Gov. Luceon who sought re-election by from 15,000 to 20,000."

Colorado Returns Slow Denver, Colo., Nov. 5.—Returns from Colorado will come in slowly owing to the fact that there was probably considerable scratching and many points are isolated.

May Break Plurality Record New York, Nov. 5.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that Wilson has carried Greater New York by 135,000 plurality, which, if true, means that the plurality record for this city has been broken.

Syracuse Goes Democratic Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 5.—For the first time in the history of this city, the Democrats led in the voting today, Wilson electors having a safe plurality over both Taft and Roosevelt.



Victory!

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

A SUCCESSFUL OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

By A. W. MACY. A good illustration of how a man of ordinary ability may attain success by making the most of his opportunities is found in Alcuin, an English schoolmaster of the eighth century. When he fell under the notice of the Emperor Charlemagne, it so happened that the emperor was looking for a principal for his royal school, and he offered Alcuin the place. Alcuin accepted, and this was the beginning of a great career, especially for a schoolmaster. It was a heavy burden Charlemagne imposed upon him—that he should make the Franks familiar with the Latin language, create schools, and do everything he could to revive learning. But he accepted the task willingly, worked faithfully, and succeeded far beyond his own expectations. His influence on the intellectual development of Europe can hardly be over-estimated. It may almost be said that the educational development of the modern world dates from him and his school. Yet all accounts agree that he was a man of only ordinary ability. He succeeded by keeping everlastingly at it.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph H. Rowland.)

Attention Cotton Farmers

We are prepared to gin your cotton promptly. Our equipment consists of ten gin stands, with both Murray and Continental cleaners. We can gin dirty or bolly cotton and turn out first-class samples.

We treat our customers fairly

FARMERS UNION GIN

Mississippi Street J. T. GANT, Mgr. Phone 649

The Wichita Times

Published at The Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Avenue
The Times Publishing Company (Printers and Publishers.)

Officers and Directors: President Frank Kell, Vice President H. R. Huff, General Manager Ed Howard, Secy. and Treas. G. D. Anderson, J. A. Kemp, Wiley Blair, T. C. Thatcher.

Subscription Rates: 3 months \$3.50, 6 months \$6.00, Year \$10.00

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

Ed Howard, General Manager

Texas rolled up her usual brutal Democratic majority.

This is one time those who contributed to the Democratic National campaign fund can see the good it came.

Zapata County, Texas, cast 375 votes in yesterday's election, and all of them for Taft. That fellow is a dandy, whoever he is.

The agony for the Democrats is all over, but has just begun for the Republicans. Just a few more brief months of misrule and out they go, let us hope forever.

While the vote in Wichita Falls and Wichita county was about 1000 short of the poll tax-payers, a sufficient number took time to vote to give the Democratic ticket a majority of about 1100 over all.

Yesterday there were people who actually believe that Taft had a show for re-election, and quite a number of others who thought the same of the Bull Moose candidate. Some of them backed their judgment with their money and lost.

AND THE SOUTH IS STILL SOLID

Election returns up-to-date indicate that ex-President Roosevelt drew at least 90 per cent of his vote from the Republican party, which fact goes to substantiate the assertion made by the followers of the Bull Moose candidate that Roosevelt and not Taft was the real choice of the Republican party, and that the nomination was given Taft without justification.

Everybody seems to be pleased with the results of the election. The Democrats are jubilant over their first victory in twenty years; the Bull Moosers are elated over the fact that their candidate ran second and that Taft was defeated, while the Republicans are delighted with defeat of Roosevelt. The Socialists too are joyous over the big vote polled by their party in many places over the country.

Woodrow Wilson has been elected President of the United States by the greatest majority of electoral votes given to the candidate of any party since the war. And this in the face of the fact that President Taft lost no opportunity to scare capital and labor by predicting disaster, panic and a return of hard times should the people of the United States fail to re-elect him to the presidency. The verdict was most decisive, and should teach us that the time that the president of the United States can succeed in retaining his office by resorting to such tactics are gone, let us hope, never to return. Never was there a presidential election that has disturbed business so little, and while presidential election years heretofore have always been regarded as bad years on business, it has not been the case this time. The year 1912 has been by far the most prosperous in the last four years. The reason for this is simply because the people refused to be frightened into keeping in power a political party that had grown to be rotten, and they made up their minds to bring about a change. This they have done without creating the slightest business disturbances, and there does not now seem to be the slightest foundation for the dire prediction made by President Taft should Wil-

son be elected. It is possible the President might have been deceiving himself, but it is very evident from the result of the elections throughout the various States that those who believed with him were not very numerous. At any rate, it is to be sincerely hoped that in the event it is found necessary to revise the tariff, President-elect Wilson will not have done the way the Republican party and President Taft did it. Had that party kept its platform promises to the people in regard to the revision of the tariff, it is not likely that it would have met with such a crushing defeat as was administered yesterday by the American people.

THE GREATEST LOVE

The world was thrilled by the sacrifice of the Titanic where so many stepped back to certain death that others might live. But there was nothing in all that great surrender of life that reached a higher attainment than the act of the five Sisters of Charity at St. John's orphanage, San Antonio. The flames broke out early in the morning, rousing all from sleep. The sisters at once marshaled their little charges to lead them to safety—and they did it. Five of them died for doing it. They lived to do their duty. On this morning awakened from sleep with the rush of flames their duty was to rescue the orphans for whom they cared. That they might die did not enter into the calculation. It was not part of the problem. Lives like lived for the sake of duty do not care consequences. It is simply a question of what is the next duty and behold it is done at whatever cost. A Catholic priest once was called to give extreme unction to a man who was dying of smallpox. He went promptly. When asked what he thought on meeting such contagion, and if he had not been fearful of it, he answered no, that he had not thought anything at all.

All that filled his mind, he said, was that here was a call for his office, and that it was his duty as well as opportunity to answer. We venture to say that such was the state of mind of these sisters. If they could speak they would say with an accord that did not think of anything but that they must rescue their orphans. What he cost or risk might be was far from them. They simply did what they had lived for. So they died as they lived. And their whole life had been a preparation for death. It came then to five. It might have come to as many more. But when, if ever, it comes it can not come as a surprise to such as these, to any one who lives to do right and to keep the first law of life, which is sacrifice. It is certain that to such some time, there will come a call that may mean death. Whether it so concludes will not be considered. Then, as now, the thing will be to do the duty, to answer the call. "Greater love hath no man than this."

Tennessee enjoys the rather unique distinction of being the only Southern state possessing a Republican governor. In fact, Governor Hooper is only the second member of the party of Lincoln to have been elected to that office in Tennessee, since the Civil War. "A. H. Taylor sharing the honor with him"—Corpus Christi Democrat. You are mistaken as to A. H. Taylor ever having held the office of governor of Tennessee. He was nominated by the Republicans to make the race for the office against his brother Bob. The result of the "Battle of the Rose" is too well known to need further comment, except that Bob was elected. The first Republican to be elected governor of Tennessee since the war was Alvin G. Hawkins, familiarly known during his term of office as "Granny" Hawkins. His election was brought about by the Democrats dividing into three factions over the state debt question, which debt was incurred under a carpet-bag administration. Hooper's first election was the result of the prohibition question, and he will more than likely be re-elected.

JOHNSON'S END IN SIGHT

The passing of Jack Johnson is at hand. No longer need sporting editors and the public that takes an interest in pugilism concern themselves with the development of "white hope" to wrest from the brow of the negro the wreath of victory that was placed there when Jim Jeffries failed to cope successfully with the black challenger for the championship two years ago last July. The most despi-

ed man that ever was prominent in the sporting world has reached the end of his rope. Decent men, whether they travel the highway which is the exclusive right of the sporting fraternity, or just plain, law-respecting citizens, who are the backbone of American institutions, have thrown him once and for all in the discard. Beneath a heaping pile of contempt the burly black is buried—buried beyond recovery. As a fighter he has passed; also as a public figure. His services in the ring are no longer sought. Contracts he had entered into in Australia have been canceled, and with this attitude assumed toward him in a foreign country there is no likelihood of an American promoter having the hardihood to fly in the face of public opinion by signing him to defend his title. Since succeeding to Jeffries' crown he has made himself despicable in numerous ways. His marriage to a white woman was not the least of his offensive displays, but this incident of his career of notoriety was nothing by comparison with the charge made against him in Chicago of abducting a white girl. Public feeling against Johnson is running high. Not only will it go hard with him if he is convicted of the offense, but every means of livelihood incidental to the success of a champion fighter will be taken away from him. Chicago will not tolerate his presence as an owner of a palatial sweat goods emporium, and theatrical managers will not dare parade him before the public eye. As a fighter he is through. This is closed inquiry and most discreditably a career that might have been one of the most notable in American sporting history. Like many another character Jack Johnson could not stand prosperity. As they say in the fraternity—Brooklyn Times.

Contractor W. M. Ross informs the Times he has completed and turned over to the owners twenty small cottages in the factory district during the past forty days, or an average of one cottage for every two days. Other contractors have been quite as busy in the construction of residences of a more pretentious pattern, and yet the supply is nothing equal to the demand. Wichita Falls, without a question of doubt, is growing faster today than ever before in her history. Come to Wichita.

The articles appearing in the Texas press on "The Penitentiary System," by Will H. Mayes, who is to be our next lieutenant governor, are well worth reading and studying. They also go to show that the Democrats of Texas have made no mistake in selecting Mayes for that position. Should misfortune overtake our present governor, and remove by death, the people can be assured that they have one who will be in every way competent to fill the governor's chair. Both Gov. Colquitt and Mr. Mayes have spent considerable part of their lives in editing newspapers, and there is no calling or profession that better fits a man to learn with accuracy and precision the needs and rights of the people.

WHEAT WITHOUT WATER

Going dry farming one better, Prof. Aaron Aaronsohn of Jerusalem, the director of the agricultural experiment station there, proposes to grow wheat without water; to grow it, in fact, in the most arid of desert regions and to produce a flourishing crop. According to those in this country who have been in the production by the expert of a cross of wheat by using the original Palestine brand and some others that will grow in desert places. This would mean the doubling of the wheat crop in this country and the production of wheat in the desert places of the earth. Unlike as such claims are, it must be borne in mind that the key-note of vegetation lies in adaptation. There is no such thing as actual aridity, for in the desert places places of Mexico are grown—cacti that store water enough in their frames to fill a railroad tank without a drop of rainfall.

As for the lack of nourishment in soil, experimenters are finding out that ground glass will "grow" vegetation very successfully. So that the new discovery may be one of world-wide value.—Baltimore American.

After the election it begins to look as if the newspapers will be unable else to do but urge the men to pay their poll tax. The ladies to do their Christmas shopping early.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Attorney General Wickersham announce they will retire from President Taft's cabinet on March 4. The other seven members have not yet said so, but they will do the same thing nevertheless.

The Times has resurrected its rooster cut, brushed him up a little and he is ready to let forth his squawk on the night of November 5th. It will be the first time in twenty years the old Democratic bird will have had an opportunity to do any crowing worth mentioning.

The death of Vice President James Schoolcraft Sherman, which occurred last night at his home in Utica, N. Y., will in no way interfere with the presidential election to take place next Tuesday for the reason that only the electors named for each state in the Union are voted for, and not the president or vice president. A meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee, which has the power to name a successor to Mr. Sherman as vice presidential candidate for that party, has been called to meet in Chicago on November 21st.

Young girls who have beaux had better be sure the old man has not concealed a dictograph somewhere in the parlor before the young gentleman makes his call. Dictographs have a habit of popping what they hear. Abilene Reporter.

The dictograph is all right, but it can't hold a light to the memory of your sweetheart of twenty years ago, who has been your wife since that time. She can recall all the sweet things you said to her before marriage, and make you feel so mean and silly that you want to hide your face while she is telling it to you.

The Wichita Falls Window Glass factory is now in full operation, working a force of from 75 to 200 men and the pay roll amounts to from \$12,000 to \$15,000 monthly. This enterprise will run day and night for at least ten months in the year. A dozen or so of such enterprises would almost double the present population of Wichita Falls, and they can be secured by putting forth the proper effort. There is at present an opportunity of securing one of the largest manufacturing plants of glass products in the United States. This additional enterprise ought to be landed.—Wichita Daily Times.

Wichita Falls is to be congratulated on securing this enterprise. It will be worth all efforts that yet put forth to obtain it and will mean other enterprises and institutions that will add to your municipal greatness. Denison is in the field of progress and is advancing steadily, reaching out after everything that will contribute to its welfare, but there is no selfishness about it. It rejoices in the prosperity of its neighbors, believing there is room enough and glory enough for us all.—Denison Herald.

The man who is dishonest in politics will bear watching in business transactions. Those who voted in the July primaries took a pledge upon themselves to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

For the love of the party, every Democrat should vote next Tuesday. Wilson should not only receive a majority of the electoral vote, but a majority of the popular vote, and if every man who is a Democrat will vote, he will get both.

The New York Sun gives this definition of a gentleman, a definition unchangeable by time or condition: "A man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs."

If you want the State of Texas to be more generous to the old Confederate soldiers and their widows, then bear in mind when you mark your ballot next Tuesday, the 5th, to draw a black pencil mark through the last line at the very bottom of the ballot, which reads "I gainst the amendment to section 51, Article 3, of the Constitution, relating to increase of Confederate pensions."

The ballot to be voted next Tuesday is printed on a sheet of paper 17x22 inches, about the same size of a page of the Times. It contains the names of seven political parties, each party ticket occupying a column to itself. On the first column is the Democratic ticket; second, Progressives; third, Republicans; fourth, Prohibition; fifth, Socialists; sixth, Socialist Labor; seventh, Independent. The latter has no names of candidates printed on it. To vote that ticket the voter must write in the names of the candidates he wishes to vote for. All the other tickets have the names of their nominees printed on them, except in cases where no nominations have been made, and if the voter desires to complete the ticket by writing in the names of the candidates in spaces left for that purpose, he has the right to do so. The Democratic ticket has but two blank spaces left on it, and that is for the office of County Surveyor and Public Weigher. No nominations were made for those two offices. At the bottom of the ballot come the four amendments to the Constitution to be voted on. The voter also must bear in mind to draw black pencil marks through all the tickets except the one he is voting, otherwise it cannot be counted.

ARMAGEDDON OF THE SCRIPTURES

Startling Presentation of Coming Events.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS.

Churches of All Denominations and the Civil Powers of Earth Are About to Unite in Common Cause—Powerful Influence Preparing For the Battle of Armageddon—A Reign of Anarchy Will Be the Result of the Warfare Until The Messiah Takes Control.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to the limit today to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on the "Battle of Armageddon." His text was: "He gathered them together unto a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." (Revelation xvi. 16.)

The speaker said: "Armageddon in the Hebrew signifies the 'Hill of Megiddo,' or Mount of Destruction. It was famous as a battle field in Old Testament times. The Lord has seen fit to associate the name Armageddon, with the great controversy between Truth and Error, right and wrong, God and Mammon, with which this age will close, perih, and the New Age of Messiah's glory be ushered in. He has purposely used highly symbolical figures of speech in the last book of the Bible, evidently with a view to hiding certain important truths until the due time for their revelation. But even in the due time, the Bible assures us, 'None of the wicked shall understand' (Daniel xii. 9, 10)—none who are out of heart harmony with God—but only the wise of His people—the 'wise virgin' class of the Master's parable.

I have long avoided presentation of my understanding of our text and its context. I take it up now by request and because I believe it is due time to be understood. I disclaim any special inspiration. In some particulars my views agree with those of other Bible students, and in other respects they disagree. Each hearer must use his own judgment, do his own Bible study, and reach his own conclusions.

Kindly remember that I am not responsible for the figures of speech used by the Lord. My interpretations do indeed constitute a terrible arraignment of institutions which we have all revered and which embrace good people, of good words and good works. God's saintly people in these various institutions, being comparatively few, are ignored when systems as a whole are dealt with in prophecy.

The Dragon, Beast, False Prophet. Our context tells us that three impure spirits (teachings) will go forth from the months of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, and these three will be in accord, and symbolized by the doctrines are represented by "frogs." These three doctrines are to have a mighty influence throughout the civilized earth. They are to gather the kings and their armies to the great Battle of Armageddon.

The ecclesiastical kings and princes, and their retinues of clergy and faithful adherents, will be gathered in solid phalanx—Protestant and Catholic. The kings and captains of industry, and as many as can be influenced by them, will be gathered to the same side. The political kings and princes, with all their henchmen and retainers, will follow in line on the same side. The financial kings and princes (prices, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever yet exercised in the world, will join the same side, according to this prophecy.

These "doctrines of demons," represented by the "frogs," will lead many noble people in this great army to some an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order of things.

In giving this interpretation, it is necessary for us to indicate what is symbolized by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet. Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" or Revelation represents the purely Civil Power, Protestant interpreters generally agree that the "Beast like a leopard" (Revelation xiii. 2) represents the Papacy. But fewer still, we fear, will be ready to support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation xiii. 15) in our context given another name, the "False Prophet." We urge you to accept our interpretation, nor shall we think hard of any who refuse it. We will neither slander nor otherwise injure them now, or threaten them with eternal torture. They have the same right to their views that I have, and the same right to make them known to others. And I, for one, will be very glad to consider any thing which opponents may set forth as their interpretations of our text.

"Unclean Spirits Like Frogs." The symbols of Scripture, right by understood, are always foretold. When the Holy Spirit used a "frog" to symbolically represent certain

doctrines or teachings, we may be sure the true application will fit well. A frog has a sage look, a wise look. It reveals itself up in an apparent endeavor, to impress the beholder. Its great mouth well represents its chief power, used to croak.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching, will come from the Protestant churches federated, from the Church of Rome, and from the Civil authorities, all in full agreement. The spirit of all will be boastful; an air of superior wisdom and knowledge will be proudly assumed—all will croak in harmony. All will tell of dire results that would follow, involving the interests of both the present and the future life. If their counsel be not followed, however conflicting the creeds, the differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be disturbed, or looked into, or repudiated.

The Divine authority of the Church, and the Divine right of kings, aside from the Church, will not be allowed to conflict with those boastful and unscriptural claims will be branded as everything else, at the mouths of these "frogs" speaking from pulpits and platforms and through the religious and secular press. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit which spoke through Caliphans; the high priest, respecting Jesus. As Caliphans declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this "frog" spirit will approve of every violation of principle necessary to their self-protection.

The croaking of these "frog" spirits or doctrines will gather the kings and princes, financial, political, religious and industrial into one great army. The spirit of fear, inspired by the croakings of these "frogs," will scourge the passions of otherwise good and reasonable men to fury, desperation. In their blind following of these evil spirits, evil doctrines, they will be ready to sacrifice life and everything on the altar of what they mistakenly suppose is justice, truth and righteousness, under a Divine arrangement.

For a brief time, as we understand the Scriptures, these combined forces of Armageddon will triumph. Free speech, free mails, and other liberties which have come to be the very breath of the masses in our day, will be ruthlessly shut off under the plea of necessity, the glory of God, the commands of the Church, etc. All will seem to be serene, until the great social explosion in our context described as the "great Earthquake." An "earthquake," in symbolic language, signifies social revolution, and the declaration of the context is that none like unto it ever before occurred. (Revelation xvi. 18, 19.) Jesus described it as a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Matthew xxiv. 21.

The Lord Will Gather Them.

The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth, to battle. At this juncture Divine Power will step forward, and our text tells us that HE shall gather the marshaled hosts to Armageddon—to the Mountain of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by their union, federation, etc., will be the very thing they that God will be represented by the Great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read in Daniel xii. 1: "At that time shall Michael [the Godlike One—Messiah] stand up"—assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little looked for by many of those who are symbolically have been claiming that they were His Kingdom, and authorized by Him to sign in His name and in His stead.

Jesus declared, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and to error, who claim to be rendering service to God and to righteousness; and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "truly thought that he did God a service" in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversely. As an earthly king will not hold himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who will enlist and fight on His side of any question. "His servants they are to whom they render service," whatever the motive or object prompting them.

The same principles will apply in the coming Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side, and the very nondescript host, the people, will be plied at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and unreason, will be in the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. A comparatively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will bide the Lord's time and wait patiently for it; they will be of good courage, knowing the outcome outlined in the "more sure word of prophecy," to which they have done well to take heed, "as unto a light shining in a dark place until the day dawn."—1 Peter i. 19.

The masses will be restless of their restraints, but will be conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, which will then hold sway. Besides, the masses have no sympathy with anarchy. They realize that the worst form of government is better than none. The masses will seek rest through the built and powerful establishment of earth's affairs, for the elimination of evil, for

the placing of monopolies and utilities and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the lither-upholders of law shall become violators of the law and resistors of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will end the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

The Cloud's Silver Lining.

Horrible would be this outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome! Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is at the same time breeding millionaires and discontent. Had God lifted the veil a thousand years sooner, the world would have lined up for its Armageddon a thousand years sooner. But that would have been too soon for the Divine purpose, because Messiah's Kingdom is to be the great Thousand-Year-Sabbath of the world's history. God in kindness veiled our eyes until the time when the gathering 60 Armageddon would immediately precede Messiah's taking to Himself His great power, and beginning His reign.—Revelation xi. 17, 18.

"Send Them Strong Delusions."

St. Paul wrote prophetically of our time, that it would be one of serious trial and testing to many professing to be Christians. The reason for this he states: "The love of God shall not be in the love of God. The truth in the love of God shall not be in the love of God. They preferred their own erroneous theories, the Apostle explains, and therefore God will give them over to a 'strong delusion,' and let them believe the lie which they preferred, and let them suffer for missing the Truth which they did not love. Thus they will be in the condemned host, 'fighting against God,' because of their lack of love for the Truth.

It is sad to say that we all as Christians have been laboring under a thorough delusion respecting God's Plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in Kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and heretics have been persecuted to death in opposition to Christ's Kingdom. All the while we thoughtlessly repeated the Lord's prayer: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in Heaven." We knew that the Redeemer said that He would come again to make us His Bride and Joint-heirs; but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say, "all nations were drunk" with the false doctrine. It is this false doctrine that will constitute the "frog" spirit which soon will begin to croak and to prepare for Armageddon.

The Bible presentation is that the world is a section of the universe in rebellion against Divine authority, under the captivity of Satan and his associated fallen angels, by Divine grace Jesus has already "tasted death for every man," and the merit of that sacrifice must, eventually, grant Adam and his posterity a full, fair opportunity for the attainment of everlasting life. All who thus seek the Divine program and are walking in the light may know something at least respecting the "times and seasons." These brethren are not in darkness, that that day [and that battle of Armageddon] should overtake them "as a thief" in the night.

Armageddon Not Yet but Soon.

For forty years the Armageddon forces have been mustering for both sides of the conflict. Strikes, lockouts and riots, great and small, have been merely incidental skirmishes as the belligerent parties crossed each other's paths. Court and Army scandals in Europe, Insurance, Trust and Court scandals in America, have shaken public confidence. Dynamic plots, charged by turns on employees and on employers, have further shaken confidence and tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings on both sides are more and more manifest. The lines of battle are daily becoming more distinctly marked. Nevertheless Armageddon cannot yet be fought. Other matters intervene, according to prophecy.

Gentle times have still two years to run. The "Image of the Beast" of our context must yet receive life-power. The Image must be transformed from a mere mechanism to a living force. Protestant Federation realizes that its organization will still be futile unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy (directly or indirectly) shall be recognized as possessed of apostolic ordination and authority to do so. This the prophets indicate to come from the two-headed beast, which, we believe, symbolically represents the Church of England. High-handed activities of Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await this vivifying of the Image. This may come soon, but Armageddon cannot precede it, but must follow—perhaps a year after it, according to our view of the Prophecy.

Still another thing intervenes: Although the Jews are gradually flowing into Palestine, gradually obtaining control of the land of Canaan, and although reports say that already nineteen millionaires are there, nevertheless prophecy requires an evidently larger number of wealthy Hebrews to be there before the Armageddon crisis be reached. Indeed, we understand that "Jacob's trouble" in the Holy Land will come at the very close of Armageddon. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth Israel in the land of promise will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed vines, Messiah's Kingdom, all-powerful but invisible, will begin to roll away the curse and to lift up mankind.

BUGSCUFFLE BUDGET

Editor Daily Times:

We are having a great increase of population lately. There have been more than twenty people added to our number in the last week. Just how much this is to benefit us remains to be seen; for, as Col. Jim Jawnsmith says, "It is not so much of quantity we need as quality of people." Of course we can not definitely foretell just how these newcomers are going to affect the community; but from their names we judge them all to be foreigners of some sort, and it is not always that we get good and desirable citizens from abroad. John Smith, Bill Jones and Sam Brown seldom ever give us any trouble; but we have had some hard luck with Fritz Sluggermacher, Antonio Berliden and Gonzales Bustamanta. Our anarchists and assassins are generally it not always of that type. Some of the best people we have in this country are either foreigners or the children of such; but Bro. Bugle says, that as a rule, we do not see the best of other nations; the best are doing well enough at home, and stay there. Squire Yukes says that the old brother's remark is as full of suggestion as Sime Stiggins was on circus day of red liquor. But about our new people, Antonio Spegetti has put in a shoe-shop in the back room of Squire Yuke's store; Bertram Reynaldo has opened a tailor-shop in a new building recently erected by Mr. Ponder; Leopold Stinkemp, got the job on the first day of his arrival as sanitary secretary; Michiel O'Toole with a lot of workmen, is engaged in putting down a sidewalk on both sides of our Main street.

A young buck from the Falls put in an appearance at Bugscuffle one day last week and said that he had House Trap, a small town about five Squire Yukes told him that we were trying to educate the head and heart and hand, but we did not need a professional "heel whetter," and the best thing for him to do, if he wished to make an honest living, would be to get out to old man Seet's place and get tangled up with a cotton sack. The young man took this in real dudgeon and borrowing a dollar from Dutch Bunker, pulled out for everybody saw what he meant by "unit miles from here."

Talking about Mouse Trap reminds me. A fellow from that little burg came here a short time ago and professing to be a preacher asked old Bro. Bugle for the use of the church for a few days. The old man said he thought the thing was pretty cheeky; but he asked him for his credentials and, behold, he had none. Of course he was denied the church. Then he got the school house and drummed himself up a right good crowd—especially among the young people, who went out more for frolic than for anything else. Well, the first dash out of the box, he informed the people that his special mission was to unite all the Christian people of the whole world, and had decided to begin with those who lived in Bugscuffle. Now we have folks who belong to some two or three different denominations living here, though we have only one church house, and everybody attends church there until the town gets large enough for the good people to have more houses of worship. Our "new light" preacher, (for that was the name he gave himself), informed the folks that they did not have sense enough to know what church to belong to, and that they all should belong to one church. That looked somewhat reasonable—especially in a small place like Bugscuffle, and people began to talk rather favorably of it; but, alas! in his next sermon he

turned loose such a sluice of abuse as our people had not heard since Sime Stiggins ran against Tad Seiple for constable of this precinct. He abused all the denominations of all Christendom for over an hour and then said that every one should come and join his outfit. Then we saw—every saw—what he meant by "uniting the people of Christendom." It was a surrender of their own interpretations of the scripture and a yielding to him as their guide in such matters. As soon as the folks got on to his racket, everybody broke out into a big laugh, and got up and went home. The next time he came to preach, there was not a soul in the house or on the lot, except Sime Stiggins and he was lying on the back steps, as drunk as a fool. So we got rid of that fake. By the way, that is one trouble with little place like ours—we are shining marks for old broken-down politicians, played-out preachers and all sorts of old low-down and out cranks. Col. Jim says that we must pass an ordinance that will head off such old suckers before they get before the people. Why, there was a fellow here not long ago who made a speech on a soap box out in front of Bill Bellow's blacksmith shop, in the course of which he declared that all the political parties were grafters and thieves, and that men who owned stores and banks and all that, should be blown up with called for all the democrats and dynamite. Winding up his talk he publicans to come and join his crowd. Then he took up a collection and pulled out. His graft was light, however, for he only got thirty cents—John Morebier and Fred Mugsucker, two fellows working at the gin here, sub scribing that amount. So you see how we are imposed upon over here.

I notice in the papers that Morris Shepard is to be in the Falls on the tenth of this month. Col. Jim Jawnsmith said that if it was not too cold we all ought to go in a body to hear him. Cold or hot some of us will be there; for Morris is a great favorite with our leading men, and we are anxious to hear him. Mr. Young, who is a big Woodman, tells me that at night Shepard is to lecture at the Methodist Church and that they are going to try to put the biggest crowd in that building that was ever there. Mr. Fritz, who runs a cafe in the Falls, tells me he will be able to feed two hundred extra customers on that occasion. So you can look out for us. Mr. Richolt told me that your glass works were now in operation; and he said that he and Mr. Forester, the new secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, would take us all out to the factory and show us everything about it.

We had a number of visitors from the Falls lately. Messrs. R. D. Kennedy and P. H. Pennington brok their automobile down right in front of Squire Yukes' store the other day and had to stay here for supper. Miss Tilby Tut wanted to know if Mr. Pennington had gotten married yet; she was rather taken with him. Poor old Miss Tilby. She has not yet recovered from the shake-up she got at the Dallas Fair. She and Prof. Von Bungas have gotten quite chummy again and it is whispered that old Bro. Bugle will jikely get to pull of another wedding soon. Judge Nutts who came here recently from Toad suck, greatly insulted Miss Tilby about her accordion. He told her that such instruments were only played in the backwoods; whereupon she replied that "nut-crackers" were used in all kinds of society. Now as she accompanied this reply with

the clutching of an iron poker which stood near the Judge got a box car move on him, as Col. Jim says. Miss Tilby is "powerful tetchy" as Mrs. Ponder says. An old mas who goes out here by the name of Mr. Tightwad and who recently came here from the Falls, says that he would not live there another year for anything. He says you people are talking of paving Tenth street and when that is done all the other streets will get the paving fever, and the taxes will break every man who is worth his salt. Col. Jim Jawnsmith informed him that he had come to the goat's house for wool if he expected to dodge the onward march of progress, which, as he eloquently remarked, has arisen like the fabled phoenix from its immortal ashes, and with its caudal appendage flourishing above its invigorated spinnality, is sweeping with cyclonic power from the rippling waves of old Red River to the rolling waves of the Rio Grande. O, Col. Jim is nothing if not eloquent. Old man Tightwad, when he heard this, very nicely took another chew of "long green" and walked off of those pests a-proxy old sucker, and does not know a smart thing when he hears it. He told me that he had a large circle of kindfolks living at the Falls; and the other day when I was there I asked about them and Mr. T. B. Noble and several other leading men assured me that not one of them ever contributed a cent to any public enterprise. The crowd, he said was a set of leeches—enjoying the things others paid for, but refusing to bear their part of any public burden. Judge Huff told me the same thing. It seems from what I learned of that family, that they are what Col. Jim calls "strictly on the hog." Well, I suppose such people have places in nature. So do flies and mice; but the sooner we get rid of those pests the better. That is what Squire Yukes says and the old man is nearly always right.

Our Dr. Pellet has developed into quite a surgeon. He cut off a man's big toe one day last week and never gave him any kind of an anesthetic. He says that those big doctors at the Falls would have had that man sleeping until now. From what he said, I gathered that those Wichita Falls doctors are pretty badly stuck up. One of them, he said, refused to consult with him in a certain case because, for sooth, he had not been to college. He knows more in a minute he says, than half of those big likes will ever know. Miss Tilby says she would be afraid to trust him in a bad way. On hearing of this remark the doctor simply sighed and said: "Poor old Miss Tut! She could not have a lover, because there is nothing to get to." By which he had reference to Miss Tut's lack of flesh—a matter about which she is not a little sensitive. Cordially yours, JOSH BAGGS.

P. S. We had a delightful rain out here a few days ago and now it is cool and pleasant. Old man Seet's says that if it stays this cool much longer he means to kill some hogs. He has a number of very fat ones. He says that the idea of our people having their smoke houses in Chicago is all rot; we should all raise our own meat. Our whole community has been stirred up on the question of some manufacture and so forth, ever since. Mr. Exall gave us his lecture on "intensive farming."

N. B. The health of our town is real good—only some few colds occasioned by the recent cold snap. In the beginning of it, however, some cotton pickers passed through here who had come by the way of the Falls and having a jug of whiskey with them, gave Sime Stiggins a load and he is now threatened with pneumonia. Dr. Pellet says his case is serious. Old Squire Yukes says that if Sime was worth killing he would have been den long ago. Poor old Sime. J. B.

Will Wichita Falls Be On "Meridian Road" Route

Report of Secretary Nicholson Leaves Matter In Doubt—Much Depends Upon People Along The Route

Whether the "Meridian Road" from Winnipeg to the Gulf will be routed via Chickasha, Lawton, Burkburnett, Wichita Falls and Fort Worth will depend entirely upon the interest displayed in improving the roads passing through these points.

J. C. Nicholson, secretary and treasurer of Meridian Road Association has just completed a log of the Texas Division and has the following to say in his report:

At Chickasha the Chisholm trail extends west to Anadarko up to the Washita River, thence south and west to the Burkburnett bridge and to Burkburnett, Texas. Between Chickasha and Anadarko we encountered many hills and some bad roads, but it is proposed to relocate this road on a better grade when permission is secured from Congress for a road through the Indian lands. South of Anadarko we encountered much sand, but found a very good road across the Fort Sill military reservation and into Lawton. The worst and most dangerous crossing between Winnipeg and Fort Worth is north of Lawton across Chandler Creek, over which the construction of a new bridge was begun a long time ago and stopped for lack of appropriation.

In the Fort Sill military reservation we had to ford Medicine Creek; the only ford between Winnipeg and Texas-Oklahoma line. The attention of the Government at Washington should be brought to this condition.

From Lawton south through Rand, left to within a half mile of the Red River bridge was a fine prairie road needing some improvements, but not very much. From Burkburnett bridge through Burkburnett and Wichita Falls, across Wichita County, Texas, is a fine dirt road and they are proud of it, and justly so. From Wichita County line through Archer, Clay, Jack and Parker counties, through Jacksboro to Weatherford is only a trail and that very little used about half way. It is especially bad in Archer and Clay counties, while in Jack county a large part of the road has been improved, and the same is true in Parker county. From Weatherford to Fort Worth there is much travel and fairly good roads. We encountered a "rain" between Jacksboro and Weatherford and had much mud between Jacksboro and Fort Worth.

Another route from Wichita Falls to Fort Worth through Henrietta and Bowie is about sixteen miles shorter, but has about sixteen miles of sand. From Fort Worth to Dallas, thirty-two miles, we expected to find a boulevard, but were sadly disappointed. Where it has been improved it is way and full of depressions and where it was newly graded it was not properly done, and just west of Dallas was a hill where probably fifty automobiles were compelled to hire a team to get through on account of mud. However, one man was working on the job and it will probably be put in condition within the next sixty days.

Over the Trinity River, just west of Dallas is a reinforced concrete bridge costing \$700,000, but the surface was full of depressions that automobiles had to pass over it at a very slow speed.

The distance from Winnipeg to Dallas via Wichita Falls is 540 miles. We made the trip from Wichita Falls to Fort Worth in four days, making the total trip from Winnipeg to Fort Worth—intwelve days. From Fort Worth to Galveston is 352 miles, and from Fort Worth to Corpus Christi through San Antonio is 477 miles. At Fort Worth an organization was formed to locate, construct and maintain the Texas division of the Meridian Road and at San Antonio a meeting was held October 25 to organize the southern end of the road.

At present there are only two bridges over the Red river, one at Burkburnett, north of Wichita Falls on the Chisholm trail, and the other the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad bridge planked north of Denison, Texas.

The Chisholm trail route from Enid to Burkburnett bridge offers the least natural obstacles and can be made a first-class dirt road all the way by counties through which it passes simply building and maintaining a road no better and no more expensive than the farmers living adjacent thereto need to haul their grain to town. Instead of building a good road from town out into the country to swell the trade of the town, the Oklahoma cities have constructed miles and miles of pavement and gone in debt for the same, thereby creating a heavy burden for them to carry. Oklahoma is a new state and the Chisholm trail passes through Indian lands and Government lands, and road improvements have been otherwise hampered, but it is entirely possible and feasible at this time to build and maintain a first-class dirt road the entire length of the Chisholm trail, and by so doing to enhance the value of all farm lands lying adjacent thereto and to increase and extend the trade of the cities located thereon.

Our party had enthusiastic receptions in most of the towns and we believe that they realize the possibilities and advantages of the road. Our transportation from Caldwell to Dallas was

furnished by F. J. Gentry of Pond Creek, Okla., who is a practical and enthusiastic good roads man. Our entertainment en route was furnished by the local cities through which we passed, and including Wichita Falls.

H. B. Low, president of the Chisholm trail, and party accompanied our party from Kingfisher to Lawton. Mr. Low is the general attorney of the Rock Island road in Oklahoma and is doing all he can to further the interest of the Chisholm trail, but he needs and ought to have the support of a local committee in each county south of Garfield who should organize local road building bees and put in shape the bad stretches of road, and which committee should secure the use of more money where badly needed, like at the South Canadian river and Chandler Creek. Unless the road is very much improved between Chickasha and Lawton we may expect that the road will be laid out and built from Chickasha south through Duncan, Ryan and that a bridge will be built over Red River between Terrell and Ringgold, Texas, which will make a much shorter route, and thence to Fort Worth. The Chisholm trail forms a part of the road between Fort Riley and Fort Sill and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will surely be one of the first roads in America to receive National aid, but therefore any road receives National aid it will have to be located and will have to have an organization to push it.

We stopped at Caldwell for lunch. Enid over night, El Reno for lunch, Chickasha over night, Lawton for lunch, Wichita Falls over night, Jacksboro for lunch, Fort Worth over night. At every town we found first-class hotel and garage facilities, which go a long way toward attracting tourists.

W believe that the Chisholm trail via Burkburnett bridge is at present practically the only trail across Oklahoma into Texas, and that the Burkburnett bridge and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bridge north of Denison are the only bridges across the Red River between Oklahoma and Texas. Dallas has a population of 90,000 with about 4,000 automobiles. Fort Worth has a population of 75,000 with about 2,000 automobiles, and both have a vast territory tributary thereto, but without an interstate highway worthy of the name extending therefrom in any direction. People living outside of Texas want to visit Texas in their cars and the people living in Texas want to visit other states in their cars, yet the best road in or out of Texas is probably via Wichita Falls and Burkburnett bridge.

From Winnipeg, Canada, to Wichita Falls we had to stop twice for punctures, but between Wichita Falls and Dallas we broke one spring, one driving shaft and one steering knuckle.

Tarrant County, Texas, in which Fort Worth is located, recently voted \$1,000,000 to improve the highways in that county and actual work will begin very soon. Dallas and other counties are awakening to the good roads proposition and Texas has, no doubt, many miles of good roads, but the best roads in Texas, no doubt, are about 300 miles of shell roads between Houston and Galveston, and around Houston, and the fine prairie roads in the Panhandle and Western Texas.

The Meridian Road crosses the ocean-to-ocean highways in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, and offers to Texas an outlet and a good road to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and New York to the East and Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle to the West and Minneapolis, Minneapolis and the Northern lakes to the north, and gives to this vast territory ingress to Texas. Surely Texas will not be slow to take advantage of this great international highway and will surely assist the Meridian Road organization in extending same to the Gulf.

After the Texas division of the Meridian road has been definitely located, the Meridian Road officials will carry forward its banner, "Winnipeg to the Gulf of Mexico," with the pennants of the cities through which it passes on to tidewater, through Dallas or Fort Worth, Waco or Corsicana and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, and from Dallas to Houston and Galveston. We feel confident that one or both routes will be located and carried out as planned. Whether or not the Meridian road will pass through Arkansas City to Oklahoma City and south to Dallas or Fort Worth or pass over the Chisholm trail via Enid, Chickasha and Lawton and Wichita Falls, or some other road, say through Ardmore or Ringgold, depends entirely upon the interest and work accomplished in road building in the respective communities through which it is practical and feasible to build this great highway. If both lines are constructed we anticipate optional routes for tourists going and coming.

The Meridian Road, together with log thereof, will appear in the Automobile Blue Book for 1913 and it is very much desired that the Texas division be located in time for that publication, also for the American Automobile Association publication for 1913.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Capital \$100,000.00
Surplus \$120,000.00

Established 1884

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Any woman who has to look after the many details of housekeeping finds it a great convenience to pay her household bills by checks. We like accounts of this kind. You ought to be a regular bank depositor and have a checking account, because you will then be in line with modern business methods.

Officers and Directors

R. E. HUFF, Pres.
J. D. AVIS, Vice Pres.
J. G. HARDIN

F. M. GATES, Vice Pres.
W. M. MCGREGOR, Cashier
W. M. COLEMAN.

The Wichita State Bank

THE GUARANTY FUND BANK

Wants your business; whether large or small. THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A DEPOSITOR LOST A DOLLAR IN A STATE BANK IN TEXAS. Not only absolutely safe but appreciated. We take care of our customers on all approved loans.

WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MORE LOANS NOW

A bank for all the people under no obligations to any big interests.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. M. Bell, Mayor. B. J. Bean, Vice President
M. J. Gardner, Ranchman W. R. Ferguson, President
T. J. Waggoner, Ranchman W. W. Gardner, Cashier
W. W. Linville, Ranchman Lester Jones, Asst. Cashier

When you get your money



What will you do with it?

You get ahead on what you save, not on what you earn. When you've worked hard for your money is it not folly to squander it? Bank your money and this will give you more pleasure than fooling it away. Besides when the "rainy day" comes you'll have shelter. It will be a pleasure to serve you. Let our Bank be your Bank.

City National Bank

United States Depository

First State Bank & Trust Company

Capital Stock . . \$75,000
Surplus and Profits \$10,500

—Eleven Directors—
Forty-Three Stockholders
One Thousand Customers

Total resources, including stockholders' liability, now totals more than Three Hundred Seventy Five Thousand Dollars

We offer the services of a bank equipped in every way to handle your business in a satisfactory manner.

FARM LOANS—CITY LOANS
Can be secured at low interest rate for ONE to NINE years time with special options.
RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
For particulars, Address,
THE EQUITABLE LOAN & INVESTMENT COMPANY,
1521 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.

The Haynes Gin!

To accomodate our customers, we will operate the gin both day and night.

JAMISON GIN CO

MOLES AND WARTS

Removed with MOLESOFF, without pain or danger, no matter how large or how far raised above the surface of the skin. And they will never return and no trace or scar will be left. MOLESOFF is applied directly to the MOLE or WART, which entirely disappears in about six days, killing the germ and leaving the skin smooth and natural.

MOLESOFF is put up only in One Dollar Bottles

Each bottle is forwarded postpaid on receipt of price, is neatly packed in a plain case, accompanied by full directions, and contains enough remedy to remove eight or ten ordinary MOLES or WARTS. We sell MOLESOFF under a positive GUARANTEE if it fails to remove your MOLE or WART, we will promptly refund the dollar. Letters from personsages we all know, together with much valuable information, will be mailed free upon request.

Guaranteed by the Florida Distributing Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 45688.

Please mention this paper when answering

Florida Distributing Company
Pensacola, Florida

W.O.W. PLANNING A BIG MEETING

MEMBERS OF ORDER WILL BE GATHERED HERE FROM MANY DISTANT POINTS

COMING NEXT SUNDAY

Senator-Elect Will Speak at Woodman Unveiling and Methodist Church At Night.

Members of the order of Woodmen of the World from many parts of Northwest Texas will gather in Wichita Falls next Sunday to attend the unveiling ceremonies at Riverside cemetery, at which Hon. Morris Shepard of Texarkana, supreme banker of the order and senator-elect from Texas, will deliver an address.

There will be a parade from town to the cemetery, headed by a band. The parade will form at Woodman hall, corner Eighth and Ohio and will march out to Riverside, where there are two Woodmen monuments to be unveiled. There will be big ceremonies, however. In the evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Shepard will deliver his lecture on "Christian Citizenship" at the M. E. Church, South, and it is expected that some of the other congregation will dismiss so that their members may attend.

Rates have been granted for the occasion on all roads entering the city and many of the lodges in neighboring towns have notified John T. Young of this city that they will have large representations here. The Petrolia lodge will send seventy-five, its officers say, and there will be other large visiting delegations.

BALKANS DEMAND PROPOSAL DIRECT

INTERVENTION OF EUROPEAN POWERS NOT WELCOMED BY VICTORS IN THE WAR

NO RETREAT FOR TURKS

Must Keep Up Unequal Fight Until The Porte Makes Peace Terms With Victors

London, Nov. 7.—The Balkan nations and Greece are persistent in their determination that Turkey must arrange directly with them the terms of peace, without the intervention of the European powers.

This attitude is emphasized in a statement from official sources, which says:

The Turkish proposal of peace is satisfactory insofar as it shows a desire to prevent further bloodshed and regards foreign intervention, however, there seems to be no chance of the Balkan states listening to any foreign counsel while treating for the arrangements of conditions of peace.

There must be settled between the Balkan states and Turkey direct, in any case, it may be declared that the whole campaign was prearranged and has so far been carried out entirely in accordance with the program for a considerable time, an officer of the Greek military staff was engaged at Sofia, preparing the military details, while the political program was largely, if not entirely, the work of the Greek premier.

The union of the Balkan states at this moment is more close, hearty, and intimate than it has ever been.

Those powers thus far consulted have responded to Turkey's appeal for mediation by declaring they could make only proposals for peace, and could not approach the Balkan nations with a request for an armistice. The war must therefore continue and the Turkish army which it has at last been admitted, has been beaten, must keep on with its unequal struggle against the victorious invaders.

It is still believed the powers will soon find a formula under which they can offer their good offices. Meanwhile, what was left of the Turkish army after the defeat at Lule-Burgas is rushing for supposed safety behind the line of forts at Tebatalla, and the Bulgarian left wing is trying to cut them off.

While the number of troops engaged in the series of battles between the Turkish and Bulgarian armies during the last fortnight was not so large as that of the armies that fought in the Russo-Japanese war, yet this probably was the most savage and bloody war ever fought in Europe. The fighting is followed by many massacres by Turkish soldiers, the brutality of which is hardly believable.

The reports issued by the Bulgarians probably are exaggerated, but the accounts of independent witnesses show that the situation in this respect is very bad. Asked as to the position of war correspondents with the Turkish army, a railway official from Lule-Burgas, said:

"I should not give much for their chances, as it will go hard with any Christians who fall into the hands of

the Turkish irregulars. These are entirely beyond the control of their officers and they have been perpetrating wanton acts of cruelty all along the line of retreat."

The Serbian troops are still sweeping through Macedonia. The Montenegrin troops at Scutari and the Greek army in the south, continue to make progress.

At Salonica, more patrols have been placed on the streets and every preparation made to try to prevent the massacre of Christians.

Turkey Makes Move For Mediation. London, Nov. 4.—The Turkish ambassador here has been directed by the Ottoman government to inform Great Britain of Turkey's willingness to receive assistance in bringing about a suspension of hostilities, with a view of arriving at a peace settlement.

Arsenal Explodes. London, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Antwerp to the Express says that part of the old Montenegrin arsenal at Old Antivari exploded Sunday morning. The dome of the arsenal was hurled in the air and eleven men were killed by falling masonry. The main arsenal was saved through the bravery of the Montenegrins, who closed the connecting doors of the underground.

Turks Admit Defeat. Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Turkish army is retreating to the last line of fortifications outside the capital. This was announced in the first bulletin admitting defeat in the great battle, which the government issued.

The official bulletin follows:

The fortunes of war are variable and it is not always possible to be successful on all sides. A people which presents war must submit with resignation to all its consequences. To overlook this obligation is to fall in defeat. Consequently, while it would be unwise to be unnecessarily proud over victories, it likewise would be unwise to be alarmed at want of success.

For instance, in the present war with the four federated states the imperial throne are defending themselves within the environs of Scutari and Janina, but the eastern army around Lule-Burgas felt obliged to retire to the lips of defense.

In order to facilitate a successful defense it has naturally been decided to exert all efforts to safeguard the interests of the fatherland.

France Turns Deaf Ear to Turkey. Paris, Nov. 4.—The French government has refused the Turkish government's appeal for it to take the initiative in bringing about intervention.

FOR FURNITURE
of all kinds and all interior woodwork.

Just Use CAMPBELL'S
The Original

VARNISH STAIN
Good for Floors too

your dealer sells it
CARPENTER-MORTON CO. BOSTON
For Sale by Weidman Bros.

NATION PAYS LAST TRIBUTE

FUNERAL OF VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN HELD SATURDAY AFTERNOON

PRESIDENT TAFT ATTENDS

Somber Mourning Black Draped With Bright and Lively National Colors

Associated Press. Utica, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The nation paid its final mark of respect to the memory of Vice-President Sherman, through funeral ceremonies which were attended by President Taft and many of the country's foremost public men.

Prior to the main ceremonies, which took place in the First Presbyterian Church, members of the Sherman family and its most intimate friends, took part in a service at the dead statesman's bier. These services were brief.

A few minutes later the funeral procession was on its solemn march from the Sherman home to the church. All arrangements for the rites over the body of Mr. Sherman were completed at an early hour. The program provided for a private funeral service at the residence, then the public ceremony in the First Presbyterian Church, the removal of the body to Forest Hill cemetery, and its commitment to the Sherman mausoleum.

The First Presbyterian Church is the largest in the city but the fact soon became evident that it would not be large enough to seat more than comparatively few of those who desired to attend. After reservations for the family and for such visitors from abroad as the president and other officials, the general public was admitted.

To Rev. H. L. Holden, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, was assigned the sole conduct of the ceremony at the house, while the services at the church were placed under the direction of Dr. William Stryker, president of Hamilton College, assisted by Dr. Holden.

The program for the house service contained no provision for a sermon or eulogy. Proceedings of a more general character were provided for at the church which was heavily draped in black although liberal provision was made for the display of the American colors.

BAPTISTS CLOSE SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Reports at Annual Meeting, Sunday Showed 124 New Members and \$8,797 Collected During Year

A year of marked success has attended the First Baptist Church of this city, which last Sunday brought its conventional year to a close. The results of the year are indicated by the fact that 124 members were received during the year and a total of \$8,797.98 collected for all purposes.

The church is now planning a \$15,000 addition to the present building at Tenth and Austin.

Last night the congregation completed the budget for missions, education and benevolences, amounting to \$2300. This amount does not include this year's payment to the endowment funds of Baylor University and the Southeastern Theological seminary.

At a recent meeting of the Wichita County Baptist Association, the letter from the First Baptist church stated that 124 members had been received during the year. The total amount raised for all purposes was \$8797.98, this being the best report the church has yet been able to make.

The church is now planning for a protracted meeting which will begin Sunday, November 17. The membership of the church will be urged to prepare for special service during this time and those who are to take part in the singing are to meet next Friday evening at 8:30.

Message and alternates to the Baptist State convention, which meets at Fort Worth beginning next Thursday have been chosen, being as follows: J. J. Lory, W. L. Robertson, J. P. Brooker, J. P. Boone, Mrs. E. J. Lory, Mrs. O. G. Wood, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. J. P. Boone, Mrs. J. G. Prosky and Mrs. J. S. Walker. There will be over 3000 Baptists from all parts of the state at the Fort Worth meeting. The Pastors' conference and the W. M. U. meeting will be held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

At the Workers' Meeting last week it was reported that every Baptist church in this county had contributed to Missions and education during the past year, which showing is a source of much gratification, as the association is only two years old, as this county was formerly part of the Red Fork association of four counties.

The last Sunday in October was the third anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Boone, under whose influence and leadership the Baptist church of this city has attained much of its present growth and standing.

WHAT SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. Martin Tells About a Painful Experience that Might Have Ended Seriously.

Riversville, W. Va.—Mrs. Dora Martin in a letter from Riversville, writes "For three years, I suffered with my mainly troubles, and had pains in my back and side. I was nervous and could not sleep at night.

The doctor could not help me. He said I would have to be operated on before I could get better. I thought I would try using Cardui.

Now, I am entirely well. I am sure Cardui saved my life. I will never be without Cardui in my home. I recommend it to my friends.

For fifty years, Cardui has been relieving pain and distress caused by womanly troubles. It will surely help you. It goes to the spot—relieves the troubles—relieves the symptoms, and drives away this cause.

If you suffer from any symptoms of womanly trouble, take Cardui. Your doctor, druggist and recommends it. Get a bottle from him today.

N. B.—Write to Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Brochure, Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

HE CONFESSES KILLING WOMAN

IN STATEMENT MADE TO POLICE CAPTAIN CLOWN GIVES DETAILS OF KILLING

CLAIMS SELF DEFENSE

Alleges "Baltimore Heiress" Had Tried to Induce Wife to Sell Herself

Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 2.—"Charles N. Kramer has confessed that he murdered Miss Sofia Singer, the Baltimore heiress," announced Police Captain Max Nootbar late this afternoon after he had questioned Kramer or Conway, as he also was known, for three hours.

Both Kramer and his actress wife have made statements to the police, who consider their investigation now at an end.

Kramer, whose stage name is Conway, added to the statement, made yesterday by his wife, Beatrice Kiah Kramer, known on the variety stage as the "Burlesque Queen." He said he knocked down Miss Singer in self defense when she attacked him with a razor after he had rebuked her for making, he said, a suggestion to Mrs. Kramer to go out and meet some men.

Kramer exonerated his wife from all blame in connection with the crime. The former clown, high diver and circus acrobat, paced his cell all night, begging for a word from the turnkey who refused to give him such a syllable. He heard his wife's outcries as she made her confession yesterday, but could get no information as to their cause, or who she said.

Today Capt. Nootbar began his systematic visit to Kramer's cell, occasionally saying, "Well, do you wish to see me?" Finally, Kramer broke into tears and begged to be allowed to tell his story. First he pleaded to see his wife. It was not allowed.

"Don't send me back to that cell," he cried, "I'll tell it all."

Kramer's story differed from that of his wife only in the detail that he claimed self-defense in justification; he said he never meant to kill Miss Singer, and that he bound and gagged her to prevent her making an outcry. He said he took \$35 from Miss Singer's purse and two suits of clothes belonging to W. R. Worthen, Miss Singer's fiancé, because he was penniless and shabbily clad. He and his wife fled through an alley, he said, hoping to get away before Mrs. Singer revived, believing that she would not want to come into public view by prosecuting them.

The man told his life history, after he ran away from home to join a circus, he said he had been convicted of horse stealing and that he had served an eighteen month sentence in a reformatory. Kramer, after promising to tell all, was confronted by his wife. He demanded to hear, from her own lips, that she had confessed to what she knew.

The woman was brought before him, weeping. Then ended his resistance. "Yes, I did it," he said, "I killed Sofia Singer."

Kramer and the woman were then formally charged with murder. Worthen is detained as a witness.

He said they packed their suit cases before leaving the rooming house.

"I am not convicted yet, and what's more, I won't be," he declared, assuming a defiant attitude as he was led to his cell. Kramer said he was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, March 2, 1886.

The inquest on the body of his victim will be resumed Monday.

"She wanted my wife to sell her self. She proposed that they meet

two strange men," said Kramer. "I resented this, and rebuked Miss Singer. We had some words and then she attempted to strike me with a door knob. I wrested this from her, and then she picked up a razor on my dresser and pushed at me. I struck her with the door knob. She fell on the floor and the razor dropped from her grasp. My wife had no hand in it. She had left the room before the assault occurred. I did not think that Miss Singer was seriously hurt, so I gagged and bound her to prevent her making an outcry. In this, I acted alone, also."

Conway then told the manner of his flight from the Indiana-avenue boarding house. He said he did not hear of his victim's death until Tuesday morning when he read about it in a newspaper. Conway said the assault upon Miss Singer occurred between 9:00 and 9:30 in the evening. His wife had said it was 11 o'clock.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—France will see its first baseball game soon, says a cable dispatch to the Chicago Daily News. The French Baseball Union has just been formed with Franz Messerly of Paris as president, to promote the American game with the ultimate idea of providing a French competitor in World's championship series.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908

The following tables show the popular votes for President in 1908:

States	Bryan	Taft
Alabama	74,377	25,302
Arkansas	87,015	56,767
California	127,492	214,329
Colorado	126,644	123,700
Connecticut	68,255	112,317
Delaware	22,071	25,014
Florida	31,104	10,455
Georgia	72,413	41,892
Idaho	36,102	25,421
Illinois	450,795	629,925
Indiana	338,262	248,997
Iowa	200,771	275,211
Kansas	161,209	197,316
Kentucky	244,092	235,711
Louisiana	63,568	8,953
Maine	35,403	66,987
Maryland	115,908	116,511
Massachusetts	155,343	265,962
Michigan	175,771	335,398
Minnesota	109,401	195,841
Mississippi	69,287	4,362
Missouri	345,574	347,203
Montana	29,226	32,321
Nebraska	131,090	126,997
Nevada	11,212	70,777
New Hampshire	33,655	52,146
New Jersey	182,527	265,321
New York	667,468	870,074
N. Carolina	156,995	114,927
N. Dakota	32,883	57,680
Ohio	502,721	572,311
Oklahoma	122,363	110,477
Oregon	38,049	62,531
Pennsylvania	448,778	745,771
Rhode Island	24,706	43,947
S. Carolina	62,288	3,962
S. Dakota	40,266	67,531
Tennessee	135,568	118,327
Texas	217,392	65,604
Utah	42,601	46,101
Vermont	11,496	39,557
Virginia	82,946	52,527
Washington	58,691	166,962
W. Virginia	111,418	137,862
Wisconsin	166,642	247,747
Wyoming	14,318	20,384
Total	6,409,104	7,678,908

Electoral Vote For 1912.

Following is the electoral vote for 1912 based on the new apportionment:

States	Electors	College
Alabama	9	1
Arizona	5	1
Arkansas	7	1
California	12	1
Colorado	7	1
Connecticut	7	1
Delaware	3	1
Florida	9	1
Georgia	11	1
Idaho	3	1
Illinois	21	1
Indiana	11	1
Iowa	11	1
Kansas	11	1
Kentucky	12	1
Louisiana	10	1
Maine	6	1
Maryland	10	1
Massachusetts	13	1
Michigan	13	1
Minnesota	12	1
Mississippi	7	1
Missouri	12	1
Montana	3	1
Nebraska	6	1
Nevada	3	1
New Hampshire	4	1
New Jersey	14	1
New Mexico	5	1
New York	45	1
North Carolina	12	1
North Dakota	5	1
Ohio	24	1
Oklahoma	10	1
Oregon	5	1
Pennsylvania	28	1
Rhode Island	5	1
South Carolina	7	1
South Dakota	5	1
Tennessee	12	1
Texas	2	1
Utah	4	1
Vermont	4	1
Virginia	12	1
Washington	7	1
Wyoming	7	1
Wisconsin	13	1
West Virginia	5	1
Total	531	1

WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES WILSON TALKED TO PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

will take an important part. I feel like summoning you fellows to do what you have more than generously done by voting for me and believing in me. I summon you for the rest of your lives to work to set this government forward by processes of justice, equity and fairness.

"I myself have no feeling of triumph tonight. I have a feeling of solemn responsibility. I know that a great task lies ahead of the men associated with me and ahead of myself. Therefore, I look upon you almost with a plea that you with your best purpose will stand behind me and support the generous men of the new administration. I feel as if I were standing among my younger comrades tonight. I thank you for the inspiration and exhilaration that I receive from your support."

Cheer after cheer rang forth when the governor finished speaking and the students crowded forward to shake hands. When the governor went back into the house he found the following telegram from Governor Marshall:

"I salute my chieftain in all love and loyalty."

Governor Wilson replied: "Warmest thanks for your generous telegram. Your part in the campaign was a source of great strength and stimulation. Now for the deep pleasure of close association in a great work of nation service."

The governor and Mrs. Wilson entertained their guests at a buffet luncheon just before midnight.

The governor retired at 12:45 o'clock saying he was going to sleep until noon today.

TWO ROADS WILL ASK MERGER PRIVILEGE

Austin, Texas, Nov. 6.—Several railroad consolidation bills will be introduced in the Legislature, which meets in January next. It is announced that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas will seek authority to merge the Texas Central, the Wichita Falls & Northwestern, the Wichita Falls & Southern and the Beaumont & Great Northern lines into the parent system.

The St. Louis & San Francisco will ask the Legislature to authorize the merging into its system of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western, the Paris & Great Northern, the Fort Worth & Rio Grande and the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico lines.

It is reported that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will seek authority to consolidate the Southern Kansas, the Concho, San Saba & Llano Valley, the Pecos & North-Texas, the Pecos River and the Texas & Gulf lines with its Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe system.

It is probable that there will be other measures introduced providing for the merging of different lines into one system of railway besides those above mentioned. Under the Texas law each separate railway corporation is required to maintain its own general offices. By merging one or more lines owned by the same company into one system, the maintenance of separate general offices is done away with. There is sometimes a disadvantage, however, to the merging of different lines that belong to the same ownership, as when this is done a two or more line rate can not be charged, the single line rate being applicable upon all of the connecting roads. The Railroad Commission, however, usually forces the roads to apply the single line rate where it is known that their connecting line or lines all belong to the same ownership. The only constitutional inhibition to the merging of railroads in Texas is that they must not be parallel and competing lines.

None of these roads which it is proposed to ask legislative authority to consolidate are parallel and competing. It is claimed.

But for the opposition of Governor Colquitt to all railroad consolidation measures the last Legislature would have given the Missouri, Kansas & Texas permission to merge the Texas Central into its system. There would have been several other consolidations had Governor Colquitt not announced that he would veto all such bills.

It is stated, however, that he is no longer opposed to measures of this character, and the railroads, therefore, expect favorable action upon their bills during the coming session of the Legislature.

The city of Dublin is asking for bids for furnishing electric lamps for a period of ten years. Manufacturers are hesitating to make such a contract on account of the uncertainty of the price of copper.

Hundreds of locomotives on the Pennsylvania railroad are now equipped for service as fire engines, and during the last four years these engines have assisted in extinguishing 163 fires. In one instance nine of the engines were at a fire within seven minutes.

Port Arthur.—The contract for dredging the Port Arthur ship canal has been awarded to the Bowers Southern Dredging Company of New Orleans. Work will commence at once.

YOUR POLICY IS SAFE

IF IT IS WRITTEN IN

The Wichita Southern Life Insurance Co.

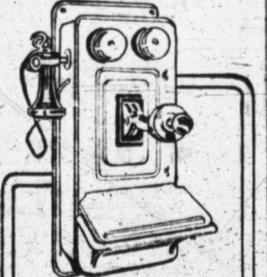
One of the elements of strength in any insurance company is its ability to write safe business.—The Wichita Southern has written over two and one-half million of business in a year and a half, every dollar of which is written under a very rigid medical examination.

The Wichita Southern has deposited with the State Comptroller secured assets amounting to \$115,000.00, which is several times the amount required by law, every dollar of which is there for the purpose of safe guarding its policy holders against any possible loss, and can be used for no other purpose than the payment of policies.

The Wichita Southern is organized and officered by Wichita Falls business men of recognized ability and experience, and is strictly a Wichita Falls institution. For this reason it should appeal to all Wichita people, and when its strength is recognized, it should be the favorite of every person in the county who desires to purchase insurance. Tell your agent to write it in

The Wichita Southern

HOME OFFICE, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS



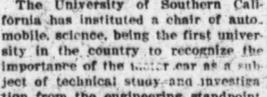
THE JOY OF HOME

The entire household revolves around the Telephone. Neighbors, friends, market, doctor, and store can be reached in an instant by the home having Telephone service.

THE RURAL TELEPHONE
Provides this home necessity and pleasure at very low cost to people who live in the country.

Apply to our nearest Manager or write to

Southwestern Telephone Co. DALLAS, TEXAS



The University of Southern California has instituted a chair of automobile, science, being the first university in the country to recognize the importance of the motor car as a subject of technical study and investigation from the engineering standpoint.

DRESSING THE PART AT FIFTY



The Mature Woman's Evening Gown Must be Rich, Not Dainty



Tailored Wear Should be Distinguished, Not Jaunty



This is the Age when Charm and Grace Count Most

The Becoming Hat of Paramount Importance—Boots and Gloves as Youthful As One Pleases—Rich Fabrics and Subdued Tones the Older Woman's Choice—The Coiffure.

FIFTY is not old—in these days when no woman thinks of "old age" as anything under eighty or ninety, fifty is really little more than the halcyon point. But neither is fifty young. At thirty, even at forty, a woman may contrive to keep up the semblance of youth, by her manner of dress, by her movements and actions and by innocent—or less innocent—artifices of the toilet; but a fifty she must yield to the inevitable and it is a wise woman who yields gracefully and makes charm her winning card instead of physical attractiveness. At forty her intellectual powers are at their best, her interests are keen, her sympathies are broad, she should be broad, the enjoyments of life in the way of music, books, art, the drama, travel and the like, are all for her, and she is not yet so lost to feminine coquetry that matters of dress have not still a zest.

Such of grace and dressiness and so soften the effect at the neck, as anything under eighty or ninety, fifty is really little more than the halcyon point. But neither is fifty young. At thirty, even at forty, a woman may contrive to keep up the semblance of youth, by her manner of dress, by her movements and actions and by innocent—or less innocent—artifices of the toilet; but a fifty she must yield to the inevitable and it is a wise woman who yields gracefully and makes charm her winning card instead of physical attractiveness. At forty her intellectual powers are at their best, her interests are keen, her sympathies are broad, she should be broad, the enjoyments of life in the way of music, books, art, the drama, travel and the like, are all for her, and she is not yet so lost to feminine coquetry that matters of dress have not still a zest.

Breeding, intelligence, sympathy, charm—these and not physical attributes, are the qualities that make the woman of fifty adorable and a this halcyon age one may at last relax and be gloriously one's self! No more striving to look younger than one knows one is; no more worrying about one's hats, gowns and waists—lest they be "too old," setting one in the ranks of the middle aged instead of the ranks of youth; no more being bored by things that have lost their interest, lest one be accused of the attitude of the middle aged. One is fifty and admits it, youth is past, but there is a long time ahead to enjoy the things that make the world worth while and, unhampered longer by a strenuous effort to be youthful, one may have as glorious a time as one pleases, just being one's self.

Every woman past forty-five has an instinctive knowledge that the bright colors of youth are not for her. Too often she makes the mistake of going to the other extreme and elects to wear dull, lifeless hues or assumes economical black for the residue of her natural existence. Now black may be interesting or non-interesting, according to what its fabric is, and how that fabric is fashioned. It has to be very interesting indeed to look well on the woman whose natural physical charms have faded, yet it is the standby of most aging women because it offers an easy solution of the troublesome color problem and because it is so economical.

The draped skirts, graceful, not too severe coats, flowing wraps and moderate hats of the moment are especially becoming styles to women past first youth. Severe effects of all sorts should be avoided after forty. The mannish tailored suit, heavy soled tramping boot, negligee shirt with four-in-hand tie and untrimmed soft felt hat are all very well for the fresh young girl to whose rosy prettiness this rigid garb lends a certain picturesque quality, but such rigidity on a woman over forty makes her look like a militant suffragette and robs her of every atom of grace and charm. Soft colors, soft, graceful lines and soft, rich fabrics, are the requirements of the older woman; and never did current styles fit in more perfectly with middle aged needs than they do now.

There are many shades which are very becoming after fifty but they are not the vivid shades that make for smartness and chic in youth. Cerise should be avoided as the plague-bright greens also. Likewise yellows and browns. After the hair has turned gray brown should not be worn at all, although the woman who has brown eyes and dark brows may sometimes venture upon pale yellow. Old blues are becoming; prunes and plums are almost invariably so and there are certain shades of rich, soft green which are charming, when used sparingly. A very smartly dressed woman in the Astor corridor the other afternoon wore a tailored suit of black and white striped serge, the white stripe but a suggestion on the black surface, and with this black and white suit went a black and white chiffon blouse, white gloves, trim patent leather boots with buttoned cloth tops—and a black velvet toque with a willow green ostrich feather at one side. That one touch of green, soft and subdued though the color was, made the whole costume individual and chic and the pretty green leather harmonized well with the iron gray hair and dark eyes of its wearer.

The Out-of-Door Girl in Winter

AFTER all, there is nothing quite like a knitted sweater for all-around comfort. It fills the bill completely—so far as protection from the cold is concerned and it has a convenient way of snuggling under the arm or rolling itself nicely out of the way when not needed for immediate use which its would-be formidable rival, the Mackinaw, cannot hope to imitate.

Last spring everybody was prophesying that the Mackinaw was going to oust the log-beloved sweater from favor, but no such thing happened—the sweater was far too firmly established in feminine hearts to be banished so easily. The dozens of delightful sweaters appearing this fall attest the continued popularity of these knitted garments.

A new arrival is the raw silk sweater, named the Gaby sweater after a popular little actress who visited New York last season. These silk sweaters are delightfully warm and they fit exquisitely, giving the figure beautiful trim lines. Sometimes two colors are combined, white and brown, blue and green, or some similar combination, the contrasting shades showing in the ribbed weave when the sweater is stretched over the figure. These silk sweaters are also most convenient for wear under a motor coat, and they seem to take up no room at all, for all their warmth and coziness. No fabric except fur or leather will really keep out the cold when motoring in winter time, and under the biggest, warmest worsted-woven coat a sweater is usually necessary for extra protection against searching winds. The pretty girls who are making ready to attend the big, football matches this month are providing themselves with knitted silk sweaters in their favorite college colors and if the day proves bright and sunny, the motor coat may be removed part of the time at the game so that the loyal colors may be seen.



A Sweater with a Hood is the Ideal for Snappy Weather.



A Motor Hood Becoming as Well as Cozy.

while the long ends twist about the (Continued on Page Six.)



The Hockey Girl Must Dress Warmly But Lightly

gray or white blue-lavenders may be combined happily with the gray costumes. The evening gown pictured is a most distinguished harmony in gray, black and white tones, and while essentially simple in line, has the dignity and distinction that are proper. The trailing skirt is of black charmeuse and is gracefully draped about the feet the tip of a dainty black kid buttoned boot peeping from under the soft draperies. This question of length in the older woman's dress is a vital one. Too short a gown will rob the stately woman of dignity and after fifty all indoor and formal costumes should have skirts as long as can be worn with comfort. It is much better to have the gown drag all around and lift it slightly with the hand as one walks than to have it scrape the floor by an inch or two—so far as grace and dignity are concerned.

Over the black charmeuse skirt of the evening gown under consideration is dropped a tunic of dark gray chiffon embroidered with white net—just now immensely fashionable. The bodice is of tucked gray chiffon over three layers of white net and at back and front a corsagelet of rich white Venise lace, veiled by black net, rises over the tucked chiffon bodice. Tuckers of flesh colored net veiled with white lace are set into the décolletage at front and back.

The hairdresser pictured with this evening gown for a woman of fifty is worthy of note. It is perfectly simple in arrangement yet is in reality most exquisitely arranged—as the older woman's hair must be to get a graceful effect. Gray hair is seldom as plastic as more youthful hair. It crimps and frizzes instead of waving softly and it refuses to spring up fluffy, preferring to stick to the scalp or stand out in unpleasant strings or wisps. Frequent shampoos with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in the water will help to keep the gray hair fluffy and lustrous—which means that the white threads are clean and gleaming—and daily brushing will reduce the obstinate locks to order and make them take the positions desired. After the hair has become gray powder may be used plentifully in it with out showing and this helps to make it appear thicker and more fluffy. The coiffure in the picture has been well powdered and brushed and then turned

Extreme Styles must be Modified for the Older Woman

ed over a soft natural air rat all around without waving or curling. At the back is a large, soft Psyche knot matched to the natural gray hair and a jeweled comb.

Gowns and Blouses for Everyday Wear.

While the mature figure invariably looks better in a one-piece gown which gives unbroken lines, the blouse is the only alternative with a coat and skirt suit. Unless the woman of fifty has an extremely slender, youthful figure, she should banish the thought of separate white blouses, for no woman of middle age and onward can hope to be dignified, charming or graceful in a dark skirt and white waist. White may be added about the neck and down the front of the dark waist, however, and this is easy to accomplish just now when contrasting vests and neckwear are so fashionable. The separate blouse pictured on the seated figure shows how white can be combined with dark fabric very pleasingly. This blouse accompanies a coat and skirt suit of plum colored fabric, and the blouse of plum colored satin matches the fabric of the suit exactly. Stock collar, tiny yoke, revers and graceful jabot are of shadow lace, and the sleeve frills are also of this beautiful lace. A detachable collar of white crepe de chine may be removed when the blouse is worn under the coat, and smart bows and bands of black satin snugly among the frills of lace on an vent and sleeve.

The coiffure in this illustration is also worthy of note. The hair is softly waved and very simply arranged on top of the head, but it makes a charming frame for the face—a most important point when the face is no longer young.

Another illustration shows an admirable one-piece gown for everyday wear. This gown has simple, dignified lines and the materials are smartly and pleasingly combined. It will be noted that the skirt falls well over the feet and that at the top, the bodice is softened by transparent yoke of fine white net. The woman past thirty-five is always very unwise to swathe her neck in dark colors—unless the fabric is airy and soft like maline, ostrich or fur. The trotteur gown pictured is of black with an embroidered encaustic of gray silk on the shoulder. This epaulette trimming lightens the black color and, together with the gun metal buttons and steel trimmed belt gives the gown interest and style. The draped bodice over a sleeve and underbodice of black satin is an admirable notion.

Corsets, Boots and Hats of Paramount Importance

Far more important than gown, suit or blouse is the corset that makes the foundation for the outer garment. Few figures at fifty retain the straightness and slenderness of youth and a really good corset will immeasurably increase the grace and distinction of the carriage without interfering with comfort in the least. If the pleasingly arranged coiffure is important indoors, the becoming hat is even more important for out-of-door wear—perhaps no item of the middle aged woman's dress is as important as her hat. There is no good reason why, at fifty, one should forsake the charms of the hat and take to bonnets or middle-aged toques that settle flatly on the head. Hats of the proper sort may be worn—just as long as there is a coiffure to support them; for one thing a hat must have to be becoming, and that is hair under it. The older woman may not affect the picturesque and rakish styles of youth; her hats must have a certain dignity and some legance and they must not be tipped too far forward, back or toward one side for dash, daring and jauntness are things to be absolutely avoided. The velvet hat pictured has both dignity and elegance and is well suited to the woman of fifty.

The woman of fifty or thereabouts may wear jewelry of distinction, but she should avoid cheap ornaments. Handsome earrings are permissible; a brooch and an odd or individual large metal chain will add elegance and distinction to the dress costume.

QUEEN OF THE PANTRY FLOUR

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

Another Burkburnett Well Is On The Sand

Another well at Burkburnett is on the sand and will be drilled in this week. It is the Cowan, which was reported dry yesterday when nothing had been found at 1845 feet. At 1847 feet it tapped the sand and is believed to be as good a well as the Embry. The Cowan is one location directly north of the Schmoeker. The Embry well was swabbed out yesterday and the tubing is being placed

today with a packer, in an effort to secure a flow.

Oil matters hold but secondary interest today for L. C. Hivick, the well known and successful independent operator. The reason that a nine-pound girl was born this morning at the Mackechny sanitarium, it being Mr. Hivick's first-born.

News From the Oil Fields

THE EMBRY WELL IS LOOKING GOOD

DRILLED INTO SAND FRIDAY AND WILL BE GOOD FOR 125 BARRELS OR BETTER

OTHERS ARE NEAR SAND

Coriscana's Gullet and Keowan Near Burkburnett May Come in This Week

The long-delayed Embry well of the Coriscana Petroleum company at Burkburnett was drilled into the sand late Friday evening and the fact that it is a producer has stimulated operations in that section considerably. It is probably good for 125 barrels, though the exact production will not be known until the tubing is placed and pumping started.

The well flowed for about half an hour late Friday, about forty barrels going into the tank, but there was no flow yesterday. Reports were in circulation that the well was good for 500 barrels and some estimates were so much more optimistic as to make that look modest. It will probably make 125 barrels. The Schmoeker, to which it is an offset, is making 103 barrels.

The Embry is located just west of the Schmoeker and is one of three offset wells which the Coriscana is drilling in that vicinity. Both of the others, the Gullet and the Keowan, are nearing the sand and more news may be expected from that section this week.

HOUSES ON INSTALMENT

Two five room houses in Floral Heights in the Dollar Down Addition facing east. Just finished. Price \$1250, \$200 cash, balance \$20. month.

Otto Stehlik Phone 692

Dr. J. W. Du Val EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Glasses Fitted Lady Attendant Best equipped office in West Texas We Know How

PRODUCTION NOW 16,568 BARRELS

OIL FIELD SHOWS GAIN IN DAILY PRODUCTION OF 2405 BARRELS OVER SEPTEMBER

PRODUCERS CO. LEADING

That Company Has Average of 8300 Barrels Daily—October Total Over Half Million

A daily production of 16,568 barrels is shown by the October field report for the Electric oil operations, those figures being inclusive of the Burkburnett and Eeds wells. This is a gain of 2405 barrels over September, when the production was 14,163 barrels.

The Producers' company still has the big end of the production at Electric, with a total of 5200 barrels; a month or two ago the Producers and Coriscana were neck and neck, but the Texas company concern has drawn ahead. The Coriscana's production for October was 5728 barrels daily and the Guffey's 1306.

The total production for the month, based on these figures, would exceed the half-million barrels mark for the first time in the field's history.

Of the wells outside the Electric field, but included in the Electric figures, the Northwestern Oil company's No. 1 Eeds is making 95 barrels, the Coriscana's No. 1 Schmoeker 103 barrels and the same company's No. 1 Embry 125 barrels. The production is distributed as follows:

Producers Oil Company	8300
Coriscana Petroleum Co.	5728
J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co.	1306
Robbins & Ramsey	285
W. C. McBride	190
Five Rivers Oil Co.	150
G. L. Woodward	5
W. W. Johnson Oil Co. et al.	45
Oklahoma Oil Company	15
(three shallow wells)	
Guarantee Oil Co.	25
Budget & Dale	15
Baker & Ralston	5
Shelden Oil Co.	5
L. C. Hivick et al.	5
Wacahachie Oil Co.	10
Owen & Wilson	140
Cook Oil Co.	10
Northwestern Oil Co. (Eeds)	95
Texas O. L. & D. Co.	10
Red River Oil Co.	270

Among the new locations are one by Russell Brothers on the Fonville farm and Andrew Urvan and Company on the Curtis ranch.

The Thornberry well has been abandoned, for good this time, and the casing is being pulled. It was 2250 feet when abandoned.

Frank Crawley of Tulsa has been employed by the Guffey in its production department. The Fuel Oil

Journal's correspondent has this to say of Mr. Crawley: "We all dislike to lose Frank Crawley from Tulsa, where he has been in the land department of the Gulf Pipe Line Company and the Guffey Oil Company for several years, but the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company wanted him in North Texas. Hereafter people who desire to offer him holiday gifts, valentines and hum steers can reach him through the postoffice at Wichita Falls, Texas. Blow the froth off one for us, Crawley."

Five Rivers Oil Co., No. 2 Marriot was drilled in late Friday at 1060 feet and is good for sixty barrels. This company seems to be keeping up its batting average.

The Coriscana's well on the Keenan ranch in Young county has been abandoned at a depth of 2796 feet.

The Producers Company has abandoned its well on the Cowan tract in Archer county at a depth of 2200 feet.

Capt. Andy Garlan, who is popularly alleged to have been a tool-dresser for Drake No. 1 back at Titusville, expects to leave shortly for Mexico to look over the oil field of the Southern Republic, and he may drill a well down there.

The Sun Company's well on the Luke Wilson ranch in Archer county is down 1100 feet. There has been considerable casing and it now has a fishing job.

The Keowan well, an offset of the Schmoeker at Burkburnett, is dry at 1845 feet today. This is below the depth of the Schmoeker sand. The Keowan is one of three offsets, being directly north of the Schmoeker; the Embry, one location westward, was drilled in Saturday and will be put on the pump very shortly. The Gullet, to the northwest, is due to reach the sand by the middle of the week.

The Northwestern Oil Company's No. 2 on the M. A. Eeds, which was dry in the Eeds sand, has found nothing so far by going deeper. It encountered another sand twenty feet lower, and was thought to have something, but later developments proved disappointing and it will be sent deeper.

The Pure Oil Operating Company has leased 100 acres out of H. & G. N., survey No. 37 from Joseph A. Meyer and wife for \$250 cash, \$200 annual rental, one-eighth royalty, drilling to start within a year. The same company has leased from C. P. Brokaw and wife, thirty-one acres of Fisher's subdivision, section 24, H. & G. N., survey for \$1000 cash, \$180 annual rental, one year drilling clause; also 100 acres out of C. T. survey No. 2 for \$200 and \$200 rental, one year drilling clause.

Northwestern Oil Company's No. 2, M. A. Eeds, which was dry in the Eeds sand, found another sand with what is said to be a good showing of oil, twenty feet deeper. Operations at the well were delayed by a fishing job and the sand has not yet been tested. There was considerable disappointment when this well found the Eeds sand dry and if it finds something only twenty feet deeper it will go far towards proving that section.

The first well drilled into the sand in the Eeds vicinity, Northwestern Oil company's No. 2, proved a distinct disappointment. The sand was reached yesterday and was dry. This well is on the M. A. Eeds farm about three hundred feet north of the discovery well, finding the sand at practically the same depth as the Northwestern No. 1, which opened up operations in that section. There are several other wells in the Eeds section which should be completed within the next week, and it is possible that some of them will, offset the discouragement which the failure of Northwestern No. 2 has brought. The latter found twelve feet of sand at 1400 feet, but no oil.

The Interstate Oil Company has taken over a three-fourths interest in the holdings of the Mutual Oil com-

pany, which has a lease and a rig on the Kierst farm between Burkburnett and the Eeds well. The Interstate is to carry on the drilling of this well and will pay rentals that become due.

Guffey's No. 11 on the Miller tract east of Electric was drilled in yesterday and is a small well, good for probably sixty barrels.

Developers No. 3, at Petrolia was shot yesterday after several loads had been put down in the hole without being discharged. All the loads went off making a big shot. The hole has not yet been cleaned out so that the results of the shot are known.

C. A. and J. R. Greenleaf have purchased from G. A. O'Hara leases on the W. F. George, E. P. Warren, J. N. George and Hugh Riley places, assuming the obligations provided in the lease contracts and paying \$20 and other considerations.

Drilling Again at Childress The Cooper Oil Company received a carload of drill pipe Monday morning which has been hauled out to the well.

This shipment of pipe contains two thousand feet, and the delay in receiving it has caused the delay in resuming work on the well. The drillers began work this morning and will clean the well to the 800-foot strata where a test will be made of the oil sand found at that depth. The drillers are confident that some showing of oil will be found as the sand was of several feet thickness.

For the present the company will operate only a day crew. This will be more economical and the crew will work a few hours extra, giving them time enough to make good progress each day.—Childress Index.

IT MUST BE TRUE.

Wichita Falls Readers Must Come to That Conclusion.

It is not the telling of a single case in Wichita Falls, but scores of citizens testify. Endorsement by people you know bears the stamp of truth. The following is one of the public statements made in this locality about Doan's Kidney Pills:

"Mrs. W. M. Langford, 309 Lee St., Wichita Falls, Texas, says: 'I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for several years and I am glad to join others in recommending them, as they did me such excellent service. There were times when my back was so painful that I could not sleep at night. I also had pains in my sides and when I got up in the morning, I was more tired than when I went to bed. My kidneys were weak. I tried Doan's Kidney Pills and they promptly relieved me of all pains and strengthened my kidneys. Since then I have taken a box of Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally and they have kept my kidneys in good working order.'"

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Archbishop's Feast.

A correspondent sends us the material for a dinner given by the Archbishop of York in 1488: Three hundred quarters of wheat, 330 tons of ale, 105 tons of wine, 1 pipe of spiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 1004 sheep, 2000 hogs, 300 calves, 5000 geese, 2000 capons, 300 pigs, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 4000 rabbits, 204 bittern, 4000 ducks, 400 herons, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlew, 100 quails, 100 egrets, 200 roes, 400 bucks, 5506 venison pasties, 5000 dishes of jelly, 6000 custards, 3000 pike, 300 bream, 2 seals, 4 porpoises and 400 tarts. There were 1000 servants, 62 cooks and 515 scullions. Our correspondent informs us that his authority does not state in what circumstances the dinner was given, or how many guests assembled. Possibly some reader may be able to throw light on the subject.—London Globe.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Wichita County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you summon, by making publication in some newspaper published in the county of Wichita for four weeks previous to the return day hereof, S. L. Casey, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the Honorable District Court at the next regular term thereof to be holden in the county of Wichita at the court house thereof, in Wichita Falls, Texas on the first Monday in December, 1912, the same being the 2nd day of December, 1912 and there to answer a petition filed in said court, No. 4417, wherein Ira Franklin Casey is plaintiff and S. L. Casey is defendant. The nature of the plaintiff's demand being as follows, to-wit: That plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on June 22nd, 1907, in Williston, N. D., and lived together as husband and wife until August 8th, 1911, when plaintiff refused to live longer with defendant as his wife and left him on that date in Cordover, Alaska, since which time plaintiff and defendant have not lived together as husband and wife. That defendant was unfaithful to his marriage vows, and lived in open and notorious adultery with Grace Flemming in Cordover, Alaska; that defendant admitted to plaintiff that these relations existed; whereupon plaintiff immediately abandoned defendant and refused to longer live with him as his wife. That above conduct on the part of defendant was without fault on the part of plaintiff; that plaintiff was true to her marriage vows and performed to the best of her ability all the duties imposed upon her under said marriage. That said marriage relations still exist. That plaintiff's maiden name was Ira P. Poe and she desires to be restored to that name. Because of the facts above alleged, plaintiff is entitled to an absolute divorce from defendant; wherefore, premises considered, plaintiff prays for citation to defendant for absolute divorce, cost of suit and for general relief.

Herein fall not, and have you before said court on the said first day of the next term thereof, this writ with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court at office in Wichita Falls, Texas, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1912.

A. F. KERR, Clerk District Court Wichita County, Texas. W 20-21-22-23

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance granting to the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company, its successors, assigns and lessees, the right to construct and operate a standard gauge spur track in and across Jalonic street and in and on Ohio avenue in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas.

Section No. One. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, that the right and permission is hereby granted the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company, its successors, assigns and lessees, to enter upon Ohio avenue at a point on the north line of Lamar street same being the point of intersection of the Wichita Valley Railway Company's line and to there construct and lay a standard gauge spur track beginning at said point of intersection with the Wichita Valley Railway Company's line on the north line of Lamar street; thence north along Ohio avenue across Jalonic street to the south line of Walnut street, the exact location of said spur track showing the point of intersection with the Wichita Valley Railway Company's line and the way said track will run along Ohio avenue and across Jalonic street being shown in red ink on the blue print hereto attached marked exhibit "A" and made a part hereof.

Section No. Two. The right and permission is hereby further granted the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company, its

successors, assigns and lessees to operate trains upon said track so constructed and to use the same as a spur track and side track for all purposes for which a spur track and side track are subjected.

Section No. Three. Be it further ordained by the City Council of the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, that the right and permission here granted the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company its successors, assigns and lessees is subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

(a) The said Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company, its successors, assigns and lessees shall hold the city of Wichita Falls, Texas from any and all claims for damages whether for personal injuries to persons or damage to property arising by reason of the construction of said spur track and by reason of the operation of cars and trains thereon.

(b) The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company, its successors, assigns and lessees shall construct and maintain all necessary crossings across said streets under the supervision and direction of the City Council of the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, or the city engineer of the city of Wichita Falls, Texas.

Section No. Four. Be it further ordained by the City Council of the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, that this franchise shall exist for a term of twenty-five (25) years.

Section No. Five. Be it further ordained that an emergency is hereby declared requiring that the constitution and rule to the effect that ordinances be read on two separate days be and the same is hereby suspended and this ordinance is put upon its third reading and final passage and shall be effective from and after the day of its passage.

Approved this 29th day of October, 1912.

J. M. BELL, Mayor. W. A. McCARTY, Secretary. W 20 1tc

Algiers is said to have the largest European population of any city in Africa. Johannesburg comes next, then Oran. Will the class in geography kindly locate the latter town, with its one hundred thousand Europeans, without referring to the atlas?

Prominent Houston Man Dead.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 6.—Simon Root, prominently identified with the commercial life of Houston since 1865, died last night, aged 70. He was a native of France.

BEN WHITE DIED AT TARBAN, N. M. SUNDAY

Former Wichitan Succumbs to Attack to Typhoid Fever—Was Very Popular Here

Ben White, formerly a resident of Wichita Falls and a former partner with D. B. King in the grocery business died at his home at Tarban, New Mexico, Sunday after an illness with typhoid fever. A message announcing his death was received here Sunday afternoon by his aunt, Mrs. A. M. Walker. The funeral was held at Tarban yesterday.

Mr. White was about twenty-seven years of age and had lived the greater part of his life in this city where he was very popular and highly esteemed.

Several years ago he went to New Mexico and settled on a claim there. His mother lived with him.

SHOES DEFY TIME AND WEAR

Mount Joy (Pa.) Man Thirty Years Trying to Discard Them, Without a Peg Yielding.

Mount Joy, Pa.—Isalah Zug of Milton Grove is the owner of a pair of shoes and of a pair of boots that, in a way, are as out of the ordinary as the famous slippers of Cinderella. They promise to be everlasting, for the shoes have resisted for thirty years the efforts of Zug to wear them out, while the boots would fret the enthusiasm of former Governor Pennypacker, with their record of twenty-five years' wear.

The shoes are of the variety known in the rural regions as "Sunday shoes," while the boots are his "waddags," or workday footwear.

Both pairs were the production of Abraham Ebersole, now dead, who had a cobbler and shoe shop at Mastersonville. Zug and the shoes have never missed a Sunday at church in the thirty years since Ebersole made them to order for him.

Camp after it became known that he was to retire from the management of the Clearing House association, he said to me:

"I have carried this clearing house through some severe panics. The aggregate exchanges effected here have been up into the trillions. But I have got to go away from here with one deep regret, for I never shall see the exchanges at this clearing house, exactly balanced. And yet, it might have been, for it was all chance, and fate was against me."

(Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

DOGS OF OLD ARE PRESERVED

South Kensington Museum in England Contains Many Specimens of Canine.

London.—The rush to Europe season is at hand, and visiting Americans and others fond of all the animals and birds on earth are advised to visit the South Kensington museum, which is the natural history branch of the British museum, London. The Kensington building is an enormous place and only a two penny fare from Charing Cross—virtually the center of the metropolis. The collection of everything with legs and wings is nothing short of wonderful. In an ordinary zoological collection many of the most interesting creatures are asleep or otherwise behind the scenes. At South Kensington, however, every dead beast and bird is very much "alive," and one can



Ancient Egyptian Greyhound or Zouglhi.

study its form and peculiarities with much detail and continued charm.

All dogs are named and their breeding, owner and records given forth in plain lettering.

The day of stuffing animals' skins with tow is over. The model of the body is now made of plaster and the skin is fitted on to the prepared block of the proportions of the living dog.

Already there is noticeable a considerable change of type, an evolution that can hardly be carried in the mind's eye among the dogs of quite recent times.

GIRL RESISTS HEAVY BOLT

Young Woman Unconscious Several Days, but Lives After Shock That Melted Steel.

Baltimore, Md.—Medical scientists are interested in the peculiar case of Josephine Jones, sixteen years old, who is slowly recovering from a lightning stroke. Dr. Pierce Wilson says that one of the most interesting features of the case is the fact that for several days following the accident the girl was in a state of anesthesia caused by the terrific shock on the nervous system.

"For some days she was insensible to pain. There was no muscular paralysis, but the nervous system was numbed. On making an investigation I found that the depression made in the sidewalk where she was struck measured two feet in diameter and fifteen inches in depth. A tremendous impact caused the sinking of the earth. While in Europe, several years ago, I searched for unusual electrical cases, but this one is the most marvelous I have ever known. The body resistance of the young woman is what saved her life."

"The bolt melted her necklace and the steel rod of the umbrella she was carrying. The girl was burned the entire length of her left side, the wounds have not healed and may require a skin grafting operation."

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

THE CITY OF SHORT BREAD.

By A. W. MACY. Not many people of today would recognize the metropolis of Missouri by the name "Pain Court," yet that name was quite generally applied to St. Louis in its early days. Leclerc, who founded it in 1764, loyally called it after his French sovereign, Louis XV.; but the people of the other villages up and down the Mississippi and along the Ohio and the Wabash derisively nicknamed it "Pain Court."

It appears that the French settlers of St. Louis neglected agriculture, and devoted nearly all their time to hunting and trapping and trading with the Indians. On this account, and because a considerable garrison was maintained at the fort, provisions were scarcer and higher priced than they were in the other villages. The people of the latter, who frequently came here to trade, took note of this, especially the high price and scarcity of bread, and dubbed the place "Pain Court," which in French signifies short or scant bread.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

DOES THIS SOUND GOOD?

We have just received a shipment of BLOOD RED Alaska Salmon [whole fish]. Salmon can be served in more different styles than most any meat and is both appetizing and wholesome—TRY IT.

Phones 35 and 640

O. W. BEAN & SON

GROCERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS

608-610 Ohio Ave.