

RAILROADS MAKE SMALL RETURNS

Decrease in Passenger and Freight Traffic Per Mile Shown

That the railroads are not making large returns on investments at present is shown by a bulletin just issued by the bureau of railway economics giving railway earnings on 227,272 miles, or 93 per cent of the mileage in the United States for September, 1911, also a recapitulation of the statements for the first nine months of the calendar year and the first three months of the fiscal year.

The total operating revenues for the month amounted to \$245,914,342, which includes revenues from freight and passenger traffic, from carrying mail and express, and miscellaneous service.

Compared with 1910, the revenues for the month show an increase, due largely to the increase in mileage of the roads in 1911, compared with 1910. This is shown by the fact that when reduced to a per mile basis for the two years, total operating revenues show a decrease.

Revenues Show Decrease.

Thus total operating revenues per mile of line in 1911 amounted to \$1.082 in September, and for the same month in 1910 to \$1.097, showing a decrease for 1911 of \$15 per mile or 1.34 per cent. This decrease is the result of a decrease in freight revenue of \$12 per mile and in passenger revenue of \$15 per mile.

Operating expenses amounted to \$156,997,223, which is \$974,474 less than in 1910. One a mileage basis, the expenses were \$691 in September, 1911, compared with \$705 in September, 1910, a decrease of \$14 a mile.

In the Western group of railways a decrease of 4.7 per cent was recorded in operating revenues as compared with September, 1910. Net operating revenue per mile in the Western group declined 4.8 per cent.

Greatest Slump in West.

When the returns for the nine months of the calendar year are compared with those of the corresponding months of 1910 they show a decrease in total operating revenues per mile of 3.1 per cent, and in net operating revenue per mile of 5.5 per cent. The greatest relative decrease in net operating revenue was that of 10 per cent in the Western group.

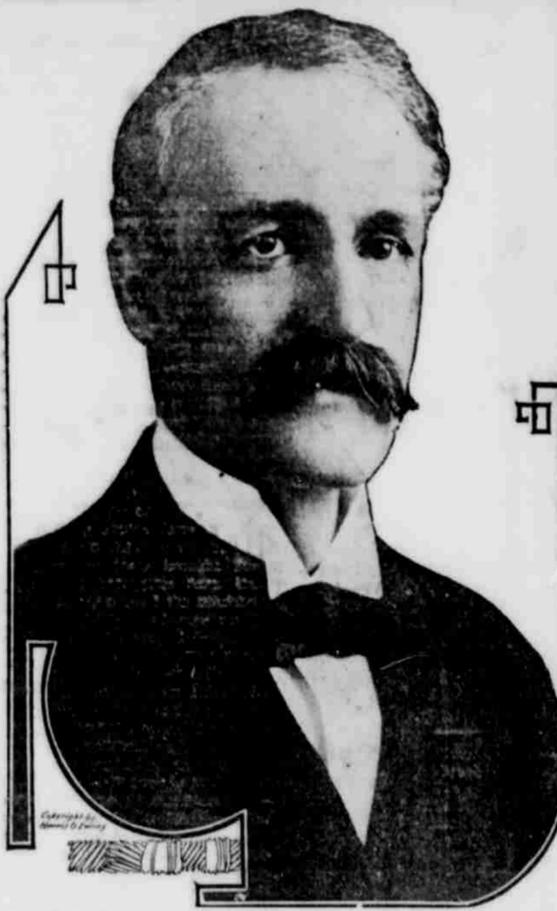
Comparison of the returns for the three months of the fiscal year 1911 with those of 1910 shows a decrease in total operating revenues per mile of 1.8 per cent and in net operating revenue per mile of 1.1 per cent. The considerable decrease of 8.5 per cent in the net operating revenue per mile of Western group contrasts with increases of 4.8 per cent in the Eastern group and 7.9 in the Southern group.

A Terrible Blunder.

to neglect liver trouble. Never do it. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills on the first sign of constipation, biliousness or inactive bowels and prevent virulent indigestion, jaundice or gall stones. They regulate liver, stomach and bowels and build up your health. Only 25c at Amarillo Drug Store.

Panhandle fed. Amarillo killed. fresh meats at Griffin Grocery Co. 31-1c

WORKING FOR THE NORTH WOODS



Gifford Pinchot, former United States forester, has begun a study of the Adirondacks with a view to offering recommendations for the improvement of conditions in the north woods. He is devoting special attention to the problems of reforesting private and state lands, methods of lumbering, forest fire protection and the state nurseries of New York.

CAN LIVE UNDER WATER

Thomas A. Edison has invented a storage battery for use in submarine boats which will enable crews to live beneath the water 100 days, it is believed, provided they have with them in the craft sufficient rations and water to last them and tubes filled with compressed oxygen or the raw materials needed for the manufacture of oxygen, says the New York Press. That was announced by Edison's engineer and right-hand man, M. R. Hutchinson. He added that if such a battery had been in use under such conditions on the ill-starred Japanese submarine that sank intact, with her crew inside, those Japanese fighters would not have suffered injury from their submersion, as they could have manufactured a never-failing supply of fresh air and have lived in safety, if not in comfort, until their disabled craft had been discovered, raised to the surface, and their period of imprisonment ended. Nor would the dairy of the heroic but hopeless commander of that submarine ever have been written how that brave crew died—not from wounds or lack of food or water, but from lack of that great essential of life, pure air. Those men breathed and re-breathed the small amount of air in that tight little hull until it was so full of carbonic acid gas that it spelled

death to breathe it again. With one of Edison's submarine batteries on board it would have purified the air of that carbonic acid gas. The compressed oxygen tubes would have supplied the other atmospheric element needed, and the submergence of the little Jap warship would have been a mere incident instead of a tragedy that stirred the sympathy of the world.

Edison has not yet put his new invention on the market. He just has perfected it, and the machinery for its manufacture is being built.

"We can charge this new submarine battery in an hour, if we want to and discharge it in thirty minutes," Hutchinson said. "It has two and one-half times the capacity of the storage batteries now in use in submarines and occupies only the same place. Under conditions as they exist now it takes from six to seven hours to recharge one of the submarine batteries. Under normal conditions we can recharge our battery in three hours, and in one hour if emergency should seem to require it, and the power for such recharging is available. Put one of our batteries in a submarine the size of the Cuttlefish, put fourteen men on board and submerge the craft, and those fourteen men will be able to live 100 days without coming to the surface before the expiration of that time. That means they could live down there three months and one week and come out in good condition."

"How would your battery accomplish that result?" the engineer was asked.

"When men breathe, they exhale carbonic acid gas, which poisons the air, and, in a close place, means death. The potash solution that we use in the new Edison submarine battery will absorb that carbonic acid gas as fast as it is manufactured by the exhalations of the men and thereby purify the atmosphere and make the air fit to be breathed again. Of course, it will be necessary for the men to have with them a means of supplying themselves with fresh oxygen. That may be accomplished by carrying in the submarine tubes filled with compressed oxygen such as is used by physicians now in cases of extreme illness."

Force of Horse's Kick.

The remarkable force of a horse's kick was demonstrated the other day at a training establishment at Kingsclere, near Southampton. The shoe of a thoroughbred flew off and was hurled over the top of the opposite stable, some distance away, at a height of nearly thirty feet, and landed on the glass roof of a greenhouse beyond.

Paint in Japan.

It is estimated that Japan consumes \$15,000,000 worth of paint annually. About 85 per cent of this total is imported. Japan also has a paint making factory, with a capital of \$500,000.

Hurry up, run meet him at the gate; it's a P. D. Q. Messenger Boy; they are never late—Ring 113, 19-1c

Delicious beef and pork roasts every day. Griffin Grocery Co. 31-1c

TRIBAL MEET PICTURESQUE

Gathering of Chiefs in Washington Was Event of Interest

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—The gathering of Indian chiefs from all sections of the country where the red man still has a foothold, and the organization by them in Washington of the new Brotherhood of the Indian tribes, is one of the most picturesque and interesting events that has recently taken place in the Capital.

Most of the aborigines who journeyed to Washington on this occasion were men great among their fellows, men adhering to the customs and traditions of their tribes or nations, and they were the garb of the plains Indian, or the particular tribe to which they belonged. Not in war paint, but in everyday dress they had always worn, with unaccustomed feet toting in, they walked along the principal streets with the peculiar tottering gait of those unaccustomed to the hard pavements, the wonderment of the shopping throngs who doubtless looked as queer to the bronzed Indians as the latter did to the so-called civilized persons who curiously stared at and commented about them.

The idea of an Indian brotherhood has appealed strongly to the red men. In answer to the call to organize, there have come to Washington representatives of the Blackfeet, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Walla Wallas, Cherokees, and many other tribes or "nations." The Indians have gathered in secret council, where they have been addressed by various chiefs, and others. So diverse are the Indian tongues that at no gathering were there many Indians who could understand the speakers. Consequently there was need for interpreters. As the speaker of the moment rolled out his periods, the interpreters, all talking at once, repeated to little groups around them what had been said, and then the orator delivered himself of another sentence. So the proceedings went on from day to day. An interesting feature of the session was the attendance of the "braves" at a Mass especially for their benefit. Once they were entertained at a "buffet luncheon" and the Indians, true to their customs, carried with them under their blankets cooked maize and other food.

CHANGE IN COLOR OF EYES

By No Means Uncommon, and Easily Accounted For, According to Surgeon.

The possibility of a man's eyes changing as the result of mental shock or physical ill treatment was the subject of an interesting discussion by a number of surgeons in the eye ward of one of the great London hospitals.

One of the surgeons stated: "It is common knowledge that great physical hardships may suddenly turn the hair white. The loss of color here follows on certain chemical changes, due to disturbances of nutrition, taking place in the tiny particles of coloring matter which give the hair its color."

"All infants at birth have blue eyes. In some babies, immediately after birth, pigment granules begin to develop in the iris. Thus they become brown or black eyed. In others, however, no such pigment formation takes place, and the eyes remain blue or gray throughout life."

"If this at present blue-eyed convict is really the missing brown-eyed banker, a reasonable explanation of the discrepancy in the eye colorings would be that under the stress of physical and mental shock the coloring matter which had in early life developed in each iris had atrophied or disappeared, leaving the eyes the original blue coloring present at birth."

Turkey supper at Woodmen Hall, given by Woodmen Circle, New Year's night, benefit of furniture fund. 46-2c

Ask Your Doctor

Ayer's Hair Vigor is composed of Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chloride, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume. Show this to your doctor. Ask him if there is a single injurious ingredient. Ask him if he thinks Ayer's Hair Vigor, as made from these ingredients, is the best preparation you could use for falling hair, or for dandruff. Does not color the hair. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

WHAT THE COMING YEAR HAS TO OFFER.

Important Dates, Days to Observe, Happenings in the Solar Regions in 1912.

The 1912 almanacs and "guides to health" those compendiums of information, useful and otherwise, some of which have been appearing annually, are here.

According to the almanacs there will be several eclipses in 1912 as follows:

A partial eclipse of the moon, April 1-2. Invisible. Visible to Europe, Asia and Africa, and in part of the northeastern tip of North America, South America, except in the northwest portion, and the western portion of Australia.

A central eclipse of the sun, April 17. Visible to the eastern portion of North America, the northern and northeastern portions of South America, Europe, northwest Africa, and the western part of Asia.

A partial eclipse of the moon, September 26. Visible to the central and western portions of North America, Australia and the Pacific ocean, and in part of the eastern and central portions of Asia.

A total eclipse of the sun, October 10. Visible to the northeast tip of the United States, the southern part of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, South America and the southern end of Africa.

The almanacs also remind the people that Lent comes unusually early in 1912, dating from February 21. Following are the fixed and movable feasts, fasts and anniversaries:

January 6—Epiphany.
February 4—Septuagesima Sunday.
February 18—Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.
February 21—Ash Wednesday.
February 25—First Sunday in Lent.
March 1—St. David.
March 17—St. Patrick.
March 25—Annunciation—Lady day.

March 29—Palm Sunday.
April 5—Good Friday.
April 7—Easter Sunday.
April 14—Laet Sunday.
April 21—St. George.
May 12—Ascension Sunday.
May 16—Ascension day.
May 24—Pentecost—Whit Sunday.
June 2—Trinity Sunday.
June 5—Corpus Christi.
June 24—St. John Baptist.
September 29—Michaelmas day.
November 30—St. Andrew.
December 1—First Sunday in Advent.

December 6—St. Nicholas.
December 21—St. Thomas.
December 25—Christmas day.
December 27—St. John Evangelist.

Following are the ember days of the year:

February 28, March 1-2, May 29-31, June 1, September 18-20-21, December 18-20-21.
New Year's day comes on Monday next year.
Lincoln's birthday, February 12, is on Monday.
Washington's birthday, February 22, is on Thursday.
McKinley's birthday, February 26, is on Monday.
St. Patrick's day, March 17, is on Sunday.
"April Fool's day, April 1, is on Monday.
Memorial day, May 29, is on Thursday.
The Fourth of July comes on Thursday.
Labor day will be observed Monday, September 2.
Thanksgiving day will be on November 28.
Christmas comes on Wednesday in 1912.

Rose Garden of World.
Bulgaria, the rose garden of the world, supplies the American market with the bulk of the perfume, attar of roses.

Farmers Ball Friday night W. O. W. Hall; prizes; Jesse's orchestra. 46-3c

An Opportunity

We have for free distribution a limited number of the American Subscription Catalogs. In which you will find Clubbing offers never before equalled for any newspaper or magazine published. Call for one at once and select your reading for the coming year and start with the new year. Your orders appreciated and promptness guaranteed.

Gaut's News Agency

First Nat. Bank Bldg., 105 E. 4th St., Amarillo, Texas.

Phone 071

A. P. AYERS' DAIRY

For Pure, Clean Milk in Any Quantity from Tuberculin Tested Cows

Quick Hauls

Made by the M. & L. Transfer & Storage Co. Phone 50.

Amarillo Cab Co.

(Successors to J. M. York) BART BURNAM, Mgr. Quick and satisfactory cab and transfer service. PHONE 40

N. S. GRIGGS EXCLUSIVE UNDERTAKER

All kinds of Funeral Supplies or embalmer furnished to all parts of the Panhandle by first train or auto. Largest stock of Caskets and Coffins in Northwest Texas. Work, goods and price guaranteed to please. Open day and night.

PHONE 250 Amarillo, Texas

The Foundation of A Good Cup of Coffee

The most skilful cook can't make good coffee if the foundation is poor.

The least expert can't utterly disguise the fine flavor, aroma—all round goodness of

White Swan Coffee

You'll think of it always as being the very acme of coffee quality once you've tasted it. So don't discharge the cook 'til you've given her the final test with White Swan. If then her coffee is still poor her case is hopeless.

Comes in full weight—1, 2 and 3 lb., sealed cans—only WAPLES-PLATTER GROCER CO.

C. T. HERRING, Pres.

C. P. SMITH, Gen. Mgr.

The Amarillo National Life Insurance Company

Writes a full line of up-to-date policies which contain all latest features in Life Insurance

\$2,750,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

For agency contracts in Panhandle District, 13 Counties. And New Mexico.

W. B. PATTERSON, Gen. Agt.

OFFICE 110 W. 5th St.