Prospective Big Leaguers For Season Of 1912

How many of the minor leaguers who have been sold and drafted and "farmed" for big league service in 1912 will stick with the "big Show"? Will the future prospective Ty Cobbs and Matthewson and Magees and Coles and others of that class be back in the so-called "bush" leagues and fast minor leagues by July 4? How many will even go south with the big fellows for training?

The draft proposition in baseball is a peculiar thing. It costs the major leagues a large sum of money each year to draft and purchase players from the minors. At the same time, the minor leagues are displeased with the draft system because by that method they are obliged to let go of their best players for a small amount whereas, if they could hold them, the players would be the cause of increased gate receipts because of their popularity; they would help the team in the flight for the pennant and if a club was squeezed for money it could realize on the player or players in question. But now a club owner is forced to sell his best player for whatever he can get because if he don't that player may be drafted and only a small sum would be realized.

It is for fear of that draft rule that some owners of clubs dispose of a player before the drafting time opens. In many cases a club owner who sells his "star," will get the city fans sore at him. Fans don't want to see a player sold because it weakens the club and lessens the chances of winning the pennant.

Of course there are times when it pays a club owner to sell his best man as was the case with Marty O'Toole of the St. Paul club who was sold to the Pittsburg team for $22,500—the highest price ever paid for a ball player. Owner George Lennon would have been considered a poor business man if he had not accepted that fortune for the "red top."

When $10,000 was paid for "Spike" Shannon a few years back fans thought the New York club was crazy. When "Rube" Marquard brought $11,000 to the Indianapolis club from the Giants, it was believed that McGraw was weak minded and all the more so when the "Rube" failed to show form. But the "Rube" made good this season. Then came that $12,000 sale of "Lefty" Russell to the Athletics. All these figures were considered large enough to make the fans gasp, but the climax came when $22,500 was paid for Marty O'Toole. Why, on one day alone, there was four big league scouts and managers in Milwaukee to bid for O'Toole. But Pittsburg got him.

Are there any other O'Toole's among the boys drafted or sold? Are there any in the draft, sold or "farm" class who will set fire to the big leagues? Time alone will tell. Off hand one is able to say that the material that "goes up" from the minor to the major leagues this year does not look quite so good as in previous years. But one never can tell. The busher who was drafted on the advice of some friend may prove a better man than the $10,000 beauty. The lad who was over-looked by the scouts and then picked up by accident by some sporting editor may prove a star. On the other hand a prospective star watched closely by a half dozen scouts and wanted by as many clubs may prove to be a lemon.

Not many players were sold to the big leagues this year, although some of the majors grabbed a bunch of youngsters from the coast who are said to be good. But the Eastern League and the American Association and the Southern League didn't turn out a great many stars. This is because the three leagues in question have many big league cast-offs. Of course the youngsters are developed in the minors but sometimes it takes several years before the "kid" is considered fast enough for the American and National Leagues.

Among the players disposed of by sale this season to the big leagues is Baskette, pitcher, from the Toledo club, sold to Cleveland. He is expected to make good. Marty O'Toole and Catcher Billy Kelley were sold by St. Paul to Pittsburg; Cravath of Minneapolis, to Philadelphia Nationals. Cravath is a corker and will make good without a bit of trouble. Columbus sold Pitcher Lessard but the young fellow was claimed by death a few weeks ago. The Eastern League disposed of very few players to the majors.

It is about three wees ago that the drafts were announced by the national commission.

Ebbets' Brooklyn club was the luckiest one among the majors in hauling down timber. Ebbets had Scout Sutton travel all over the country and as a result that club put in all kinds of claims for players. Sixteen players were secured for the draft price by the Brooklyn club. The Cleveland club leads the American League by drafting eleven. Following are the numbers of players each of the clubs in the two leagues secured by draft:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 16, St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 5; New York, 5; Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 3; Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 5; New York, 1.

The National League sent $108,400 to Secretary Bruce of the National Commission covering the draft price of the players, while the American League sent $78,650.

From the class A leagues the following players were drafted by the National and American League clubs:

Hyatt of Kansas City goes to Pittsburg; Hauser of Indianapolis to Boston National; Breen of Milwaukee to Brooklyn; Peters of Minneapolis goes to the Chicago Americans; Yingling of Toledo to Brooklyn; Downs of Columbus to Brooklyn; Flynn of St. Paul to Washington American League, Bath of Baltimore to Chicago Americans; Scheim of Buffalo to Philadelphia Nationals; Loudon of Newark, N. J., to Detroit; Moran of Rochester to Brooklyn; Lavender, Providence, R. I., to Chicago Nationals; Shaw, Toronto, to Brooklyn; Du Bue, Montreal, to Detroit; Kent, Birmingham, to Brooklyn; Kirke, New Orleans, to Boston Nationals; Higgins, Chattanooga, to Brooklyn; Bair, Nashville, to Cleveland; Dixon, Memphis, to Boston Nationals; Moore, Los Angeles, to Chicago Nationals; Cutshaw, Oakland, to Brooklyn; Danzig of Sacramento to St. Louis Americans; Kuhn of Portland to Cleveland; Vitt, San Francisco, to Detroit; Geip, Vernon, to Philadelphia Americans.

The American and National Leagues drafted the following players from smaller minor league teams:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, From Savannah, Miller; Reading, Northrop; Fall River, Walsh. Cincinnati—From Springfield, O., Boehler; Lynchburg, Bruch; Charlott., Bauserwein; Maysville, Romaine; Terre Haute, Pattison; Canton, McManus; Duluth, Miller; Reading, Horsey; Great Falls Hildebrand; Superior, Dahlgren.

Brooklyn—From Binghamton, Lumley; Austin, McDonald, Galveston, James and Braudt; Dayton, Summers; Aurora, Slengle and Madden.

St. Louis—From Wilmington, Bucher; Norfolk, Block; Portsmouth, Connell; Columbus, Ga., Radabaugh; Flint, Scott; Calgary, Standrich; Evansville, Sterzer; Corpus Christi, Wetzel, Seattle, Zackart.

Pittsburg — From Waco, Dodd; Charleston, Everell; Marion, Goulatt; San Antonio, Gray; Chillicothe, Lake; Rome, Ga., Llewellyn; Savannah, Taylor.

Philadelphia—From Berlin, Chaput; Bristol, Tenn., Corcoran; Mansfield, Masters; Brockton, Ward.

Boston—From Troy, Donnelly.

New York—From Dallas, Evans; Columbia, S. C., Fullenwider; Springfield, Mass, Gardella; Decatur, Johnson; Fond du Lac, Stock.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston—From Edmondson, Dickinson; Evansville, Grefe; Columbia, S. C., Krug; Peoria, Meyers; Elmira, Schmidt.

St. Louis—From Winchester, Goostree; Sacramento, Danzig.

New York—From York, Stump.

Philadelphia—From Austin, Cook; Berlin, Cameron; Spokane, Hauck; Oklahoma City, Jackson; Brantford, Smith; Vernon, Gipe.

Washington — From Youngstown, Ainsworth; Dubuque, Akers; Canton, Musser; Youngstown, Shank.

Chicago—From Dubuque, Allen; Austin, Comstock; Knoxville, Tenn., Meyers; Des Moines, Heston; Pueblo, Ellis; St. Joseph, Chelette.

Detroit—From Albany, McCorey; Columbia, Duncan; Macon, Reynolds; Flint, Gordon; Hattiesburg, Cruise; Bantford, Ont.

Cleveland—From Worchester, Bunting; Portland, Kuhn and Coltrin; Hastings, Cooke; Scranton, Callamore; Hartford, Hickey; Fort Wayne, Justice; Kearney, Maples; Victoria, McCreary.

The 1911 season has been a successful one. The number of "busted" leagues has been much less than in any previous year and this in spite of the fact that the average salaries paid the players this year has been much in excess of that paid last and previous seasons.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS CHICAGO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19.—With Walsh pitching splendid ball, the Chicago American team won the fourth straight game from the Chicago Nationals, ending the series for the city championship. The total attendance for the four games was 99,359 and the receipts $79,219.

Score.		R.	H.	E.
Americans	202 021 000	7	12	1
Nationals	100 010 000	2	5	1

PAWHUSKA THE STAR.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 19.—Pawhuska, a promising 3 year old, was the star performer at Alan. In the derby trial at one mile, Pawhuska took the lead at the quarter post and kept it to the finish, running the distance in 1:41 3-5.

STARTLER WINS FEATURE.

Latonia, Ky., Oct. 19.—Startler won the feature event from a good field of distance horses. La Bold made the pace to the stretch, but quit badly, and Startler came on and won by a length from Mockler with Stara third.

FIFTEEN TO ONE SHOT WINS.

Laurel, Md., Oct. 19.—The Canvasback selling stakes at six furlongs was a betting upset. H. C. Bedwell's Pennyroyal getting nowhere, while Montreal M., at 15 to 1, was an easy winner.

The Laurel plate for horses owned by the government or officers of the army and navy went to Kyrat, owned and ridden by Lieut. Lyman, who outrode the favorite, Matabon, ridden by Lieut. C. K. Rockwell.

MAGONISTAS LOSE TEN IN A BATTLE

Attack El Tigre Mine, After Visiting Mormon Colonies

Colonia Dublan, Mex., Oct. 19.—The Magonistas who tried to rob the El Tigre mine at San Jose, Sonora, lost 10 men in the conflict. They went to Colonia Morelos and called at nearly every house in town in search of food. There were about 40 of them, the rest, about 60, went in some other direction.

After leaving Morelos they went into the mountains east of San Jose. On their way they stopped at Bailey Nelson's ranch, where his wife and Mrs. James Anderson and a lot of little children were alone, no men being around. They asked for and received food, then without further molesting the women, they continued on their journey.

The total number of inhabitants of the Isle of Man is now 50,542, which shows a decrease of 4710 during the past ten years.

Public baths for dogs have been opened at Munich, Germany.

The Lost and Found.

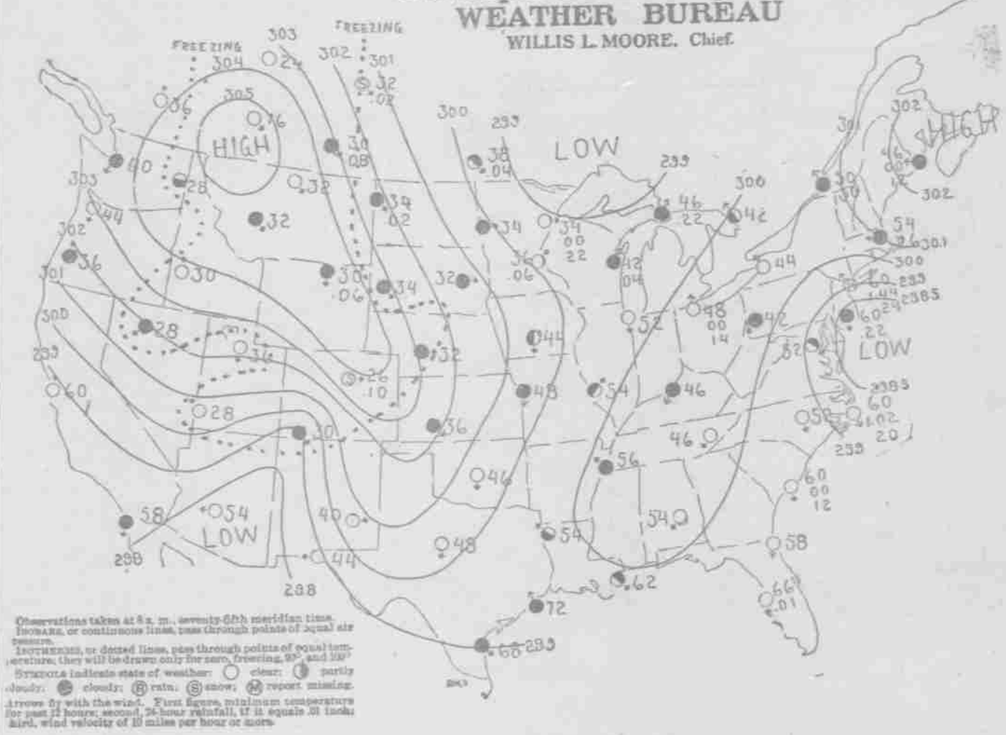
"I will be ever grateful to the Want Columns for the return of an article of jewelry, an heirloom, that I lost one evening, and which was returned to me the next evening."

You have heard such expressions from many who have had practical experience with the remarkable efficiency of the Want Columns in recovering lost articles.

One great convenience of the Wants in returning lost articles is the fact that they work so quickly. A few hours after you send your Want Ads to The El Paso Herald, telling of a lost article, thousands of people are reading the Wants, and the losers and finders of lost articles, naturally enough, are the first to make a critical examination of the lost and found classification.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. WEATHER BUREAU

WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief.



Observations taken at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time. ISOBARS, or continuous lines, pass through points of equal air pressure. ISOTHERMS, or dotted lines, pass through points of equal temperature; they will be drawn only for zero, freezing, 32°, and 100°. SYMBOLS indicate state of weather: clear; partly cloudy; cloudy; rain; snow; report missing. Arrows fly with the wind. First figure, minimum temperature for past 12 hours; second, 24-hour rainfall, if it equals .01 inch; third, wind velocity of 10 miles per hour or more.

LA FOLLETTE READY FOR WESTERN TOUR

Senator La Follette, who will start early in November on a speechmaking swing through the middle west. It

will last until congress meets in December, and will embrace the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Mississippi and probably Ohio. Senator La Follette is a candidate for the nomination for the presidency against president Taft.

70,000 Customers For 25 Cents.

The ordinary cost of a Want Ad in The El Paso Herald is 25 cents. It reaches an average of about 70,000 readers each issue.

To circularize 70,000 people costs about $2100; to call on them, twice to three times as much more.

That's the difference in cost of getting customers through a big newspaper and through other means.

The El Paso Herald does the work for you in a day. The other ways require weeks and months.

Call Bell 116; Auto 1115.

The largest photographic negative ever taken of a sitter was 64 inches by 32 inches, or practically life size. It was the work of a Dublin firm.

In France there are no fewer than 1,804,710 homes where there are no children, while in nearly 3,000,000 there is only one child.

El Paso, Thursday, Oct. 19.

Forecasts.

El Paso and vicinity—Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight.

New Mexico—Fair tonight and Friday.

West Texas—Fair tonight, colder, except in the Panhandle, frost in north portion; Friday fair, colder in southeast portion.

Weather Notes.

Decidedly high barometric pressure overlies the northern Rocky mountain region. A marked fall in temperature is noted in northern Colorado; snow was falling this morning at Denver. In conection with a depression off the middle Atlantic coast, heavy rain has fallen in that vicinity in the last 24 hours, New York reporting 1.44 and Hatteras 1.02 inches.

El Paso Readings.

	Today 6 a. m.	Yesterday 6 p. m.
Barometer (sea level)	29.88	29.72
Dry thermometer	48	76
Wet thermometer	41	48
Dew point	34	8
Relative humidity	58	6
Direction of wind	E.	W.
Velocity of wind	10	8
State of weather	Clear.	Clear.
Rainfall last 24 hours	0	
Highest temp. last 24 hrs.	80	
Lowest temp. last 12 hrs.	44	

River.

Height of river this morning above fixed zero mark, 14.3 feet. Fall in last 24 hours, 0.4 foot.

SAFFORD PASTOR GOES TO CALIFORNIA TO LIVE

Safford, Ariz., Oct. 19.—Rev. P. D. Gardner preached his farewell sermon and left Wednesday for Pomona, Calif., where his family is living. Mr. Gardner does not expect to return to this field.

Miss Leta Severance, who is in charge of the Palmer system of writing recently introduced in the state, will give instructions to the teachers of Safford and adjacent territory on Saturday, October 21. She will use a model class of pupils.

Last year there were 10,300 persons in the united kingdom with incomes of over $25,000 a year. The average of these was $63,105.

Pasteurized milk. El Paso Dairy.

Since the discovery in England of the lawnmowing proclivities of the guinea pig the price of these little animals has increased 40 fold.

Keep out of trouble and buy your drawnwork, blankets and Mexican goods of

Kline's Curio House.

Pasteurized milk. El Paso Dairy.

Hot chocolate, whipped cream and cake. The Elite Confectionery.

SALVATION ARMY IN PRISON WORK

Commander Eva Booth Addresses Prison Association on Reform Work

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 19.—The work of the Salvation Army and kindred organizations among prisoners and those discharged from prison, was the subject of a paper read by Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, before the American Prison association here. The address embodied the findings of the standing committee on discharged prisoners of which Miss Booth is chairman.

Miss Booth made a strong plea for cooperation between the prison authorities and the organizations working for the welfare of the prisoners. She stat that much could be done for convicts, were it possible to work among them while they were yet incarcerated. Instead of being obliged to wait their parole or dismissal.

She said that such organizations among the prisoners serted as a shield between the state and society and that in order to make such a shield effective to the prisoners, it was necessary for the organizations to have access to the houses of correction.

With regard to the handling of discharged prisoners, Miss Booth limited herself almost entirely to the methods employed by the Salvation Army. On this topic Miss Booth said in part:

"Sometimes the arrangements for the discharged man consists of restoration to friends. Frequently they consist of a position to which to go, involving transportation to some distant place, and in other cases no such arrangement has been found possible, in which case temporary care must be extended. Always associated with such care is the obligation to work on the part of the recipient. We permit no indolence or idleness with any of those with whom we deal. As in the case with other branches of our system for the aid of the needy, so in this, work by the subject is an essential element associated with his rehabilitation.

"This temporary help or care is not bestowed under the roof of a "Home for discharged prisoners." We have no such homes throughout the United States and Canada. Our experience goes to show that the assistance rendered to these needy cases should be merged with the efforts made to help other needy cases without any such distinguishing label—"for discharged prisoners."

"The army is in the fortunate condition where it can do good work without the ex-prisoners home as an integral part of its system, for we have developed so much of other institutional work that it is an easy matter for us to temporarily care for any man who comes to us from penal institutions by placing him with the management of one of these workshops pending the finding for him of other employment. Here he at once loses the stigma of prison life. He just takes his place among the other men and shares with them the benefits of the institution into which he has come. This consists of clothing, food and lodging, together with a vigorous Christian management and plenty of healthy work, for which he at once begins to receive remuneration in addition to the help of material and moral sort indicated. None of his fellow inmates know of his recent incarceration—the management is acquainted and wisely uses that knowledge in the intelligent handling of the cases. We individualize in the treatment and thus meet the need of the patient and by the law of evolution he gradually ascends the social scale.

"Before leaving this matter I must say that one of the most important functions of an organization such as the Salvation army is to show an interest in the suffering family of the man who has got into trouble.

"Here is a field for the operation of an agency such as ours and very often we are privileged to step into such conditions and tender the offices of friend and counselor, providing temporary help and seeking to arrange for the care of the children and make possible the support of the mother. To us, the privilege of rendering material aid as important as that may be, becomes small as compared with the whispering of words of hope and comfort to the lacerated and despairing heart, and thus seeking to mitigate to some extent the crushing sorrow."

Miss Booth closed her address with a strong plea for the aid of the American Prison association in bringing about an extension of the parole system, citing the success of such methods under the united efforts of the English authorities and her father, Gen. Booth, commander in chief of the Salvation army.

Many Are Weak Minded.

The number of persons in penal institutions who belong to the class whose minds have a certain amount of development, but who are too weak to reach the full mental standard of civilization, was declared surprisingly large by Frank Moore, superintendent of the New Jersey reformatory, before the American Prison congress here today.

In the New Jersey reformatory 46 percent of the inmates were found to be deficient, he said, in the last two years. A special system of training must be adapted to such charges, he declared, and he challenged the belief of many that such charges should be kept in permanent custodial care.

"Our success with this class on parole has been fully as good as it has been with the normal minded," said Mr. Moore. "Of 83 paroled during three months, not long ago, they have made even a better record than the normals. Sixty-three of the 83 were mentally normal, and of that number nine, or 14 percent, have been returned, either for committing crime or breaking parole agreements. Twenty of the 83 were deficient, of whom only two, or 10 percent, have been returned, and in neither of these cases was it for committing crime. We have on record very many instances of this class that are doing remarkably well."

Venn Urges Dropping Contract.

Discussing before the American Prison congress the case of innocent dependents of criminals, William H. Venn, of Detroit, parole officer of the state of Michigan, urged the abandonment of the contract prison labor system.

"In the state of Michigan the contract system is doomed," said Mr. Venn. "Its expiring gasp having been stated by legislative enactment. In most, if not all, other states it is held in disrepute, especially among the ranks of free toilers, whether organized or unorganized. When the state, the prisoner or his family receives the profit from prison labor, and not some contracting firm which pays to the state the paltry sum of from 25 to 75 cents per day for the toil of its wards, the mouth of the objector is silenced."

Mr. Venn outlined the compensation plan operated in the Detroit house of correction, which he said had met with general commendation.

Dr. Parkhurst

Asks, What Do We Really Want?

The Tremendous Struggle That Is Everywhere in Progress Indicates Plainly Enough That People Want Something, and Want It Desperately Much.

"WHAT do we really want?" That is the question that the editor of the Evening Journal recently asked his readers.

The tremendous struggle that is everywhere in progress indicates plainly enough that people want something, and want it desperately much.

It is this that keeps the world moving and plays the same part in society that winds and tides do in the sea. That the wishes of people are so various and so shifting rather goes to show that they do not know what they want nor what they are struggling after.

That is still further proved by the fact that when we get what we think we are striving for it does not usually satisfy us, and we have to infer from that that what we suppose we want most is different from what we actually want most.

The man who believes he would be satisfied to be worth $10,000 aims at that mark by day and by night till he hits it, and then discovers to his surprise that it was not $10,000, but $100,000 that he wanted, and he starts out again in fresh pursuit of this larger game, finding a little later on that while his dollars have been increasing his ambition has been growing still faster, and that he is just as dissatisfied with the hundred thousand when he wins it as he was with his ten thousand.

So the Struggle Goes On.

And so the struggle goes on; always traveling, but never arriving.

So that we revert to the question in just the form in which the editor stated it, "What do we really want?"

What things are there which when attained do furnish us with a good degree of satisfaction? and which, if men did but know it, are what they are longing to secure, although going about it in a very blind and crooked way?

The deeper longings of men's hearts are far finer than those that lie at the surface, and the dissatisfaction which men experience on attaining the trivial ends which they try for is due to the inword clamor made by a nobler set of wishes, but whose cry goes unattended to.

Let us, therefore, set down three objects which it is the part of human instinct to desire, but which some, perhaps most, try to content with cheap satisfaction—namely, character, usefulness and the leaving behind of a pleasant memory when we are gone.

Just as we know what a kernel of corn if planted is designed to grow up into, so do all men know what they were made to be and designed to become, viz: intelligent in mind and noble in impulses. That idea is before us, and no one quite gets away from it. A tall man makes a dwarf uncomfortable, for it reminds him physically he is not up to the standard.

Men Miserably Selfish.

In the same way men of large thoughts and of fine feelings and sweet sympathies are an annoyance to the foolish minded and the coarse and sour hearted, because they are a disagreeable reminder to them that they are themselves undersized.

Everybody would really like to be all that he knows that he was intended to be, and it is for the purpose, in part, of drowning the cries of the better and larger natures which every man has in him, and of accomplishing by cheap methods what is attainable only by more difficult means, that so many threw themselves into all kinds of restless and cheap endeavors in the attempt to make counterfeit attainments answer the purpose of those that are genuine.

Then, again, another idea that no one is easily able to get away from is that he is intended to be of use to somebody besides himself.

Even men who are miserably selfish never quite succeed in forgetting how despicably mean it is to be selfish. The impulse to make the world tributary to ourselves is always fought and fought hard by the impulse to make ourselves tributary to the world.

The ideal man is not only a unit in himself, but also a fraction of the entire world, and that is a fact that no one succeeds altogether in rubbing out of his convictions.

Each would like to be constituted a part of the assets of the times in which he lives of the place where he resides. And the idea is so clear a one, and the impulse so strong to carry out the idea into action that misers who have hoarded their means all their life long will attempt to make good their sins of omission by a large output of testamentary charity, which really costs them nothing, but which seems to satisfy their instinctive ambition to be a public benefactor.

Thoughts Reach Farther Than Lives.

But, in the third place, all men have thoughts which reach farther than their lives. It human nature to aim to be esteemed and loved by our contemporaries, and there is pain in the thought of being forgotten as soon as we are gone.

Even those who do not believe in the immortality of the soul have a beautiful desire to be cherished at least in the immortality of human regard. Even a monument in the graveyard is a marble bid for post mortem respect and affection.

No one will deny the validity of the three motives just set forth, nor will deny that they are a challenge to what is best in every soul and that if yielded to will guarantee a perfection of life that no man is so sordid as not to admire and covet.

International Specialists

Permanently located in El Paso, well known as the oldest, largest, best equipped and most reliable institution in America for the treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases, under the ONLY GENUINE GUARANTEE—Which is skill, ability, experience and fair dealings.

Guarantees to every patient the best, most modern and successful treatment to be had anywhere or at any cost, and when they accept a case for treatment it is the very best guarantee of a cure, as they treat no incurable cases.

All sick people visiting El Paso, during the Statehood Jubilee, can make their trip still more profitable and long-to-be-remembered by taking advantage of their liberal offer of FREE CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE.

They will make a careful, searching examination of your case, an examination that will reveal your true condition and the cause, without a knowledge of which you are groping in the dark and without a thorough understanding of which no physician should attempt to treat you.

If your case is curable they will treat you reasonable, if incurable they will tell you so and advise you what is best to be done.

ASK FOR one of their FOUR Free Books; Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Men, Skin, Kidney and Rectal Diseases, Diseases of Women.

Best References in the Country

Leading banks and business men of this City and thousands of people whom they have cured, all over West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and old Mexico. Established here five years.

REMEMBER the location, Corner of Texas and Mesa Avenue. Their entrance is just across the street from the Rio Grande Valley Bank. 113 Mesa, Hammett Block.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9-1 only.

International Specialists

CHEAP RATES

Over Texas & Pacific Ry.

FOR STATEHOOD JUBILEE

El Paso, Texas, October 19th to 21st, inclusive. Tickets on sale from Dallas, Texas, and intermediate points, October 17th and 18th, good including October 24th for return.

TEXAS STATE FAIR---Dallas, Texas

$23.20 Round Trip

On Sale October 13th to 27th, inclusive, good October 30th for return.

Dining Cars All the way

BOARD OF TRADE FORMED AT DALHART

Dalhart, Tex., Oct. 19.—At a convention of leading citizens of Dalhart, the board of trade was permanently organized. R. S. Coon was elected president; C. E. Oaks, secretary and treasurer; directors, Henry Boyce, of the Midway Bank and Trust company; W. N. Stone, president of the Dalhart National bank; W. W. Moore, attorney; W. A. Rector, merchant; David Fausch, ranchman.

TO ACT ON CHARGES AGAINST ARIZONA INDIAN AGENT

Washington, D. C., Oct 19.—The secretary of the interior will take final action in the charges against superintendent Alexander of the Pima indian agency, in a day or two.

Sugar exists not only in the cane, beet root and maple, but also in the sap of nearly 100 other plants and trees.

Try the **Liaden** for good eating.

Special prices on antiques and curios at

Kline's Curio House.

Pasteurized milk. El Paso Dairy.

Scene In the Chinese Revolution

Scene in Hankow, which is the center of China's revolt. The revolution which has been smouldering over China for some months has broken into serious proportions and there is a concerted movement to take the Chinese empire and declare a republic. Hankow is the seat of the revolutionary advisers.