

THE BANNER-LEDGER

VOLUME 39.

BALLINGER, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

NUMBER 30.



Three Days More

in which you can buy a
**New Spring Suit
or Silk Dress**

at

1-4 Off

The success that this sale has attained is wonderful. Many have visited this store and made purchases from this new stock of suits and dresses. Many others will be here to make their selections within the remaining three days. We urge that you come and see them.

Remember Just Three Days More

ROGERS-HIGDON CO.

"—the store for you"



Switchmen's Strike Continues to Spread in Eastern States

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson and his cabinet met today and heard the report of Attorney General Palmer on the railroad strike situation.

The strike was discussed and some conclusions reached, according to a statement issued by Mr. Palmer, following the cabinet meeting, but Mr. Palmer refused to say what conclusions the officials agreed upon.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The "outlaw" railroad strike continued to grip the East today, seriously impeding the traffic on all kinds of roads. In the Central West thousands of men have been thrown out of work because of industries shutting down for lack of power, fuel and materials.

In the Far West the situation was not reported so acute, although Los Angeles reported the strike of between 6,000 and 7,000 train men, tying up the traffic.

In the wealthy suburbs about New York the mayors have organized volunteer crews of brokers, lawyers, bankers, and business men to man the trains to the city on mornings and bring them back in the evenings.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Additional police officers were placed on duty about the White House yesterday, and Secret Service operatives were also unusually active.

The White House refused to make any statement as to the reason for additional guard.

It was learned, however, that advices had been received that agitators were on their way to Washington and precautionary measures followed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Executive officials of the American government are taking steps to halt the "outlaw" strike of railroad men and will lose no time in bringing to account those responsible for the strike.

President Wilson today announced the appointment of a railroad labor board, and instructed that immediate steps be taken

to investigate the walk-out. An investigation will be started as soon as the board can be organized and get down to work.

Mr. Wilson also called a meeting of his cabinet for tomorrow, at which time the strike situation will be discussed.

Attorney General Palmer today wired the presidents of the Pennsylvania System and New York Central railroads asking them to furnish a complete list of the strikers' names and the names of all men believed to be responsible for the strike, and the names of those who are directing the strike. This action is regarded as the first step towards invoking criminal action under the Lever act, which fixes a heavy penalty for blocking the movement of the necessities of life.

Mr. Palmer had previously served notice on the strikers that the law would be enforced if it became necessary for the government to intervene and prevent suffering on account of the tie-up of necessities of life. Those responsible for causing the suffering in congested centers will receive the full benefit of the new law, according to the attorney general.

United Press reports from all parts of the country today say the switchmen's strike continues to spread in the East while reports from Western cities indicate that the strike is at a standstill with no change in conditions since Saturday.

Cleveland, Ohio, reports that some of the strikers are returning to work, while in other cities further east the strike has spread to the smaller terminals, and more men are walking out.

The future of the strike depends upon the action of the officials of the eight railroad unions which are meeting in Kansas City this afternoon.

The officials of the brotherhoods will either condemn the action of the union switchmen in calling a strike without the authority from higher union officials, or will extend a sympathetic hand and pass the matter down

to the different unions for a referendum vote.

In many cities freight movement is tied up, and no freight trains are going out, while express is badly crippled. Express companies have placed embargoes on outgoing express, and are handling only what is in transit from other points.

The government is keeping a close eye on the situation, and will take immediate steps to prevent suffering by the failure to keep food stuffs moving. Those responsible for the strike will be prosecuted for violation of the Lever act in case the strike goes too far and causes suffering for want of the necessities of life.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A noticeable improvement in the strike situation on every railroad in the Chicago terminal district was announced today in a statement made public by the railroads.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Apr. 12.—An embargo on all freight was put into effect here yesterday by officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Fort Worth & Denver City railroads because of the walkout of yard switchmen and yardmasters Saturday night.

It was said that the order would remain effective until the situation improved materially. No statement was forthcoming from officials as to steps being taken to restore normal conditions. Meanwhile the movement was spreading among other yard forces.

Official announcement was made by headquarters of the Yardmen's association that the firemen would present a demand for an increase to \$1 per hour and the same provisions for overtime and holiday work sought by the switchmen. The present pay of firemen is 52 cents an hour.

MEETING AT ROWENA

Rev. Alvin Swindell will preach at Rowena next Sunday afternoon.

VETERAN OF THE PRESS LAID TO REST

This city lost one of its pioneer citizens, a county officer and a veteran newspaper man Saturday night, when death claimed Charles C. Cockrell. Death came at nine o'clock following an illness of several weeks duration.

Mr. Cockrell was sixty-five years of age, and had been a citizen of Runnels county for a quarter of a century, or for more than one-third of his entire life. He had not been in the best of health for a number of years, but his energy and vitality was such that he would not give up and he fought against the disease, which finally claimed his life, with a constitution that kept him here longer than his friends expected.

Some time ago the physicians advised Mr. Cockrell that he was afflicted with cancer of the stomach, and advised against an operation, thus holding out no hope for him. Facing certain death, and realizing that his days were numbered, and that the numbers were few, Mr. Cockrell was cheerful to the last.

After growing so weak that he could not attend to the duties of his office, and after being confined to his home, Mr. Cockrell remained cheerful and jovial and talked in the best of spirit with those of his friends who visited him.

He spent his last days in this world surrounded by his wife and eleven children, and in perfect ease and comfort. At no time did he complain of aches or pains, and the death agency brought him no suffering during his illness. He gradually lost his strength, and grew weaker and weaker until he quit breathing, and was conscious and recognized those about him up until the very last.

C. C. Cockrell was a native of Alabama. He came to Texas when a mere lad and located in the Eastern part of the state and lived for many years in Leon county, serving that county as tax assessor.

Moving from Leon county to Brown county, Mr. Cockrell engaged in the newspaper business. He was associated with Brownwood newspapers for six years, and made his home in that city during that time.

Coming to Ballinger about a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Cockrell engaged in the newspaper business, and with the exception of a very short time, he had been associated with the paper in this city.

Two years ago, Mr. Cockrell was elected district clerk of this county and was serving in that capacity when illness overcame him and he appointed Miss Georgia Singletary to act as his deputy.

Few men were better known in the county than C. C. Cockrell. He was progressive and took an active interest in public matters. He raised a large number of children, all of whom, eleven in number, were present when death removed him from this world, most of the children having been called to his bedside several days ago.

The children surviving are: Clyde C. of Amarillo; Sidney, Augustus and James, and Mrs. C. J. Green, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. G. B. Teague, Emmett, Richard, Misses Ida Ray, Kate and Ruth, of Ballinger. These, with the mother and other relatives, have the sympathy of their friends in the hour of sorrow through which they have been called on to pass.

At four o'clock Sunday afternoon a host of friends gathered at Evergreen cemetery and Rev. R. R. Rives, formerly pastor of the Eighth Street Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Cockrell was a member, came up from Brownwood and conducted the funeral services.

While her husband was lingering at death's door, suffering with cancer of the stomach, Mrs. C. C. Cockrell received a message last week announcing the death of her brother, Chas. Wilson, who died at Groesbeck from cancer of the stomach.

SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTS ASSESSOR

The school board was in session Monday night for the purpose of electing a tax collector and assessor for the Ballinger Independent district, and to talk over the work for the ensuing term.

W. C. Penn was appointed assessor and collector for the district, and Tuesday Mr. Penn announced that he had appointed W. T. Padgett as his deputy, and Mr. Padgett will have entire charge of the assessing and collecting of taxes for the district. He has had much experience in the tax office of the county, having served as county assessor and collector for a number of years, and he is the right man in the right place.

No other business of importance was transacted by the board at its Monday night's meeting, as the board had just been organized.

RALLY DAY AND ANNIVERSARY.

Next Sunday will be the first anniversary of the present pastorate of the Baptist church. It will also be Rally Day for the Sunday school. An effort is being made to have the entire membership present as far as possible. All others are urgently invited to come. Carry out your good intentions by placing your membership with us that day if you have not done so.

ALVIN SWINDELL.

WAR IN MEXICO GAINING

MEXICO CITY, April 14.—Federal troops began advancing on Sonora yesterday, General Dieguez said today. "The Sonora clique has achieved what they have been planning for some time—revolt against the Mexican constitutional government," said Dieguez, "but they will weep at the outcome."

AGUA PRIETA, Mexico, April 14.—Sonora's war of secession from the Mexican Republic began late yesterday with a battle in which there were 200 casualties.

The battle occurred at Paso Blanco, at the Chihuahua state line, beginning when the long-awaited attempt of Carranza troops to enter Sonora thru the pass was started.

The battle ended in a complete rout of the Carranza soldiers.

ROWENA MAN BUYS OAKLAND ROADSTER

The auto department of Higginbotham Bros. & Co. delivered an Oakland roadster to J. E. Kasper, of Rowena, Monday. Mr. Kasper was here and drove his new car home.

Special Sale

of

Early Spring Hats

This Week Only

An Excellent Assortment of the
Newest Creations and Every
One a Special Value.

Every Woman Should Take
Advantage of this Hat Sale.

Van Pelt-Pyburn

Courage of Conservatism

Conservatism is that quality of courage which builds great industries, a courage born of exact knowledge of the facts. The Winters State Bank of Winters values conservatism.

The seed of every great success is an idea—tested and proven right by conservatism.

Our large resources are devoted to the advancement of conservative business.

The Winters State Bank

Winters, Texas

Capital and Surplus \$100,000.00

Deposits Guaranteed

For Weak Women

In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

TAKE

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women. It should help. "I was taken sick, seemed to be . . .," writes Mrs. Mary E. Vestie, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

THREE KILLED IN SOUTH TEXAS BY WIND STORM

Houston, April 19.—African reported here yesterday told of the deaths of three persons as the result of high winds Sunday at Matamoros, a city on the Texas coast. At Matamoros, a daughter of Jesse Muckelroy was killed when the Christian church was blown out by a windstorm and at Brownsville, R. A. Edmonson and his wife were killed in their home which was leveled by the storm.

T. P. Cole, the best known and weather prognosticator, and at one time a prominent merchant of Ballinger, was here from San Angelo Monday.

Quick Action Corn Cure

"Gets-It" Stops Pain Instantly and Corn Soon Lifts Right Off.

A few drops of "Gets-It" quenches corn pains like water quenches fire. Gives you immediate relief.

"Gets-It" Feels It Off



The corn begins to lose its grip at once. In a day or two it is so loose that you can lift it off, roots and all, twist thumb and finger. That's the last of it, as millions have found out. It is the simple, effective and common-sense way to be rid of corns.

"Gets-It" the never-failing, guaranteed, money-back corn remover, costs but a trifle at any drug store. Mfd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

Sold in Ballinger and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by City Drug Store.

FAMILY CAN'T BREAK WESTERN FEVER

Paris, Tex., April 6.
Dear Mr. Sledge:

Herewith find enclosed check which please place to my credit on subscription to The Ledger. By the time your paper reaches us of course some of the news items are a little old, but in the main it is looked over by each of the family with more interest than any paper we receive.

At times I have felt like asking you to drop my name from your mailing list for the reason that every paper gives to each of us a new degree of "Western fever" but in each paper we note the names of so many whom it gives us great pleasure to remember the accounts of prosperity as it comes back to the good farmers of Runnels county, the mentioning of many enterprises of Ballinger as they grow and the financial upbuilding noticeable, especially as the individual deposits of the banks there. All are so interesting that we do not want to be without The Ledger, even in view of the fact that the reading of it from week to week may yet run the fever in my family so high that we may again decide to locate in Ballinger.

The old saying that the partakers of Elm Creek water never forget it, is true. Although the two years we spent with you were the dryest, according to your reports, that Runnels county ever experienced, yet we do not count one day of them lost, and instead we think of those days as pleasantly as any we ever spent.

We love many friends made while there and cherish highly every acquaintance made. They are among the very best people of Texas. Runnels county is one of the best diversified counties in Texas, and is full of the kind of people who have placed Texas high in the estimate of the other states of the Union.

I would love to spend the rest of my days with you, but personal interests which have gradually accumulated in Paris and Lemar county for the last twenty years have settled us here.

With personal regards to you and family and my Ballinger friends, I am,

Sincerely yours,
L. B. STEPHENS.

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer, Manufacturer of Monoacetic-salicylic acid.

B. H. S. SENIOR PLAY IS SUCCESS

The comedy-drama, "Aaron Boggs, Freshman," which was the high school Friday evening, the high school Friday evening, was one of the best amateur productions ever shown in Ballinger. Every part was well carried out, and the young people showed that they not only had ability, but had been well trained. Miss Ethel Bair gave her services to the students as director of the play. Music was furnished by the high school orchestra.

The auditorium of the library was packed long before the opening act, and many were turned away. Although a complete check had not been made early Saturday morning of the receipts, it was certain that over one hundred dollars were taken in. This money will be used toward the expense of the annual.

A TEXAS WONDER

for kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, weak and lame back, rheumatism, and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder. If not sold by your druggist, by mail \$1.25 small bottle, often cures. Send for sworn testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.

NEW MEMBERS ON BOARD TRUSTEES

A meeting of the city school board of trustees was called Friday afternoon, at which time the old members whose terms had expired, retired from office, and the newly elected members, Dr. S. B. Raby, W. C. Penn, Rufus J. Wheeler, and S. P. Hathaway, took their places on the board.

S. B. Raby was elected president of the board, and Rufus J. Wheeler, secretary. A few routine matters were taken up, and a meeting was called by the president for Monday evening at eight o'clock for the purpose of selecting an assessor and collector of school taxes.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleness, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for White's Cream Vermifuge. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts naturally. Sold by John A. Weeks.

ONE HORSE FARMER COMES TO TOWN

Henry Seipp, the one horse farmer, was in the city from the Maverick country Tuesday. The one-horse farmer is not worrying about the delay of rain, causing delay in Spring planting. "I did not plant cotton until late in May in 1909," said the one-horse farmer, "and it only rained five inches between that time and the first of September and I made fourteen bales of cotton."

Mr. Seipp says his rain gauge record shows that 27 inches of rain fell at his place during last year, but he declined to predict what the fall would be this year. "Give us a few showers and we will make a good crop," said the one-horse farmer.

P. C. White was one of the first passengers to buy a ticket on the early train East Sunday. Mr. White went to Brownwood on cotton business.

Who Said Prices Were Going Up?

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is now produced with PURE PHOSPHATE and sells at about HALF the price charged when the powder contained Cream of Tartar.

The name with 60 years' fame guarantees the quality.

Not cheapened with alum.

Guaranteed wholesome—High in leavening strength—Sure in result.

DR. PRICE'S Baking Powder

25c for 12 oz.

15c for 6 oz.

10c for 4 oz.

FULL WEIGHT CANS

The Price is Right

REV. J. C. FOWLER DEAD

Dr. W. W. Fowler returned home last week from Tishomingo, where he had been visiting with his brother, Rev. J. C. Fowler, who had been very ill for several days. Rev. Fowler died last Monday a week ago, death coming about two hours before

Dr. Fowler reached him. A sister from Tennessee was present when her brother died. Rev. Fowler was a Methodist minister, and visited Dr. Fowler here several years ago. He had been suffering for some time with cancer of the stomach. The remains were laid to rest in Tishomingo, where

deceased had been living for a number of years.

D. F. Eaton went to Brownwood Wednesday afternoon to visit his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gregory left Thursday for Abilene, to visit relatives a few days.

NEW PERFECTION Oil Cook Stoves

Use **Magnolia SAFETY OIL**

Women Know

PROPER equipment means a clean, convenient, attractive kitchen. Three million women use New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves—they know the clean convenience of the Long Blue Chimney burner. Lights and heats instantly—drives clean, intense heat against the utensil. New Perfection equipment takes the drudgery out of kitchen duties.

Sold by good dealers everywhere. Ask for a demonstration of the Long Blue Chimney burner or write for the New Perfection booklet.

THE CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS CO.
7600 Platt Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Dealers Note:—The Magnolia Petroleum Company distributes the New Perfection in your territory. Complete stocks are available at convenient points.

MAY LOSE EYE ON ACCOUNT OF ERROR

Mrs. Horace Reasonover, of Miles, is in Dallas for treatment under an eye specialist as the result of an error which may cost the lady the sight of one eye. Mrs. Reasonover was formerly Miss Augusta Wilke. She had been having trouble with one of her eyes, and went to San Angelo to consult a specialist. It is

reported that the specialist made an error and placed medicine in her good eye, and not the one which was afflicted, and the medicine applied was also the wrong medicine and caused complete blindness in the good eye. Mrs. Chester Cherry, a sister of Mrs. Reasonover, is taking care of her children while the mother is in Dallas.

Be WISE and Advertise

YOUNG LADY NAMED AS DISTRICT CLERK

A phone message from District Judge Woodward Monday morning stated that Miss Georgia Singletary would be appointed district clerk to succeed C. C. Cockrell, deceased.

Miss Singletary has been serving as deputy clerk during the illness of Mr. Cockrell, and had familiarized herself with the details of the office. She handled the work in such a way during the last term of district court, that Judge Woodward did not hesitate to appoint her when he was notified that Mr. Cockrell was dead.

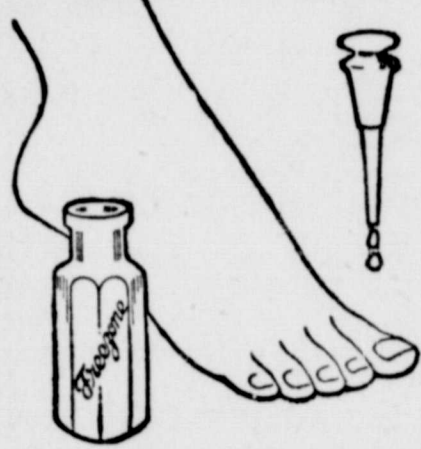
It is expected that the commission issued by Judge Woodward will arrive Tuesday, and Miss Singletary will qualify at once. Until that time the office is vacant while the business is being looked after by Miss Singletary as deputy.

Simultaneously with the announcement that the young lady had been appointed comes the announcement from Miss Singletary that she will be a candidate for the office. She is thoroughly competent and deserving and her friends will no doubt rally to her support.

It is not known whether Miss Singletary will have opposition or not. Mr. Cockrell had announced for re-election and would no doubt have been re-elected without opposition had his life been spared.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

FOR DISTRICT CLERK OF RUNNELS COUNTY, TEXAS

To the Voters of Runnels County, Texas:

I am a candidate for the office of District Clerk for Runnels county, Texas, subject to the action of the Democratic Party and the July Primary, and will try and see as many of the voters as my duties will permit, but should I not be able to see you personally this is an invitation for your support and influence.

I have been acting Deputy Clerk for some three months and have handled the details of the office during the late illness of

A. K. Doss **J. H. Baugh**
DOSS & BAUGH
Lawyers.
Office over Ballinger Loan Co
Ballinger, Texas

the Clerk, C. C. Cockrell, deceased, and think this experience has in a measure fitted me for the duties of the office. I have had some experience in clerical work and feel that I can handle the work of the office successfully.

The court officers who have dealings with the office of the District Clerk and the Ballinger bar, are in a position to tell you about my qualifications, for this office and I gladly refer you to them for any further information along this line.

I have been appointed by Judge J. O. Woodward, District Judge of the 35th Judicial District of Texas, to fill the unexpired term of the late C. C. Cockrell, deceased, and would be pleased to continue the duties of the office another term and if the good voters of Runnels county will honor me with their vote I promise to give them my best efforts in return and will make them the very best officer possible.

Thanking one and all for your support, I am,
Yours very truly,
(Miss) GEORGIA SINGLETARY
12-16d-17w.

Start Baby Chicks Right
by feeding Martin's Poultry Regulator. It keeps 'em healthy, makes 'em grow faster and do better. Martin's White Diarrhoea Remedies CURES. Guaranteed by Jno. A. Weeks, and J. Y. Pearce. 5-10w

W. B. Currie returned home from Fort Worth, Sunday, where he had been with a shipment of cattle.

Hugh Paramore, who has been on the Paramore ranch near Hatchel for a couple of months, left for San Antonio, Monday to spend a few days with home folks.

Is your grocery bill too big?



We can help you keep down the high cost of living. Our moderate prices, splendid quality and large variety aid in economical buying. Cut down your bills by baking with Belle of Wichita, the flour which insures easy and successful baking.

Higginbotham Bros. & Co.
of Texas
CAPITAL \$1,500,000.00



CONCERT IS GIVEN DESPITE HIGH WIND **PROPOSAL IS MADE FOR LYCEUM COURSE**

With a northwest wind sweeping the streets and filling the air with real estate, did not serve to deter the musicians composing the Ballinger band, and the boys tuned up for the open air concert as scheduled Sunday afternoon.

The aggregation of music makers held the attention of the music lovers, who turned their backs on the wind and listened with intense interest throughout the rendition of the program.

The crowd was not as large as would have been had the weather been favorable, but those who drank in the music with the dust and sand thrown in for good measure, showed their appreciation by remaining until the last number on the program was rendered.

"We will repeat the performance next Sunday afternoon," said a member of the band, "and if the weather outdoors is too bad we will ask permission to give our concert in the theatre."

The boys are making an effort to increase their subscription list in order that they might employ a man to direct the musical organization, and devote all his time to the work.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Mrs. Charley Boyd left Sunday morning on the early train for a visit to Brownwood.

Crisp McMeans, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, and C. C. Emerson, of San Angelo, were in Ballinger Saturday with a view of bringing the Redpath Lyceum course to this city this year. Mr. Emerson is bringing the course to San Angelo, and while in Ballinger made a very attractive proposition to Ballinger citizens, and especially to the library board for bringing the attractions to Ballinger.

Mr. Emerson stated that he would not ask any guarantee whatever from the citizens for his numbers, and in fact will spend money here in bringing the shows here if given the support of the town. It is strictly a business proposition, and Ballinger citizens will not be out anything to get the attractions here.

The proposition Mr. Emerson made to the library board was that he would furnish the Carnegie Library auditorium with seats, if he should be allowed to present the lyceum course in the library, and after the course would give the seats to the library.

Mr. Emerson was told while here that another lyceum bureau is figuring on bringing attractions here this year, but that no contract has been closed with them. He stated that in the event that the other bureau should make a contract to come here, he would not attempt to bring on his course. Six attractions will make up the course Mr. Emerson proposes to put on here, and definite announcement will be made within a short time as to his intentions.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

MILES ELECTS CITY OFFICERS TUESDAY

In the city election Tuesday, a reasonably heavy vote was cast, the number of votes being 110.

Geo. S. Graves was re-elected to the office of Mayor, R. A. Perry re-elected city marshal and Allen Dickens and Geo. Reeder selected as aldermen.—Miles Messenger.

To cleanse the blood, strengthen the kidneys and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Prickly Ash Bitters is a remedy that has proved its worth. It promotes activity in body and brain. Price \$1.25 per bottle. John A. Weeks, special agent.

Checks A Convenience

A checking account at your command enables you to pay bills without leaving your home—to send remittances anywhere with the least effort on your part.

And every check when cancelled and returned to you at the end of each month is an unquestionable receipt.

Open an account with us NOW.

Safety—Honesty—Courtesy—Service

The First State Bank

Rowena, Texas

Capital Stock \$25,000

Surplus Fund \$9,000

Notice! Notice!!

We Have the Agency for the

Moline Universal Tractor

Made by the Moline Plow Co., of Moline, Ill.

The best one-man tractor on the market. Anyone wanting to see them, we are prepared to demonstrate here at Rowena, you do not have to go to Dallas to see them tried out.

We also have the Moline line of plows and cultivators to go with these tractors.

If you are interested call and let us demonstrate their merits. Will be glad to quote prices and sell you one of these implements.

Baron & Chylek

Rowena, Texas

Put Your Car In Good Hands

No matter what work you may want done on your car, you can rest assured it will be properly done if it comes to us. We handle accessories, gas and oils. See us for any thing your car needs.

Rowena Garage

A. L. Ruppert, Proprietor

Rowena, Texas

We Thank You for Your Patronage

During the Year 1919 and Ask a Continuance for 1920.

We always carry a complete line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc., and make prices that will not hurt your pocket book. When in town call and see us and let us show you our goods. We buy your produce and pay you the highest market price and pay when you want it. Remember we sell for cheaper prices.

Baron Mercantile Co.

Rowena, Texas

In the Spring Time

Any fool knows enough to carry an umbrella when it rains, but the wise man is he who carries one when it is only cloudy. Any man will send for a doctor when he gets bedfast, but the wiser one is he who adopts proper measures before his illness become serious. During a hard winter or the following spring one feels run-down, tired out, weak and nervous. Probably you have suffered from a cold, the Grip or flu, which has left you thin, weak and pale. This is the time to put your system in order. It is time for house-cleaning.

A good, old-fashioned alterative and temperance tonic is one made of wild roots and barks, without the use of alcohol, and called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form. This is nature's tonic, which restores the tone of the stomach, activity of the liver and steadiness to the nerves, strengthening the whole system. First put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago, now procurable at any drug store; or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

CAR OF EGGS GO TO N. Y. MARKET

Jeanes Produce Co. billed out a car of eggs Wednesday afternoon. The big car of eggs go to New York, where they will be distributed to retailers and sold to the egg eaters of that city.

We have lost the numbers and can not give the number of eggs shipped from Ballinger this season, but the revenue received through the sale of eggs runs close to a half hundred thousand dollars, and the end is not yet.

They Speak Well of It

"I frequently hear Chamberlain's Cough Remedy praised by friends and acquaintances which only tends to strengthen my good opinion of it," writes Mrs. Fred Arter, Zanesville, Ohio. Try it when you have a cough or cold and see for yourself what an excellent medicine it is.

BRIDGE MATTER UP TO HIGHWAY COMMISSION

County Judge Parish returned from Austin last week, where he went to attend a meeting of the state highway commission, and lay before the road builders plans for financing the building of the Colorado river bridge at Ballinger. Judge Parish stated that early action would be had on the matter, and it was expected that the highway commission would act favorably, and grant the additional appropriation, which is absolutely necessary to put over the bridge at this time. The old bridge is going from bad to worse and is almost impassable now. The matter of even patching it, which would be expensive on account of the high cost of lumber, has been deferred from time to time in the hope that the new structure would soon be under way.

Miss Ida Penn is visiting her sister in Denton, leaving for that place on the early train Sunday.

Needed Protection

Keep your body well nourished and strong and there is little danger. It's essential that you keep up your resistance. There are thousands of families who would not dream of being without the protection that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

affords. The right idea is to start in the fall with Scott's Emulsion and be protected for a strenuous winter.

It's Scott's you ask for.

The Norwegian cod-liver oil used in Scott's Emulsion is super-refined by our own American Laboratories. Its purity and quality is unsurpassed.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

300 GIRLS JOIN COUNTY CLUB WORK

Under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture and the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, co-operating, Runnels county has been visited by Mrs. J. L. Landrum, head of the girls' division of that department, and her assistant, Miss Lucille Parks, and nearly 300 girls enrolled in club work.

This special work of Mrs. Landrum, which is five years in operation now, is to visit the rural schools of counties where there is not a county agent for girls, and organize the girls into home economics clubs.

To these clubs she sends lessons of instruction every week during the school term and plans for them to hold monthly meetings at their homes during the summer vacation. These lessons are so simple in text that the smallest girl who is large enough to wash dishes at home can become a good club worker. Mrs. Landrum emphasizes the art of good bread-making and begins to instruct the girls in biscuit and light bread making at once. The recipe is accompanied by a score card which enables the girl to know very readily if her baking is successful, aside from her own opinion of its quality.

County Superintendent J. J. Bugz is so interested in this work that he has sent out letters to every school in the county to organize the girls into a club and place it on file in his office. Mrs. Landrum will send lessons at once to each club so organizing. The work is free to the schools and gives them the opportunity of having practical home economics, which can be studied in their club meetings under the supervision of the teacher and applied at home.

County Agent D. F. Eaton, County Superintendent Bugz and Mrs. Landrum are planning for one of the biggest county meetings of boys and girls that was ever held in Texas on the first day of May. A program of unusual merit will be arranged, which will be announced later.

Last Saturday Mrs. Landrum held a meeting of the girls of Coleman county at the court house there, which she organized a month ago, and 200 girls answered the invitation to attend. A biscuit baking contest was arranged, scores of girls contesting. Mrs. Landrum said not one of them made as poor bread as she was compelled to eat a few weeks ago in a private home where she boarded and the lady had been house-keeping for 15 years.

Mrs. Landrum left Wednesday for Lampasas, where she will hold a county meeting of the girls of Lampasas county, April 17th.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrah Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrah Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrah Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O. All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ALEX ORR DIED AT DALLAS LAST WEEK

News of the death of Alex Orr was received in Ballinger this week. Mr. Orr came to Runnels county from Tennessee several years ago, living for awhile at Ballinger and later making his home at Winters for several years. He had many friends in the county who will regret to hear of his death. He died in Dallas last week. He had been making home in Dallas since leaving Runnels county.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. Herbine is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Sold by John A. Weeks.

WINTERS MAN FOR COUNTY CLERK

To Voters Runnels County:

At the solicitation of friends, and because I need the office, and because I want a place where I can earn a living for myself and family, and knowing that I am competent to make you a good county clerk, are some of the reasons I offer for coming before you and asking you to elect me as your county clerk.

I do not know everybody in Runnels county and I realize that everybody does not know me, but I am no stranger in your midst by any means. I have been a citizen of the county for eight years, living in the Bethel community South of Ballinger for a number of years, and have been living in the Winters country for several years.

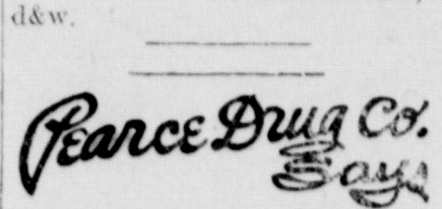
Until misfortune came my way, and caused me to have to give up one of my lower limbs. I was able to make my way on the farm, and asked no one odds when it came to doing a hard day's work. There are many things I can yet do, and will do, if you do not see fit to give me the position I am asking for.

The county offices belong to the people and it is for the voters to say who shall serve them. I want to assure you that there is no one in the county who will appreciate the trust more than I should see fit to give me the place, and I will strive to give you faithful and efficient service.

It will be my purpose to see

as many of the voters as possible before the primary election, but in case I do not come your way, I will appreciate it if you will leave my name unscratched when you go to make out your ticket on July 31st.

W. A. FORGEY,



After you eat—always take **EATONIC** FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH. Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloat, Gas, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and all stomach miseries. Aids digestion and appetite. Keeps stomach sweet and strong. Increases Vitality and Energy. EATONIC is the best remedy. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Only costs a cent or two a day to use it. Positively guaranteed to please or we will refund money. Get a big box today. You will see.

J. Y. Pearce Drug Company

MAKES RESIDENCE OF HOTEL LUMBER

Hobart Nicholson has purchased the old Savoy hotel building on Sixth Street, and will use the best part of the lumber in building a residence. Mr. Nicholson has planned a home and has work under way for its construction on Broadway near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Boyd.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

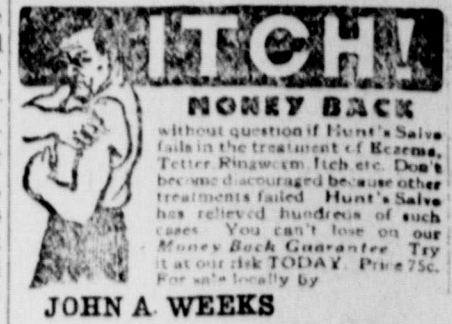
All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS child TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

HIGGINBOTHAM BROS. IMPROVE SHOW ROOM

Carpenters are at work on the warehouse of Higginbotham Bros. & C., just back of the store this week, tearing out the old inner part and will remodel the entire building. This warehouse has been in use as a salesroom for farm implements, but due to a growth in the business, and a need for better facilities for handling the implements, it has become necessary to remodel the house.

The building when completed will be double-decked, so as to hold more stock and provide a better demonstration room. The

improvements are being done in anticipation of the great demand for farm implements next fall, and a complete line of tractors and implements of every kind will be on display in the new building.



W. H. Arnold of the Winters country, was here Monday, en route to Houston on business.



Dont Put Your Money in a FAKE SCHEME. Keep it SAFE in Your HOME TOWN BANK

SOME SLICK STRANGER MIGHT COME ALONG SOME DAY AND TELL YOU HOW YOU CAN MAKE A FORTUNE BY INVESTING YOUR MONEY IN HIS 'ALLURING PROPOSITION, BUT LISTEN, IF HIS SCHEME WAS SUCH A GOOD ONE, HE WOULDN'T HAVE TO GO AROUND PEDDLING IT. SOME OF THE BIG FINANCIERS WOULD HAVE HAD IT LONG AGO.

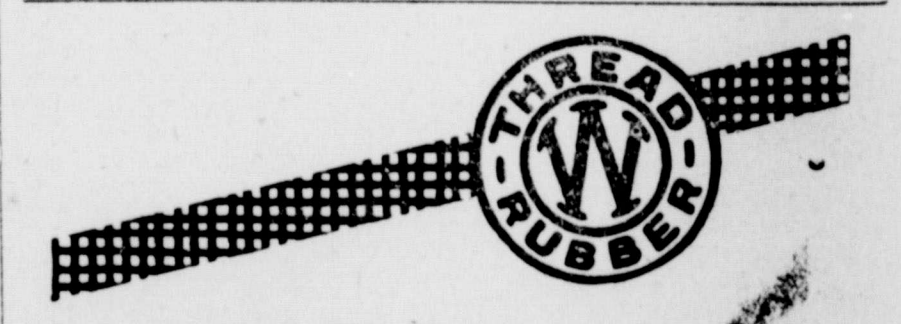
DON'T SEND YOUR MONEY OUT OF TOWN TO NEVER COME BACK.



Borrow Money at 3 Per Cent

Homeless People, Attention! Stop paying high rent, own your own home. See me or write me about borrowing money at 3%. Seven years and one month to pay back, in small monthly payments, amount borrowed. Or, avail yourself of the investment feature offered by a reliable Loan, Saving and Investment Society and make about 100% profit on your monthly savings. Best proposition you ever saw. Communicate with me immediately for full particulars.

PAT S. MAPES, Ballinger, Texas



CONTINUED chemical action weakens ordinary insulation so that it has to be renewed at least once during the life of the battery. Threaded Rubber Insulation is different. The rubber retains its valuable insulating properties clear to the end of the life of the battery, so that the user can forget that insulation trouble ever existed.

BALLINGER AUTO COMPANY



In 2000 Counties This Month

The Forces of the Church of Christ Will Gather To Face the Facts

IN 2000 counties in the United States the pastors and laymen of 30 great denominations will meet in conference this month.

It is the kind of conference that generals hold before a critical engagement; that business men hold before entering a new market. A conference of judgment, not emotion; a clear-eyed facing of the facts.

A Survey that Business Men Must Admire

For more than a year hundreds of workers have been quietly engaged in making a scientific survey of the mission fields, and of America county by county.

The facts developed are startling. No such picture of America's religious situation has ever before been drawn.

On the basis of these surveys thirty Protestant denominations are uniting in a

Nation Wide Cooperative Campaign

Each of the thirty denominations has its own "Forward Movement" organized and officered. The Interchurch World Movement is the clearing house for all of these.

It is the agency which the churches have created to avoid duplication, to foster cooperation and make sure that every man and dollar render the utmost service possible.

The month of April will be devoted to making the facts of the survey known to America; in the week of April 25th-May 2nd, will come a united simultaneous financial campaign.

Whether You Are Inside the Church or Out

To every man and every woman who loves his country, these 2000 county conferences are vitally important.

For the facts developed by this great survey show vividly what forces are at work in America—and what kind of a country this country is to be.

See that the pastor of your church appoints delegates. Any pastor can tell you the conference place and date. Or write direct to the

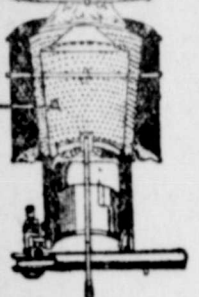
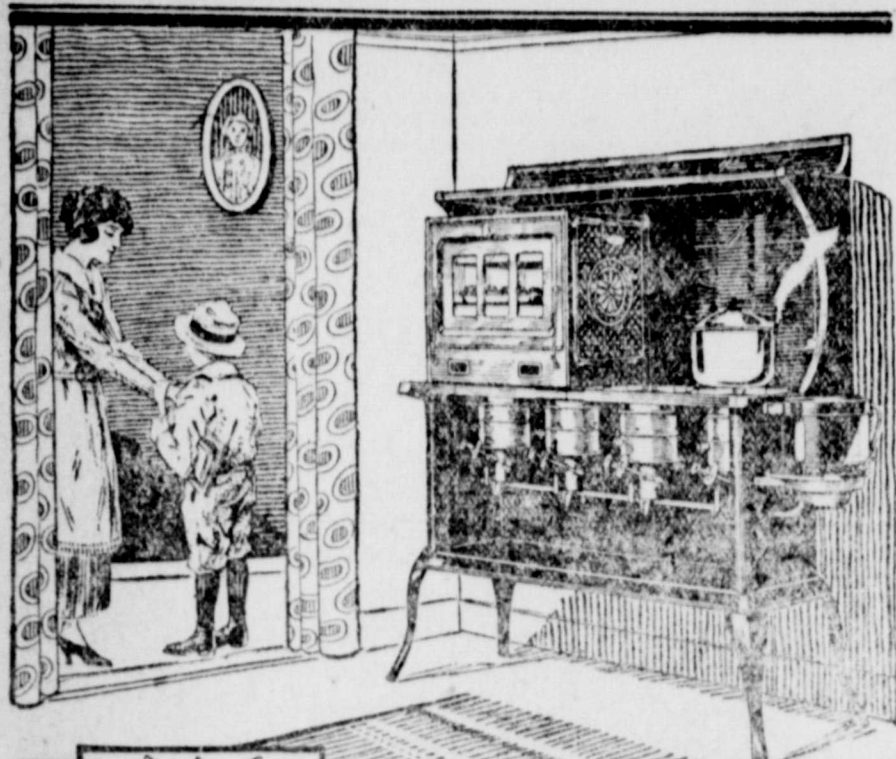
INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

45 WEST 18th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The publication of this advertisement is made possible through the cooperation of 30 denominations.

PURITAN

Oil Cook Stoves



5 YEAR GUARANTEE

The Puritan Cone topped burner combustion tube "A" will be replaced free of charge if it burns out within 5 years from date of purchase.

Fast Cooking

The early-morning rush to get the family breakfasted and off on time—that's when you most appreciate your Puritan Oil Cook Stove.

Simply light the burner and set the utensil in the clean, hot, fast-cooking flame. No fire to build—no coal or wood to carry—any heat you need at a turn of the indicator, like gas.

Good dealers everywhere sell Puritan Oil Cook Stoves. Ask about the 5 year guarantee—or write for the free Puritan booklet.

THE CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS CO.

7600 Platt Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio



Dealers Note:—The Magnolia Petroleum Company distributes the Puritan in your territory. Complete stocks are available at convenient points.

REV. BATES ACCEPTS SAN MARCOS CALL

In response to a telegram from the joint session of the two Presbyterian churches at San Marcos, calling him to become the pastor of the church at that place, Rev. S. P. Bates, wired his acceptance Monday afternoon.

Rev. Bates received the call by wire with the request for an immediate answer. While visiting in Austin recently where Mrs. Bates went to attend the funeral of her father, Rev. Bates visited the San Marcos church, and the call is a result of his visit to that city.

The popular pastor of the First Presbyterian church came here nearly three years ago, and was serving his third year as pastor of the First church here. He stated that it was with no degree of regret that he was leaving Ballinger, and the call to a larger field where he could devote his time to a better advantage in working for the cause of Christianity was the only purpose for leaving Ballinger.

The church to which Rev. Bates goes as pastor is at present working under the federated plan, the Southern church and the U. S. A. church of San Marcos having joined forces in maintaining the local work, and the federation gives the Presbyterians of San Marcos one of the strongest churches in that city.

Rev. Bates occupied a prominent position in the church work of Ballinger. He is loved by all denominations and the many friends of him and Mrs. Bates will regret to learn that they are to leave Ballinger at an early date.

While the call to San Marcos requires that Rev. Bates take up the work at that place at the earliest date possible, he stated that he would not leave Ballinger for two or three weeks, or perhaps a month.

In the meantime the congregation of the First Presbyterian church here will be on the lookout for a pastor, and it is probable that a man will be called to succeed Rev. Bates as soon as the present pastor vacates the pulpit, and the work will be carried on without a break in the regular Sunday services.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years' known as Best, Safest, A sure Relief. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BALLINGER MAN IS CASHIER NEW BANK

J. O. Roots, a former Ballinger banker, has been made cashier of the San Jacinto Trust Co., which was recently organized at Houston. Geo. F. Howard, former state secretary, and who recently resigned, is president of the new trust company.

Use Ledger Classifieds.

Say, "Youse" Who Wear Shoes

I have a big stock of the best Tanne Oak Sole Leather, Goodyear, Panther and other Rubber Heels, and give you the best service that is possible to give with the best Finishing Machines available.

Come and see me and let's talk over Shoe troubles together.

Goy Drennan
Opposite Santa Fe Station

SPEAKERS NAMED FOR CONFERENCE

Owing to the inability to secure proper exhibiting material it was necessary to postpone the Runnels County Conference to April 21st this giving sufficient time to secure stereopticon slides and other equipment to insure the success of the meeting was announced by Rev. R. T. Phillips, chairman of the Conference. The meeting will be held in the Methodist Church in Ballinger for a full day's session on April 21st.

Speakers to assist Rev. Phillips are Dr. J. H. Groseclose, Temple; Rev. E. H. Lindsey, Ft. Worth; Rev. C. F. Bohnfalk, Mason; Rev. L. B. Gray, Ferris; Mrs. Geo. Sheffer, Dallas. This group of speakers will have with them a stereopticon machine with slides and will also carry literature describing the work of the Interchurch World Movement in its various branches.

Those serving on the executive committee are Rev. R. T. Phillips, chairman; Rev. J. B. Curry, secretary; Revs. H. H. Bain, H. P. Bates, S. W. Hampton, J. H. Baldrige, H. L. Voss, Warren Lynn, E. D. Walker, D. F. Eaton, Dr. W. W. Fowler, Mrs. R. T. Phillips, Mrs. Hutton Laxson, Mrs. Dan Moser, Mrs. Alice Hines, Mrs. C. R. Stephens.

To have a fine healthy complexion the liver must be active, the bowels regular and the blood pure. All this is brought about by using Herbine. It thoroughly scours the liver, stomach and bowels, puts the body in fine condition and restores that clear, pink and white complexion so much desired by ladies. Sold by John A. Weeks.

CITY GRADER NOW TACKLES BAD STREETS

There is cause for rejoicing. The street grader is tearing Hutchings Avenue between the business district and the Colorado river bridge, to pieces. This has been a rocky and rough street, and has caused many good citizens to forget themselves and say things The Ledger would not print. With the completion of the highway between Ballinger and Rowena, it is now necessary that this street be made better, and we trust that the city's street grader will not leave the job until it is completed in good shape.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Druggist refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding, protruding Piles. Immediately relieves itching, burning, and you can get mental ease after the first application. Price 50c.

RABBIT DRIVES ARE NOW IN SEASON.

Farmers should not overlook the fact that rabbits are becoming quite plentiful in this country again, and no time should be lost in making war on them. The rabbits destroy much crop, and drives against the pests should be put on in every part of the county and in every county in this section of the state. So far we have not heard of any spring drives.

Be WISE and Advertise

Our companies are all working under a permit from the Insurance Department of Texas. Our rates are the cheapest.

We are a Texas concern. You are invited to participate in these substantial savings.

McCARVER & CO. Loans and Insurance
Ballinger, Texas.



Imitation "Ford" parts are being sold by many mail-order houses and garages to unsuspecting Ford owners as "Ford" parts. But they are not Genuine Ford parts, made by the Ford Motor Company. They are made by concern who have no connection whatsoever with the Ford Motor Company. These imitation parts are not even made from the same grade of steel, or under the same formulas used by the Ford Company. They are counterfeit parts. Tests have shown them to break when the genuine Ford parts didn't even bend and they generally are from thirty-five to one hundred per cent lower in quality.

The Authorized Ford Dealer is your protection. As such, we handle nothing but the Genuine Ford parts. They are made from the famous Ford Vanadium Steel on a death part—according to its use—is heat-treated in the way that will give it the longest wearing qualities.

Harwell Motor Company

PAINT ROCK TURNS OUT TO SEE PLAY

The senior class of the Ballinger high school are real show folks, and they added \$72.10 to their class fund, and entertained a large crowd of Paint Rock people and had a good time themselves, Monday night.

The class went to Paint Rock Monday afternoon to present their play, "Aaron Boggs, Freshman." The Paint Rock people packed the show house and greeted the Ballinger theatrical troupe with an enthusiasm which put the play over in a most pleasing manner.

By agreement the Ballinger class divided profits with the senior class of Paint Rock, giving the Paint Rock class 25 per cent of the net proceeds, for their assistance in getting the house in readiness and for other courtesies shown by the Paint Rock class.

The gross proceeds of the evening amounted to \$98.05, and the local class brought back with them \$72.10 of that amount, which will be used in defraying the expenses of issuing the annual for the local high school and for other expenses connected with the class work.

Quite a number of the patrons of the school accompanied the class to Paint Rock, and Superintendent Fleming went with them. Mr. Fleming stated that Paint Rock treated them fine and expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Ballinger class in furnishing the evening's entertainment.

Adding greatly to the program was the music by the Grant Orchestra. Chas. T. Grant and his band of young musicians accompanied the class and with the splendid music by the orchestra the show goes of Paint Rock were given a real treat.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains or rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Sold by John A. Weeks.

STRIKE DIVERTING EXPRESS SHIPMENTS

The local express office has extra work on its hands in transferring express from the Santa Fe to the A. & S. On account of the strike which has tied up traffic at Fort Worth, express for points on the T. & P. is being diverted over the Santa Fe to Ballinger and over the A. & S. to Abilene.



It'll soon be in Museums

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into sour bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

Take "Dodson's Liver Tone" Instead!

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel, just remember that your druggist sells for a few cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and can not salivate.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tone straightens you right up and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEARBY CITIES.

San Angelo taxpayers recently voted an increase in school taxes from sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation to sixty-five cents. This will increase the available school funds for next year about \$12,000 over the amount of this year.

Sweetwater is to have a \$1,000,000 gypsum factory, the construction of which will begin in the next sixty days. The new industry is the United States Gypsum Company, owners of twenty-eight mammoth plants producing cement, tile and other gypsum products. This will be one of the largest manufacturing plants of any kind in West Texas.

Fire completely destroyed the plant of the Abilene Press Brick Company Monday night, with a loss of about \$20,000. All the machinery and supplies were burned. It will be rebuilt as soon as material can be shipped.

Abilene's street railway system is to be taken over by the American Public Service Corporation, who will spend \$60,000 in improvements on the line, it is said, and will begin operation of the cars again. The same company is spending a million dollars in improving Abilene's power and ice plant. They will sell \$125,000 worth of preferred stock to the citizens of Abilene.

The city council of Brownwood has repealed three warrant issuing ordinances previously

passed for the issue of \$50,000 in warrant, for the construction of a municipal light plant, the construction of a south side sewer system, and for street improvements. The action was brought about through injunction proceedings instituted by a citizen of Brownwood.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.

SETSER-MINSHEW

Miss Maggie Setser and Mr. John Minshew were married in Norton Thursday evening at seven o'clock by Rev. Daniel Arrant, at Rev. Arrant's home. The young people are of the most prominent families of the Norton country, and are prominent in the social affairs of that section of the county.

Dyed Her Faded Skirt, Also a Coat

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Just Like New—So Easy!

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything! A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Lankford Furniture and Undertaking Co.

Undertaking Supplies
Funeral Directors

Not Financial Strength Alone---

determines the usefulness of this institution to its patrons, to its friends and to the community.

The true measure of our value lies in the giving of those little personal helps which means so much in the smooth running of financial affairs.

We know that we can serve you greatly; you will know when you give us a chance to show you.

We urge you to let it be soon.

"Member Federal Reserve System"

RELIABILITY ACCOMMODATION

The Ballinger State Bank & Trust Co.

STRENGTH SERVICE



Best in the Long Run

GOODRICH on an Inner Tube means the same as Goodrich on a Silvertown Cord Tire—Satisfactory Service.

Goodrich Red Inner Tubes have all the power and endurance and long life that Goodrich knows how to put into rubber.

Goodrich Red INNER TUBES

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio
Makers of the SILVERTOWN Cord Tire

EFFECT QUARANTINE WOULD HAVE IN TEX.

AUSTIN, April 9.—A telegram from Governor Hobby this afternoon stated that he was departing from Washington on his return to Texas, and expected to cross the Texas line between ten and eleven o'clock Monday morning.

Governor Hobby stated that there will be no Federal quarantine placed on Texas cotton. In order to gain freedom from a general quarantine, Gov. Hobby promised Secretary of Agriculture Meredith that a special session of the Legislature will be called to meet either late in May or early in June.

The fight against the spread of the pink boll worm in Texas and other states is an alarming one to the cotton growers of Texas, and particularly to the farmers of the infested counties of South Texas. Neighboring states are demanding a strict quarantine against the entire state of Texas, and unless something is done by this state, the quarantine will likely be placed on Texas by the Federal government.

A quarantine against the entire state, however, is considered by Texans as an unfair move, and a counter proposal has been made to quarantine only the nine counties where the pink boll worm has been found. Gov. Hobby has agreed to call a special session of the Legislature to take up the matter of reimbursing the losses to the farmers in those counties, and thus save the entire state from an embargo.

The effect on cotton shipments from Texas to European markets, and to markets in the northern part of the United States, however, will not be very great, according to local cotton men. This is due to the fact that no cotton is raised in those sections. On the other hand, some of the largest cotton mills in the world are in North and South Carolina, and shipments from Texas would be barred from these mills should the quarantine be placed on Texas, because these mills are in the heart of a vast cotton growing area.

The present low prices on cotton, according to the local cotton men, is not due, however, to any effect of the proposed quarantine, but is due to other matters which can be traced to the natural conditions prevalent after the war. European mills are financially unable to take up much of the cotton of this country, and labor conditions and the unsettled state of affairs in the United States prevent mills in this country taking up as much cotton as heretofore.

The demands of other states are that a strict quarantine be placed on cotton in Texas for these years, during which time no cotton shall be raised in the state. Unless the people of this state voluntarily act in some way to prevent the spread of the pink boll worm, the Federal government will take steps toward that end, which will cripple the cotton industry in Texas incalculably.

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the first treatment is most important. When an Efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal Antiseptic and Healing Agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by John A. Weeks.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The county clerk's records show three births and one death filed since April 1st, as follows:

Births

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Kreidel, of Ballinger, a boy, April 2.
Euditaris Garcia and wife, of Concho, a girl, April 1.
John Hooks and wife, of Ballinger, a girl, April 6.
Only one death has been reported to the clerk, Archie Smith, age 2 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Ballinger, died April 4.

BUSY ON PRECINCT ROADS.

R. W. Bruce is busy looking after the roads of his precinct. He has recently improved the road leading to Benoit by opening a new road which follows the Santa Fe track for some distance, taking out the rock and otherwise improving same.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. A. TALLY OUT FOR ASSESSOR

For Office of Tax Assessor of Runnels County, Texas.

To the Public: I desire to announce to the public and the voters of Runnels county, that I am a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Runnels County, Texas, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary in July.

I have resided in Runnels county about 32 years and during that time I have tried to fulfill my duty as a citizen to the very best of my ability, how well I have succeeded, I leave for you to decide, sufficient to say that I have endeavored to perform each and every duty that fell to my lot as best I could, and if I fell short,

I ask that you spread the mantle of charity over me.

I have been persuaded to make this race by the solicitation of a large number of friends, and after deliberating for some days decided to make the race and will try to see as many voters as possible between now and the Primary in July, and should I fail to see you and make a personal solicitation, I ask that you consider my candidacy and if you think I am the man for the office, I will appreciate your support.

My experience in clerical work, I think, has in a measure, fitted me for the duties of this most important office and if elected will try and make you the very best officer possible, so that those who see fit to support me will have no cause to regret their having given me their support. Having sold my laundry, I can give this work my attention if elected.

W. A. TALLY.

EARLY MORNING TRAIN GETS GOOD START

The first through train on the new schedule passed Ballinger on time Sunday morning, arriving here at 4:13. The train was made up of a chair coach, smoker mail and express, and carried a number of passengers.

The train promises to be a popular one for through travel, as well as offering quick and convenient time for local travel.

The local ticket office sold ten tickets for the first train, most of them being long haul passengers, showing that the public will patronize the train for through trips.

O. A. Bartlett will be on the job at the ticket window for the early train, until a new man can be initiated.

Kill the Blue Bugs and all blood sucking insects by feeding Martin's Wonderful Blue Bug Killer to your chickens. Your money back if not absolutely satisfied. Guaranteed by Jno. A. Weeks, and J. Y. Pearce. 5-40tw.

W. A. Francis is at home from Houston, where he went to attend a meeting of wholesale grocers. He also visited Galveston while on the trip and reports commerce tied up on account of the longshoremen's strike at Houston and Galveston.

LOSS OF APPETITE

Pimples and Other Eruptions—Mental and Physical Weakness.

They are all common at this time of year, and are all indications that the blood is wanting in the power to defend the body against infectious and contagious diseases, because they are all indications that it needs cleansing, enriching and vitalizing.

It is important to give them attention—it is in fact, hazardous to neglect them.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today and begin taking it at once, regularly after eating and if convenient in a little hot water.

Remember, this medicine has given satisfaction to three generations, for the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys. It builds up the whole system. It "makes food taste good."

For a gentle laxative or an active cathartic, take Hood's Pills. Your eyes will know how good they are.

NANCE-STROBLE CO. ENLARGING BUSINESS

A deal has been closed between the Nance-Stroble Auto Electric Company and M. D. Chastain for a lease on Mr. Chastain's building next door to the Davis Auto Company, which is at present occupied by a second-hand store. Mr. Nance announced Friday that the company would move their stock of supplies and equipment from their present location to the new one about the first of May. Their present stock will be greatly enlarged when the move is made. They will also hold the rock building they are now occupying, which will be used for storage for some time.

Later in the year the Nance-Stroble Company will incorporate for twenty-five thousand dollars, and will then put in a complete stock, and will sell both wholesale and retail. At this time they will take over the building now occupied by the Ballinger Auto Company, which is owned by W. A. Nance. The Ballinger Auto Company has the building leased until January 1st, 1921.

Mr. Nance stated that his company will put in a complete stock of solid truck tires. They have purchased a two hundred ton press for pressing these tires onto the truck wheels.

This company will be a distributing center for this county for automobile supplies, and may possibly take over several other counties. This will be the first wholesale house of its kind in the county.

We are glad to report that Will Aycock is clear of fever, and is improving. He has been seriously ill for several days.

Spencer Parish returned to the oil fields to resume work last week, after spending a few days with home folks.

Mrs. J. D. Jones and children came in from Greenville, Sunday to join Mr. Jones, one of the proprietors of the Maeroy Theatre.

J. P. Booth left for Spur Monday afternoon, where he goes to visit his mother. He announced for public weigher for the Ballinger precinct before leaving on the visit.

REVOLUTION BREWING IN MEXICO AGAIN

EL PASO, April 7.—A widespread revolutionary plot fostered by agents in the United States to overthrow the present government in Mexico is being investigated by the grand jury in session here, it became known late yesterday. Three alleged participants in the plot are in jail in this country, while a fourth was arrested by Mexican federal authorities at Mexicali, Lower California, while attempting to smuggle munitions of war to the revolutionists.

The plot became known when United States army authorities in the Big Bend district arrested Andreas H. Vilegas, a Mexican boy and Concepcion Perez, a young niece of Francisco Villa, when the pair attempted to cross from this country into Mexico. Military authorities seized from the pair much correspondence from Villa agents in this country, addressed to Villa.

Mrs. T. L. Grace came in from Dallas, Sunday, and will be the guest of her sister, Miss Maggie Underwood, and other relatives for a few days.

OH! EACH DAY A LITTLE MORE

Hurry! Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Help your hair grow long, thick and strong and become soft, glossy and abundant.

ATTENTION FARMERS

I have opeded up a full line of

Dry Goods

I will appreciate all business given me.

N. PASSUR

"Watch Me Grow"

Phone, Call or Write

Fannin Abstract & Title Co.

FOR CONCHO COUNTY ABSTRACTS

D. J. Fannin, Mgr.

Paint Rock, Texas

NOTICE

The Parramore pasture of 5000 acres of unimproved land has been subdivided into small tracts and is now on the market at reasonable price and terms. For sale by

H. Giesecke Ballinger, Texas.

THE BANNER-LEDGER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
THE BALLINGER PRINTING COMPANY

The Banner-Ledger and the
Tarrant County Ledger were con-
solidated January 28, 1913.

This Year\$1.50

County candidates are increas-
ing as the picnic season draws
near.

Don't give up because Jack
Frost broke into your garden.
Replant and reap a harvest.

Let's start something, even if
it is nothing but a road building
boom.

The largest cotton crop ever
raised in Runnels county, was
planted in May. Don't get in a
hurry.

If overalls are only worth two
dollars now, why should organiz-
ing an overall club increase their
value? Just a question, you
know.

The city ticket in Brownwood
favoring a municipal light plant
won, indicating that the people
are dissatisfied with the service
the power corporation is giving
them. A vote in Ballinger would
show the same result.

Houston's corporation court
was a complete failure in collect-
ing fines for drunkenness last
year, but fines for speeding more
than doubled the previous year's
drunk record. It seems that the
people must have something to
spend money for.

The statement issued by the
State Superintendent of Educa-
tion, to the effect that fifty thou-
sand school children in Texas this
year were without teachers, is an
alarming statement. There was
a shortage of 2,000 teachers.
Conditions for the coming term
will be worse if the people do not
wake up.

The Brownwood News thinks
the crowd, for Bailey speakings
indicate a big vote for Bailey. If
the News thinks every man and
woman who goes out to hear Joe
speak is going to vote for him,
the News is a poor thinker. We
could name some other noted
characters who would attract a
larger crowd than Joe, but who
could not be elected dog-pelter.

Did you ever stop to figure out
what kind of a town Ballinger
would be, if everybody was ev-
erybody's friend, and everybody
co-operated with everybody else
in working for the things the
town needs? Most of us know
what kind of a town factionalism
makes, where jealousy reigns su-
preme, and where one faction will
not join in a move if the members
of that faction, think the members
of the other faction will be ben-
efitted. How would you like to
live in a town where every fel-
low pulled together for the good
of all?

The first man arrested for
strike disturbances was a mem-
ber of the I. W. W. It is not the
level headed, clear thinking, true
Americans who are causing the
trouble in the labor unions. It
is the bolshevistic class, those
who will not listen to reason, or
who refuse to submit to arbitra-
tion, who are raising old billy
kalew. Labor unions are essen-
tial for the welfare of laboring
people, and the railroads are in
favor of unions. They prefer to
deal with unions, and contract
with unions, instead of individ-
uals, but the unions are getting
in bad through the rule of the red
element.

Money is no doubt the root of
all evil. More money has chang-
ed hands in Eastland county than
in any other county in Texas dur-
ing the last two years, and we
are told, while in that city recent-
ly, that there are six thousand
cases on the court docket, of that
county. The county is to be di-
vided into two judicial districts
and the machinery for enforcing
the law increased. The justice of
the peace of Eastland receives
more money for his services than
the governor of Texas. If pros-
perity breeds crime, prosperity is
not the best for human race.

SOMEBODY IS IN DANGER OF HEAVY FINE

A section of the highway law
says that any person who throws
or deposits on any public high-
way, tin cans, bottles, glass, wire,
nails, or any substances calcu-
lated to be injurious to automo-
biles, or any vehicles, shall be

punished by a fine not to exceed
\$500, or imprisonment for six
months in jail, or both, etc. This
law is being violated in Ballinger
almost every day, and especially
during the last few days. The
violation is perhaps thoughtless
on the part of those who are haul-
ing kindling and old lumber and
scattering the pieces along the
streets. However, the law does
not excuse a man for being care-
less or thoughtless, and for the
benefit of those who are respon-
sible for the ugly nails along the
streets, as well as for those who
drive autos, we call attention to
this law, and a hint to the wise
should be sufficient.

FARMER'S DISADVANTAGE.

A Ballinger farmer drove into
town one day recently with three
five bales of cotton on fifty-
five wagons drawn by five spans
of fine mules, and horses. The whole
outfit represented about \$15,000
of value, it is said. Fourteen
bales he sold for forty cents and
twenty-one bales for thirty-six
cents per pound. For one of the
teams the farmer refused five
bales of cotton and either of
the five were said to be worth
\$750 each.

Speaking of the incident, the
Ballinger Ledger says: "The
cotton, teams and wagons, repre-
sented about \$15,000, which is a
pretty nice investment for a far-
mer in a 'drouth stricken' coun-
try to drive into town with."

The farmer should certainly be
known as a busies man. He has
thousands of dollars invested in
his business; in his land, his team
and tools, etc., and his annual ex-
penses often run into four figures.
The only disadvantage about it
is that he is sometimes forced to
operate at a loss as he does not
exercise much control of the
prices of his products. He appar-
ently cannot raise his prices as
easily as does the merchant.

But it must not be overlooked
that many farmers pay income
taxes, and that the great major-
ity of them own automobiles and
with the increase in the raising of
pure bred poultry, sheep, hogs,
cattle, work stock and a hundred
or more things that prove profit-
able, the farmer of the future is
going to be more independent
and therefore in a better position
to demand prices that admit of
reasonable profits for all his pro-
ducts.—Temple Telegram.

TO CATALOGUE THE STATE'S RESOURCES

DALLAS, Tex., April 10.—The
resources and raw products of
this state are being catalogued by
the Texas Chamber of Com-
merce, W. R. Clark, manager of
the research department, announ-
ces, so that information may be
supplied to outside capital.
Iron ore, lignite, coal, clay pro-
ducts, silica sand, cement, cotton
mills, wool mills, corn products,
farm implements and machinery,
rice mills, canning and preserv-
ing fruits and vegetables, crops,
developed farm lands, cheap ag-
ricultural lands, gulf coast lands
and irrigated lands have been
surveyed by the Texas Chamber
of Commerce. The announced
purpose is "to develop Texas'
manufacturing and mining in-
dustries just as rapidly as feasi-
ble. As soon as connection can
be made with organizations that
might become interested in es-
tablishing plants in Texas, infor-
mation will be passed on to the
246 local commercial bodies of
this state, thus giving each com-
munity opportunity to get more
factories.

WILL MAKE GEOLOGIC SURVEY OF W. TEXAS

AUSTIN, April 8.—Under the
supervision of J. A. Udden, the
Bureau of Economic Geology of
the University of Texas, together
with the United States Geological
Survey, are preparing a report on
the occurrence of potash and
salts in West Texas lakes. An
investigation of this subject has
been going on for some time and
several interesting discoveries
have been made, it is stated.

Thus far it has been demon-
strated that the potash content
in the lakes of West Texas is
smaller than in Nevada, but those
of Texas contain a higher per-
cent of salts than any others so
far investigated. Dr. Udden says
that this work promises to be very
interesting, but that several sea-
sons of concentrated effort may be
required before any definite re-
sults can be reached.

J. N. Wells was here from the
Northwest part of the county,
Tuesday.

ILLINOIS DOCTOR PRESCRIBES IT

Says He Has Never Known Medi-
cine to Produce Results
Like Tanlac.

Dr. B. H. Elder, with offices at
410 Shradski Bldg., Peoria, Ill.,
who has been in active practice
for over forty years, says:

"Medical science has never be-
fore produced a medicine that
brings results like Tanlac. I have
been prescribing it some time with
remarkable results. Personally I
had suffered for years from stom-
ach trouble and rheumatism and
had devoted my best thought try-
ing to find relief but to no avail.
After eating, gas would form in
my stomach and affect my heart,
causing poor circulation, cold
hands and feet, dizziness, peculiar
feelings, terrible headaches and
cramps. The rheumatism pained
me so I could hardly stand to
move my legs or arms.

"I had a patient who had also
suffered for years with the same
trouble as mine, and although I
did all I could for him he got no
better. One day, after he had
been away for about six months,
he came into my office and never
in my life have I seen a man look
better or seem to feel better than
he did. He told me Tanlac was
what had brought about this won-
derful change. I began trying the
medicine at once with the result
that a few bottles relieved me en-
tirely of stomach trouble, rheuma-
tism and all my other ailments.
Although I am an extra hearty
eater nothing ever disagrees with
me any more. I have prescribed
Tanlac in cases of rheumatism,
kidney and bladder disorders and
a run down condition with won-
derful results, and I feel that I
ought to give my experience with
Tanlac to the public for the ben-
efit of suffering humanity."

Tanlac is sold in Ballinger by
John A. Weeks; in Tokeon by
J. W. Bright; in Winters by
Owens' drug store.

SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED FOR THROUGH SERVICE

The Ledger is in receipt of a
letter from W. S. Keenan, general
passenger agent of the Santa Fe,
announcing the adjustment of
train schedules between San An-
gelo and Temple, whereby the pat-
rons of the road will now be ac-
corded a through daylight train
from San Angelo to Temple, and
which will make connections with
northbound and south bound
trains from Temple. An unof-
ficial announcement of the change
has already been made by this
paper, and the letter received
Thursday, gives the schedule of
the morning train.

There will be no change in oth-
er trains on this branch, excepting
the cancelling of the east-
bound stub train which arrives
here at 9:28 in the morning at
present, and which only runs as
far as Brownwood. The new
train will be known as No. 76.
Heretofore No. 76 only ran from
Brownwood to Temple, leaving
Brownwood before No. 70, the
present train, reached Brown-
wood.

The new train will leave San
Angelo at three o'clock in the
morning, arrive in Ballinger at
4:13, will arrive in Brownwood
at 7:30 where a stop will be made
for breakfast, and will arrive in
Temple at 12:30. Connections
will be made in Temple with
trains for Fort Worth, Dallas,
and other northern points, and
also trains bound for Houston,
San Antonio, and other points in
that direction.

The change in schedule will
be made Sunday morning, April
11. This will give people in this
section of the state two through
mail trains to the East each day,
and will be of great benefit to
passengers.

LAMBS ARE KILLED BY LAST NORTHER.

SAN ANGELO, April 9.—Re-
port, received here indicate that
livestock, particularly sheep, suf-
fered Saturday night and Sun-
day when the cold wave sent the
temperature from Summer heat
to below freezing. Lambing is in
full sway and some lambs born
in the open died from exposure.

Census Supervisor A. W.
Sledge left Thursday for East-
land, to straighten out some cen-
sus work at that place.



A Gentleman's Hosiery

It must be precise in fit,
rich in quality and correct
in fashioning. Our most
particular patrons find Wil-
son Bros. Hosiery measures
up to their exacting de-
mands. Men who have once
worn them are particular
about getting them again.
Nothing else will do because
no other hosiery is so com-
pletely satisfying. Wilson
Bros. Hosiery is shown in
all desirable materials, col-
ors and style effects, in-
cluding the nationally popu-
lar Chain-Knit Hosiery.

D. Reeder's DRY GOODS

Mrs. Florence Gentry returned
home from a visit to relatives at
San Angelo, Monday afternoon.

B. M. Batt, returned home
Monday afternoon from a business
trip to San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gregory
visited relatives in Abilene last
week, returning home Monday.

Mrs. M. E. Williams of the
Winters country was in Ballinger
shopping and attending to
other business Friday.

Boyd H. Bailey returned from
Brownwood Thursday, where he
had been for a few days on busi-
ness.

Rev. R. R. Rives who came up
from Brownwood to conduct the
funeral of C. C. Cockrell, return-
ed home Monday afternoon.

Mrs. S. P. Stone left for Carls-
bad, N. M., Wednesday afternoon
where she will visit her daughter
Mrs. Lewis Alexander.

W. S. Wilmett left Wednesday
afternoon for Austin, where he
will place his son in a hospital for
treatment.

W. A. Francis left for Houston
and other South Texas points
Wednesday afternoon, where he
will be several days on business.

J. W. Wood of the Crews coun-
try, left Wednesday afternoon
for Temple and other points, on
business.

C. E. Kellum and family left
for Fort Worth, Wednesday af-
ternoon, where they will make
their home.

C. C. Gilliam, accompanied by
his two boys, is back from San
Antonio for a few days visit and
to look after some unfinished
business.

W. O. Jolly, a Winters saddle
and harness merchant, was in
Ballinger with his family Thurs-
day, trading and looking after
business.

Clyde Cockrell left Tuesday af-
ternoon for his home at Amarillo.
He came to attend the funeral of
his father, arriving here the day
before Mr. Cockrell died.

Rev. Glover returned to his
home at Plano Monday. He came
here to preach for the Christian
church with a view of locating
here. It has not been announced
whether Rev. Glover will return
here to become pastor of the local
church or not.

C. E. Wimberly was here from
Winters Monday, en route to San
Angelo, to look after the ship-
ment of a couple of ears of steers
which he had just purchased. He
expects to move the steers to Ft.
Worth as soon as the strike per-
mits it.

Hobart Nicholson and wife re-
turned to Ballinger Friday from
Coleman, where Mr. Nicholson
had been buying cotton this sea-
son. Hobart is looking prosper-
ous, and declares that he will
build a home here, the work to
start within a short time.

Announcement cards giving the
information of the arrival of E.
Rosemond Stanford Jr., on April
1, 1920, at their home in Nash-
ville, Tenn., were received by
friends of Rev. E. Rosemond Stan-
ford, former pastor of the Bal-
linger M. E. Church.

More than two billion passen-
gers rode on all the New York
car lines during the fiscal year
just ended. Of this number it is
said that several got seats.—Ta-
coma Ledger.

SEEK RETURN EXCESS PROFITS 1919 WOOL

Prepared to fight to the finish
for the return to West Texas
sheepmen of \$232,949.15, repre-
senting excess profits, on 1919
long wools commanded by the
United States, two committees
left San Angelo Thursday after-
noon on the Santa Fe for Wash-
ington to appear on April 15 at
a hearing to be held by the bureau
of markets of the department of
agriculture.

Sam H. Hall, first vice-presi-
dent, and J. Miles O'Daniel, sec-
retary, will present the claims of
customers of the Wool Growers'
Central Storage Co., of this city.
Judge Brown F. Lee of Sterling
county, former San Angelo at-
torney and ex-legislative repre-
sentative from the 112th district,
will represent the Sheep and
Goat Raisers' Association of Tex-
as.

The committees are going to
the national capital in response
to a telegram several days ago
from Congressman Claude B.
Hudspeth, who was instrumental
in obtaining the hearing and has
been active in behalf of the wool
growers of the southwest for more
than a year.

The committee from the Wool
Growers' Central Storage Co., of
San Angelo has the estimates of
the shrinkage on the wool placed
in 1918 by the buyers, represent-
ing the government and the esti-
mates arrived at by the growers
themselves. These figures show
a variance of 6.25 per cent, and a
difference of prices of almost 17
3-4 cents per pound. To substan-
tiate its claims, the wool sent
through the scouring process,
similar to that employed by the
eastern mills.

Six hundred and fiftyfive clips
from approximately 500 growers,
totaling 1,435,978 pounds, will
be involved in the claims present-
ed before the bureau of markets
on next Thursday. The refund-
ing of \$232,949.15 will be asked
by the customers of the local
firm alone.

OIL STOVE FIRE CALLS OUT COMPANY

A fire alarm was turned in
from the home of Mr. Ridings on
Broadway, about eleven o'clock
Wednesday morning. The volun-
teer fire company was soon on the
scene and ready for action, but
the unruly oil stove had been
placed under control and no dam-
age resulted from the threatened
blaze.

RECALLS EARLY DAYS IN BALLINGER TOWN

J. A. Gambell, of Calvert, was
a visitor to Ballinger this week.
Mr. Gambell spent a time here in
the mercantile business about 30
years ago, and was connected
with the Western Mercantile Co.,
one of the first firms organized
here. He is meeting the old
timers, and talking over matters
which recall to mind the early
frontier days in Ballinger.

SETS EXAMPLE IN CLEAN UP WORK.

Mayor Guin is having the lots
on Broadway recently purchased
by him, cleaned off. The brush
and weeds are being cut and the
property made to come up to the
civic standard. Mr. Guin ex-
pects to build a home on the lots
as soon as conditions became a
little more normal.

LUFKIN BOY ON FARMERS' SPECIAL

LUFKIN, Texas, April 14.—
The Lufkin Chamber of Com-
merce will send a boy on the Tex-
as Farm Boys' Special which will
tour 18 of the most progressive
agricultural states of America be-
tween July 31 and August 21,
under the joint management of
the Texas Chamber of Commerce
and the Texas Agricultural and
Mechanical College. The \$300
covering all expenses of this boy
will be borne by the Lufkin Cham-
ber of Commerce.

Plans are underway to take ad-
vantage of the permission which
has been granted to each county
to advertise its opportunities.
Angelina county's boy will be
provided with literature which
will be distributed along the
route.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus J. Wheeler
and little son returned home
Wednesday, from Dallas, where
Mrs. Wheeler had been for an
eye operation.

S. O. S.

If Constipated, Bilious
or Headachy, take
"Cascarets"

Sick headache, biliousness, coated
tongue, or sour, gassy stomach—always
trace this to torpid liver; delayed,
fermenting food in the bowels.

Poisonous matter clogged in the in-
testines, instead of being cast out of the
system is re-absorbed into the blood.
When this poison reaches the delicate
brain tissue it causes congestion and
that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the
stomach, remove the sour, undigested
food and foul gases, take the excess bile
from the liver and carry out all the
constipated waste matter and poisons in
the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will surely
straighten you out by morning. They
work while you sleep.

PAINT ROCK WINS BALL GAME, 5 TO 1

A baseball team, composed
chiefly of high school boys, was
hastily gathered together Wed-
nesday and a game was played a-
gainst the Paint Rock team in
Paint Rock. The Paint Rock
boys proved to have a good team,
and won from the Ballinger team
by a score of five to one.

Rothal O'Kelly did the twirl-
ing for the Ballinger team for
the first part of the game, and
was later relieved by Jack Roach.
Most of the players had had little
practice, and were unable to
hold their own against the Con-
cho county boys.

The local boys are holding prac-
tice in the evenings after the
stores close, and expect to have a
good team for the summer. Games,
with other nearby towns will be
scheduled, and will be announced
later.

WINTERS BUYING A FIRE TRUCK.

The citizens of Winters are
digging up liberally in an effort
to create a fund with which to
purchase a fire truck. Subscrip-
tions ranging from \$1 to \$100
were made thick and fast when
the proposition was put up to the
citizens and the truck has been
assured. The Winters people re-
cently experienced a close call
when fire broke out in that city
on a windy day, and they are us-
ing good judgment in preparing
to fight the fire demon, and by
so doing reduce their insurance
rate.

INVENTIVE GENIUS ROBS CALOMEL OF NAUSEA AND DANGER

Doctors' Favorite Medicine Now
Purified and Refined from All
Objectionable Effects. "Calo-
tabs"—the New Name.

What will human ingenuity do next?
Smokeless powder, wireless telegraphy,
boneless carriages, colorless iodine, taste-
less quinine—now comes nausealess calomel.
The new improvement called "Calo-
tabs" is now on sale at druggists.

For biliousness, constipation and indi-
gestion the new calomel tablet is a prac-
tically perfect remedy, as evidenced by
the fact that the manufacturers have an-
nounced all druggists to refund the price
if the customer is not "perfectly delighted"
with Calotabs. One tablet at bedtime with
a swallow of water—that's all. No taste,
no nausea, no griping, no salts. By morn-
ing your liver is thoroughly cleansed and
you are feeling fine, with a hearty ap-
petite. Eat what you please—no danger—go
about your business.

Calotabs are not sold in bulk. Get an
original package, sealed. Price, thirty-
five cents.—(adv.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- For Tax Collector: W. L. BROWN
- For County Superintendent: JOHN J. BUGG
- For Tax Assessor: J. R. HOLLOWAY, M. D. CHASTAIN, W. A. TALLY
- For County Clerk: W. R. PUCKETT, W. A. FORGEY
- For County Judge: J. W. POWELL
- For Treasurer: MRS. R. P. KIRK
- For Commissioner Precinct No. 1: R. J. DEENS
- For District Clerk: (Miss) GEORGIA SINGLETARY
- For Public Weigher, Precinct 1: J. P. BOOTHE
- For Commissioner Precinct No. 2: D. W. YEAGER, J. F. WHITE, W. J. GARDNER
- For Commissioner Precinct No. 3: GEO. W. MILLER
- For Commissioner Precinct No. 4: I. A. CURRY

CASING FOR ROWENA WELL IS ON WAY
 Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lindsay returned Friday from Ranger, where they had been in the interest of the Runnels County Oil Co.
 Mr. Lindsay purchased the eight-inch casing for the Rowena well and stated that same was shipped out Tuesday and should arrive in a week or ten days.
 Quite a sum of money was saved the company by buying the casing in Ranger. The crew is being organized again and drilling will be resumed immediately upon the arrival of the casing.—Miles Messenger.

Banner-Ledger Want Ads

HAULING—We will buy your maize at the rick, less the hauling. We pay top prices. We are also ready to do your hauling in town or country. Condra & McIntyre, Phone 247, Winters, Tex. 2-4tw

Pure Bred Barred Rocks, 15 for \$2.00; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00. Good layers, McDonald and Thompson strain. Prize winners at Higgins Fair. Mrs. M. T. Cotton, Phone 7112. 26-4w.*

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs, five cents each at my home near Hatchel. J. B. Estes, Phone 3021. 5-12tw.*

FOR SALE—Four lots 1, 2, 3, 4 block 9 in College Heights addition to Ballinger, fronting Broadway in Ballinger, Texas. P. J. Baron, Rowena, Texas. 3-3d wtf.

IMPROVE your flock by buying Pure Tom Barron Leghorn Eggs. Registered males out of 291 egg Hens, mated to Hens out of 260 and 280 egg strain. \$2 for 15. Mrs. W. E. Branch 16-5td-4tw.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs, five cents each at my home near Hatchel. J. B. Estes, Phone 5021. 6-12w-15d.*

FOR SALE—One two room Ledbetter, one-seed drop planter. Robert Lange, Route A., Ballinger, Texas, Phone 19 1, Rowena, Texas. 5-1d-2w.*

STRAY COW—Red muley cow no brand, no ear-marks, has been in my pasture for two weeks. W. L. Brand, on Whitley place, 4 miles Southeast of town. Owner can have cow by paying for this ad and calling for cow. 9-2tw*

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and high-grade Poland China pigs. G. E. Schneider, Phone 6403. 9-7tw.*

FOR SALE—200 bushels Lone Star Cotton Seed. \$2.50 per bushel. J. M. Tindall, South Ballinger. 9-4tw.*

FOR SALE—Black-eyed peas, and stock peas, 7 1-2c per pound. W. S. Davis, Phone 5102. 7-10td-2tw.*

FOR SALE—Good Jersey cow, fresh. Key Williams, Hatchel, Texas. 16-1w.*

Two Ford—one new, one practically new, one 1918 Studebaker, for sale. E. S. Kubela, Rowena, Texas. 16-1tw

FOR SALE—Twelve Turkey hens and a gobbler. 30c per lb. A. L. Barker. 16-1w.*

FOR SALE—Sound well selected cotton seed. Lone Star and Mebane mixed. \$1.50 per bushel. Henry Seipp, "The One-Horse Farmer," Maverick. 16-2w.*

FOUND—Slip on overcoat or rain coat. Owner can get same by calling at Ledger office. 12 d&w tf.

LOST—Small blue gray mare mule about four years old, and little bay horse. Notify J. M. Cordell. 12-2d-1w

SEWING MACHINES—I am still selling the famous Singer Machine. C. B. Armstrong. 7-Wd-wtf.

FOR SALE—In West End addition, a two acre block, with residence, barn and outhouses. Apply to C. S. Miller, Ballinger, Texas. s-m-t & w

How Strange Things Sometimes Happen.

"I want to write you to let you know that I have taken 2 more doses of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, and have gained 10 pounds in the last 2 weeks, altho I am thinner around the waist than before, because the bloating in my stomach has all gone and I am feeling like a boy again. There never was anything in this world half as good as this medicine." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. At druggists everywhere.

BAND BOYS EMPLOY NEW DIRECTOR

Uitley Gunter, late of Eastland, will move his family to Ballinger as soon as he can get a house for them, and will become a citizen of this city.

Mr. Gunter is a musician and a musical instructor. He comes here to take charge of the local band and to organize a piano and violin class.

At a meeting of the local band Monday night a contract was closed with the new director and he will take charge of the band at once.

Mr. Gunter is an experienced musical director, having been playing and instructing on all stringed instruments, and all wind instruments, for many years both on the road and for municipal and educational bodies. According to the contract entered into between the band and Mr. Gunter, he will furnish instruction to all beginners in the band free of charge, giving instruction on any instrument. This is an important feature of the contract just signed as a number of boys are anxious to get in the band, and the band needs to be filled up in some sections.

The band boys report that a number of citizens and business men who subscribed to the support of the band, and who have dropped out, will be called upon to renew their subscriptions, and those who have not been assisting in supporting the band will be solicited to do so, and with proper financial support the boys will strive to give the city one of the best amateur bands in Texas.

Concerts will be given throughout the summer Sunday afternoons, and frequently in the evenings of week days, and the band will be ready to play for any and all special occasions, and will offer their services for political and civic gatherings for a reasonable cost.

DO YOU KNOW BOYS AND GIRLS

You are like "A rose with all its sweetest petals, yet unfolded." Your future is before you, what will you make of it—success or failure? With youth and health you have the power within you to possess the blessing of a practical knowledge, the joy of achievement, the content of success—but only thru intelligent effort. If you have within you the love of higher things and better days; if you have ambition, energy and determination, we can train you in business methods—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Penmanship, Cotton Cladding, Business Administration and Finance, Telegraphy, etc., and secure for you a good position. You have no time to lose. The Spring and Summer months should be used in securing a practical knowledge that you may accept a good paying position when the busy fall season begins. Or to get more out of your studies and, if necessary, will enable you to work your way thru the school. In our years of experience in teaching, we have helped many young persons unfold and blossom into greater usefulness, awaken to the responsibility of business life and crown their efforts with success. What we have done for 30,000 others, we can do for you. The business world is seeking everywhere for young men and women who are properly trained in business, to do the work the business office demands. Let us impress upon you in the language of Narada, a Hindoo sage, "Study to know." Develop your judgment. Young friends, use your youth in the pursuit of knowledge. We can give you not better advice than to join our industrious band of students; they are here from many different states, and are going out daily as graduates into splendid positions secured through our free Employment Department.

Our large catalogue containing the statements of young people who have traveled the road we are advising you to travel will be interesting reading to you. The letters from business firms with whom they are now engaged will be encouraging to you, and our low tuition rates and credit plans, together with the short time taken to complete the course will be a pleasant surprise to you. We also teach by correspondence. Fill in your name and address, clip and mail today for large catalogue. Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas.

Name

Address

Sunset Flour

adds just that touch to your baking that marks you as a better cook than your neighbor.

Half of the secret of good cooking lies in the selection of the materials used in the recipe.

Use Sunset and you will have the foundation of better biscuit, bread of finer and lighter texture—and last but not least—Perfect Pastry.

We Sell Sunset

Currie Mercantile Co. Ballinger, Texas

Do It Now—What?

Clean-up, Paint-up, Repair-up. A complete stock of Carey's Blue Ribbon Paints and Varnishes. Cornell Wall Board, Screen Wire, and White Pine, Screen Doors.

Let us help you solve your building problems.

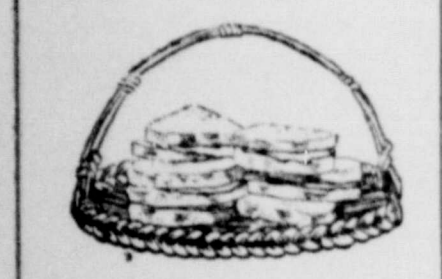
Tell us your needs, and let us suggest how they may be best supplied.

Ballinger Lumber Co. Phone 65

Why You Should be Insured in American Central Life Insurance Co. Old Line Insurance

This question can be answered in a very few words by

Rufus J. Wheeler Ballinger, Texas
 You will find me at E. Sheppard's Fire Insurance Office.



Try One of Our **Layer Cakes**

They are Fine. "Ask Your Neighbor" **BALLINGER STEAM BAKERY EIGHTH STREET**

WORK

or play that is handicapped by poor vision leads to illness. Impaired sight is unnecessary in these days of scientific sight analysis and correction. Don't put off those much needed glasses. Feel better, see better, work or play better—look better! Come today!

DR. McGUIRE
 F. & M. Bank Building Monday's and Saturday's Sunday by Appointment Only

CAR HITS OLD MAN

Just as he was driving into town to register a new Maxwell car which he had just purchased Tuesday afternoon, S. Bender of Rowena, came near running over T. H. Smith, an old gentleman who lives on the Chas. Evans place seven miles north of Ballinger.

Mr. Smith can not hear good nor can he see good, and he was walking slow, making his way across Hutchings Ave., near the express office, when the car struck him, knocking him down in front of the car. Fortunately J. A. Seidel, of Rowena, was on the front seat by the driver and threw the emergency brake on with full force, and this, with the efforts on the part of young Bender to stop the car, brought it to a quick standstill, or the car would have passed over Mr. Smith's body.

Aside from a bruised limb, Mr. Smith was not injured, and after a few minutes rest in a nearby office, he was able to hobble out and on his way.

After a long winter the system becomes filled with impurities caused by dry, stony diet. In hot weather these impurities caused by dry, stony diet. In now by taking Prickly Ash Bitters. It is the remedy that men use for purifying the blood, liver and bowels and putting the body in shape for summer work. Price \$1.25 per bottle. Jno. A. Weeks, special agent.

DEATH AT ROWENA SUNDAY

The Lankford Undertaking Co. was called on Sunday to prepare the remains of Mrs. R. W. Eckert, of Rowena, for burial. Mrs. Eckert died at her home near Rowena Sunday and the remains were shipped to Richland Springs for burial Monday afternoon.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head
 Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.

LONG STAPLE COTTON SELLS FOR 80 CENTS.

CLARKSVILLE, Tex., April 9. A bale of long staple cotton, belonging to John McLernon was sold here yesterday for 80 cents a pound.

NEW FRONT FOR PEARCE DRUG STORE

A new sign in bold letters, saying "Drugs" can be read from quite a distance on the front of the Pearce Drug Store building and a new coat of paint over the entire front of the building adds to the appearance of things in that block of business houses on Hutchings Ave. This firm is advocating "brighten up" in their ad which appears daily in The Ledger and they are practicing what they preach.

JOHN WEEKS OUT AFTER A SERIOUS OPERATION.

John A. Weeks was down town Thursday morning for the first time in a month. He underwent a serious operation at the Halley & Love sanitarium about a month ago, and had quite a "lengthy" rest. His friends will be glad to note that he is fully recovered.

HEELS, HEELS, HEELS

French, Military, Cuban, Flat Dutch, Baby Doll or anything you wish in Heels. We have the latest thing out in the Aluminum French Heels with Leather or Rubber tips.

We are here to do your work, we work Day and Night. Our work will please you. Give us a trial. Bring us your Shoe and Harness Troubles, we will do your work at once.

The Ballinger Shoe & Harness Co. Chas. E. Coons, Mgr. 8-6td-5tw.

WORK SIX YEARS TO ACHIEVE NEW COTTON

TEMPLE, Tex., April 9.—After patient experimentation the State Experiment Farm, located west of this city, has evolved a strain of cotton seed of good staple and high productive qualities that is especially adapted to this section.

The breeding process was started six years ago and over 5,000 pounds of the seed have been distributed among farmers this year this being the third annual distribution. The seed is becoming highly popular and its use will hereafter be extensive.

W. H. Daniel of Marie, was in Ballinger Friday, and while here renewed his Banner-Ledger.

SANTA FE EMPLOYEES WILL WEAR OVERALLS

TEMPLE, Tex., April 9.—A petition to force every man in the offices to wear overalls, was signed by everyone in the Temple superintendent's offices, trainmaster's offices and yard office of the Santa Fe yesterday. Even the officials, including Superintendent K. S. Hull and Trainmaster W. D. Knowld signed the petition and it will go into effect on April 15, pay day.

A penalty of \$5 must be paid for every violation of this order. The disposition of funds obtained from fines has not been decided upon.

This order cannot be repealed unless nine-tenths of the signers of the petition vote to do so. The entire office force, and officials are said to have imposed this measure upon themselves gladly, to help defeat the high cost of living.

R. S. Davis, of the Winters country, was in Ballinger Friday, and while here renewed his subscription to the Banner-Ledger for a year.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."



My Mother used MOTHER'S FRIEND before I was born

26 years ago and my birth was practically a painless one. writes one enthusiastic mother. How very natural then, that her own mother, whose experience had unqualifiedly proven the virtue of Mother's Friend would have her daughter enjoy the same benefits. Mother's Friend is used externally.

At all Druggists. Special Booklet on Motherhood and Baby free. Druggist, Regular Co., Dept. 111, Atlanta, Ga.

WEBB-DAVENPORT.

Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. H. P. Bates spoke the words that united in marriage Miss Bessie Davenport and Mr. Vernon Webb, at the First Presbyterian church. Both the young people reside in the Bethel community, and are well known there as well as in Ballinger, and are prominent in social affairs.

Mrs. Webb was a student in the Ballinger High School until recently. Mr. Webb has been in Ballinger for some time.

Use Ledger Classifieds.

COLEMAN CO. CLUBS TO MEET SATURDAY

Miss Parks, of the State Department of Agriculture, who has been in this county for some time organizing Home Economics Clubs in the schools, left for Coleman Friday to attend the county meeting of the Home Economics Clubs of Coleman county. She stated that a special effort is being made to get the girls of the clubs in Runnels county to attend the meeting in Coleman county, and an invitation has been extended by the Coleman county clubs.

Mrs. J. L. Landrum, who organized the clubs in Coleman county, and who was in Runnels county a short time ago in the interest of the work, will be in Coleman, and a program of special interest has been arranged.

One of the principal features of the meeting will be an exhibition of dress making and sewing by Miss Prang, of the College of Industrial Arts, of Denton. Miss Parks stated that the girls from this county would be expected in Coleman on the morning train, and would be entertained by the Coleman girls for the day.

Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days

"LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN" is a specially prepared Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 60c per bottle.

Stop the Itching

Blue Star Eczema Remedy is a scientific preparation which has relieved the worst cases of Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm and all forms of skin diseases for years.

It is sold on a guarantee by druggists. Will relieve your child of sores.

STAR ECZEMA COMPANY
CAMERON, TEXAS

★ BLUE STAR ★
ECZEMA REMEDY

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE NOT TO CUT ACREAGE

DALLAS, April 9.—The farm labor situation which threatens to become more acute, has not caused farmers to reduce acreage planted to any appreciable extent, according to S. D. Frazier, secretary of the Texas Cotton Ginners' association. The wheat acreage will be reduced as compared with last year, but the cotton and corn planting probably will be normal, he said, and an increase is likely in oats and other small grain.

The wheat acreage this year, according to Mr. Frazier, is reduced from twenty-five to fifty percent under the acreage planted this time last year. "The prolonged winter rains were responsible for this decrease in cultivation," he said, "and to what extent the wet season has delayed the farmers in their planting can not be determined at this time. Continued fair weather will remedy the situation considerably."

The demand for farm labor, although active now, will not reach the acute stage until summer, in the opinion of Mr. Frazier. "The call for labor to work the farms will begin to come in the middle of this month," he declared. "And from that time on until harvesting time the demand will increase as the season progresses. With the improved agricultural machinery now in use on the farms and a spell of fair weather the farmer can lay in his crops with one or possibly two helpers. In the summer months and in the fall it is a different matter. Then he must have an adequate supply of labor to save his crop from ruin."

The farm labor situation is more acute in the northern and western sections of the state than in the southern and western portions, Mr. Frazier said. He attributed this to the presence of Mexican and other foreign laborers in the counties near the border.

Winter Wheat Shows Reduction
Washington, April 8.—The production of winter wheat this year is forecast as 481,617,000 bushels and rye as 75,851,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture.

The condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 75.6 per cent of normal, and rye 86.8 per cent of normal.

The winter wheat production last year was 731,636,000 bushels and of rye was 88,478,000 bushels. The condition of winter wheat a year ago was 90.8 per cent, and of rye 90.6 per cent of normal.

For a Severe Cold.
"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my daughter Anna of a severe cold and cough a few years ago and ever since then I have never missed an opportunity to recommend this medicine to anyone suffering from throat or lung troubles. I cannot speak too highly in praise of it," writes Mrs. D. J. Shelley, Earlville, N. Y. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no narcotic and may be given to children with perfect confidence. It is a pleasant syrup so they do not object to taking it.

COLEMAN GETS SIX NEW ARMY TRUCKS FOR ROADS

Upon application of County Judge Matthews six army trucks have been allotted to Coleman county for use in road building. The trucks will be used in transporting rock, gravel, steel, cement, etc., and the lighter trucks may be found practical in dragging the dirt grades.

Five of the trucks have already been received to wit: One-ton light aviation, two three-ton heavy aviation trucks, one three-ton Peerless truck, one four-ton Peerless truck. One three-ton Peerless truck is in transit.—Coleman Democrat.

A. H. Turner of Norton, was a visitor to Ballinger Friday.

2 MEXICAN THUGS SHOOT JACK BURNS

Jack Burns, a former Ballinger saloon man, was shot and it is thought fatally wounded, by two Mexican robbers at San Angelo, early Sunday morning, according to news received at Ballinger Sunday.

Jack Burns formerly lived in Ballinger and was a saloon man here. He moved to San Angelo, where he was engaged in the saloon business for a number of years, and since the days of the saloons, he has been doing other work and at the time of the shooting was serving on the police force of San Angelo.

The details of the tragedy are told by the San Angelo Standard as follows: Night Policeman J. W. Burns was shot through the right lung early this morning by two Mexicans he had just arrested for attempted safe robbery. He is now at St. John's sanitarium in a very serious condition.

In going his rounds, Policeman Burns heard a noise in Sam Grayson's saloon on Beauregard avenue. Going around to the rear of the saloon he found an opening and on entering surprised two Mexicans who were attempting to break open the safe in the saloon.

He arrested the two men and was starting out of the building with them when one of them suddenly tripped him, the other immediately jumping on the prostrate officer and snatching his pistol from his hand shot him thru the right breast, and both made their escape.

Policeman Burns was later taken to St. John's sanitarium, where he is now in a very serious condition.

Owing to Policeman Burns' advanced age it is feared the wound will go hard with him.

According to the San Angelo Standard the two Mexicans who shot Jack Burns, a former Ballinger saloon keeper, at San Angelo Sunday morning, have been arrested, and Burns is still alive.

The Standard says: Two Mexicans arrested Sunday morning by Officer Ira Green have been positively identified as the two who shot and seriously wounded Night Policeman J. W. Burns in resisting arrest when the officer frustrated an attempt to rob a safe in Sam Grayson's cold drink establishment after midnight Saturday night.

Officer Green, who was only a short distance away when the officer was shot, began a search for the Mexicans immediately and succeeded in locating them about 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning. One was arrested at a house on Third street and the other on Concho avenue. They were immediately taken before the wounded officer and were positively identified.

Patrolman Burns was making his rounds Saturday night accompanied by Emmett Neely, a young man who works at Holland's garage. On reaching the rear of Sam Grayson's establishment it was seen that the door was open and the officer went inside. By the light of his electric flash torch he discovered the two Mexicans, one crouched before the safe, which was open, and the other nearby. He immediately arrested the pair and in company with Neely started for the jail with the prisoners.

At a point just in the rear of March Brothers store the Mexicans attacked the officer, one tripping him. In the fall one of them secured the officer's gun, a .38 calibre, and fired a shot which entered near the right collar bone, passed thru the right lung, and had its exit on the left side.

The Mexicans immediately fled and the wounded officer walked to the St. Angelus Hotel. From there he was rushed to St. John's sanitarium and given immediate attention. He was reported resting easy Monday morning but attending physicians say the wound is very serious in nature and owing to the officer's age, his condition is considered very grave.

The would-be robbers secured no money from the safe, the officer frustrating the robbery. It was stated that the safe was left unlocked and it would have been an easy matter for the thieves to have secured the contents.

No charges have been filed against the two under arrest pending the outcome of the officer's wound. It was expected to have Emmett Neely, who witnessed the shooting, look at the Mexicans Monday with a view of further identification.

After Whooping Cough—What?

This is No. 4 of a series of advertisements, prepared by a competent physician, explaining how certain diseases which attack the air passages—such as Pneumonia, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles or even a long continued Cold—often leave these organs in an inflamed, congested state, thus affording a favorable foothold for invading germs. And how Vick's Vapo-Rub may be of value in this condition.

Whooping cough is the "meanest" disease that childhood is heir to. While rarely fatal in itself, except to children under two years of age, still it hangs on so long—the coughing paroxysms are so violent, preventing proper sleep and digestion—that when the disease does disappear it leaves the child weakened and run down. In addition the violent coughing racks and strains the air passages and after recovery this irritation frequently remains.

During this period of convalescence the child should be most carefully watched until full strength is restored and the air passages regain their normal tone. A prominent authority even goes so far as to say—"There is more original neglect in connection with whooping cough than with any other disease."

While the disease is active, Vick's Vapo-Rub usually helps to lessen the violence of the coughing, but it is during convalescence that Vick's is most valuable.

Because Vick's acts locally by stimulation thru the skin to

draw out the inflammation, attract the blood away from the congested spots and relieve the cough. In addition the medicinal ingredients of Vicks are vaporized by the body heat. These vapors are breathed in all night long, thus bringing the medication to bear directly upon the inflamed areas.

Vicks should be rubbed in over the throat and chest until the skin is red—then spread on thickly and covered with hot flannel cloths. Leave the clothing loose around the neck and the bed clothes arranged in the form of a funnel so the vapors arising may be freely inhaled. If the cough is annoying swallow a small bit the size of a pea.

Children's digestions are delicate—easily disturbed by too much "dosing." Vicks, therefore, is particularly recommended, since it is externally applied and so can be used often and freely without the slightest harmful effects.

Samples to new users will be sent free on request to the Vick Chemical Company, 234 Broad Street, Greensboro, N. C.

VICKS VapoRub Your Bodyguard Against Colds

More Than 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

BUILD IT NOW

The Greatest Farm Help IS THE HOME

They center farm life about the home. It affords new ones if you can but, if you can't, at least build the old one. This is the healthiest place you could go over all your buildings and see just what is needed to keep your farm at its maximum productivity this year.

For quick, easy and economical farm building you're always ahead if you use lumber. Our lumber includes all kinds from shingles to flooring and also Sheetrock Board—the knotless and crackless manufactured lumber for better walls and ceilings.

Drop in and chat it over with us so you can get the work well started before planting time is here.

Wm. Cameron & Co. Inc.

When You Buy Poultry Feeds

Don't make it guess-work. You can eliminate the risk by our iron-clad guarantee. The money paid for Purina Chicken Chowder will be refunded if hens, when fed Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Scratch Feed—the perfect balance for laying hens—as directed, do not lay more eggs than when fed with any other ration.

Most hens get too much grain, a large part of which goes into surplus yolks, which the hen absorbs. This makes the hen too fat and cuts down egg production. 100 lbs. of wheat, corn, oats and barley contain elements for 224 yolks, but only 154 whites. The feed of a laying hen should supply elements for both whites and yolks in equal quantity. Purina rations are rightly balanced. Based on Experiment Station tests, Purina Feeds contain the following:

Elements for Yolks	Whites
Purina Scratch Feed	247.69 142.11
Purina Chicken Chowder	182.05 232.55
Combined Ratio	429.74 429.66

Note the larger number and almost equal proportion of whites and yolks in the Purina balanced ration. Purina feeds are scientifically mixed and insure results. In Checkerboard Bag.

SOLD BY

Jeanes Produce Company

COKE COUNTY'S OIL OPERATIONS

North of Robert Lee, have timber on the ground for changing from a national machine to a standard rig. Drilling will shortly be resumed at 725 feet.

High winds last week blew down the derrick which Allen & Moore had erected on the J. H. Campbell ranch near Sauto, in the northern part of Coke county. Spudding in has never taken place.

The West Texas Production Co. is still idle at the G. A. Wilkins well near Bronte at 525 feet and also the J. T. Hamilton test near Blackwell at 1,320 feet. Both of these wells are to be started up some time during the Spring or Summer, according to reports.—Arlidge ranch, fifteen miles San Angelo Standard.

The Truth About Tire Mileage

Know the mileage of your tires. Otherwise you choose tires by guess. Thousands of motorists, by adopting Miller Tires, have increased their average mileage 50 per cent to 75 per cent. Try at least one Miller on that record, and see what it does for you.

Large tire users nowadays subject all good tires to million-mile comparisons. Millers are winning those contests. And they have become the most talked-about tires in America.

At the factory, Millers are constantly compared with their rivals, and they constantly prove their supremacy. The new Miller treads outwear all others by 25 per cent.

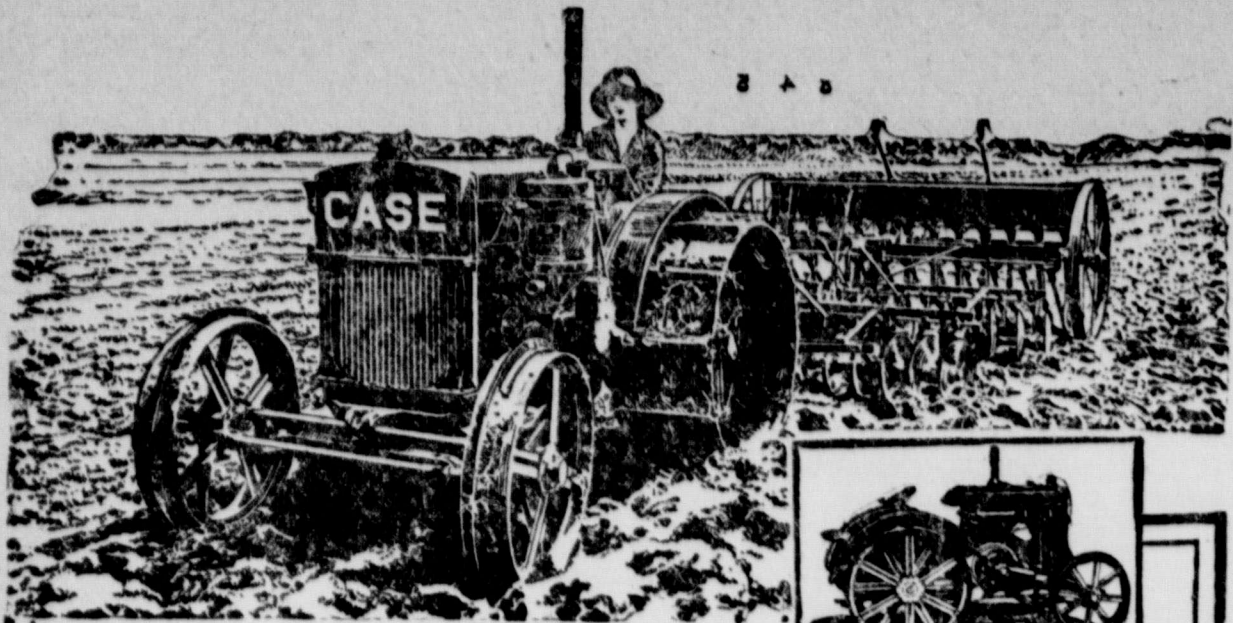
When super-tires are being built, why not find them out? One test will be a revelation. Come and make it.

Tread Patented
Center tread smooth with suction cup, for firm hold on wet asphalt. **Geared-to-the-Road** side treads, mesh like cogs in dirt.

Miller Tires
Now the Record Makers

Cords or Fabrics Geared-to-the-Road Registered U. S. Patent Office

Castor Tire and Battery Co.
Phone 650 Ballinger, Texas



A Handy Tractor

For all kinds of field work, this Case 10-18 is easily adaptable. It will pull two plows easily. It will pull an 8-foot binder, a 22-shoe grain drill, a 5-section spike tooth harrow, an 8-foot double action disc harrow, or a large manure spreader.

It is equally adaptable for belt work. It will readily drive a Case 20x28 thresher, fully equipped; a No. 12 Case silo filler, balling press, feed mill, small corn husker or sheller.

This adaptability means that you can do more days work with a Case Tractor.

It brings increased earning power. This tractor weighs little more than a team of horses. It is low and compact, and turns in a small area.

Before you decide which tractor you want, investigate this Case 10-18 and then you will be able to make comparisons.

HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS & CO



GIRLS GLEE CLUB

COMING IN MAY

Dr. Alvin Swindell, pastor of the Baptist church, has received notice from the Baylor College for girls, that the glee club of that college will visit Ballinger during the first week in May, and will give a concert here.

The Baylor College is reported to have one of the best glee clubs in Texas, and the coming of the band of young ladies will give this city a musical opportunity worth while.

The program will be rendered at the library, and further announcement as to date, etc., will be made later.

J. E. McAuley, of the Maverick country, was in town Wednesday, coming on business and to see his father, W. L. McAuley.

GIRLS HURT WHEN

CAR TURNS FLIP

Misses Edith Herring and Ruby Joe McKenzie were hurt and had a narrow escape when a Ford roadster in which they were driving, skidded in the sand in South Ballinger and turned over.

Miss Herring was bruised up a little and Miss McKenzie suffered a broken hand. They were placed in a car and brought to the city and given medical attention.

The young ladies were out driving when the car ran into deep sand and skidded, the sudden skid turning the car over. Fortunately the young ladies escaped more serious injury.

Joe Vancil and wife, and Mrs. Vancil's father, J. S. Hall, of the Winters country, were in Ballinger Wednesday.

STRIKE CAN NOT

STOP FORDS MOVING

R. L. Harwell went to Dallas the first of the week to look after a shipment of Fords which were tied up on account of the strike. W. A. Bridwell, in charge of Mr. Harwell's business here, received a message from Mr. Harwell Wednesday morning asking that the men be sent to Dallas as soon as possible.

According to instructions Mr. Bridwell rounded up nine men and the party left for Dallas Wednesday afternoon, where they will join Mr. Harwell and will return here as soon as they can make the trip, driving back to this city new Ford cars.

It takes something stronger than a railroad strike to stop Fords from moving.

Relieves Rheumatic Pains

"I am subject to rheumatism and when I have a spell of it one or two applications of Chamberlain's Liniment relieves the pain and makes rest and sleep possible. I would not think of doing without it," writes Mrs. C. Owsley, Moberly, Mo.



J. Y. PEARCE DRUG COMPANY

Greatest Dress Value of the Season

Beginning Friday 16, Ending Saturday 24

65 printed and solid Georgette, Taffetas, Crepe Metors in all colors and sizes from 16 to 52 at

1-4 off

All Spring Suits and Coats at 1-4 Off

A Special Price on All Georgetta Blouses.

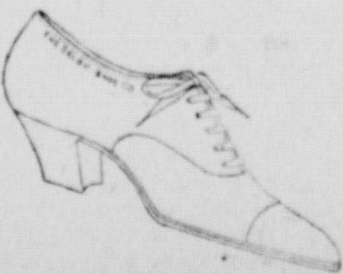
Black Satin one tie Pumps . . .	\$12.50
Black Kid Pumps \$7.50 and . . .	12.50
Black Kid Oxfords	8.50
Brown Oxfords	11.00

Come and See these Bargains



The Hub

Dry Goods and Everything to Wear



A GREAT EVENT ONE MONTH HENCE

If they do as they should, and all make the necessary score to entitle them to that honor, thirty-five young men and women of the Ballinger High School will receive diplomas showing that they have completed their high school work, one month from today—May 14th.

This will be the largest class ever turned out of the Ballinger school. The class is busy rounding out their last year in high school work, and while it is too early to say whether they will all get by or not, here's hoping they will and that disappointment will not be waiting for any member of the class when the final test is made.

We have an inside tip that some of the grades are running a little low, and some are in danger, but by hard work they can yet prove themselves equal to the occasion and come up with the final grade, which will entitle them to participate in the graduating exercises, the greatest event in the period of their school life.

Following are the names of those who compose the Senior class for the 1919-'20 term:

Thelma Bigby, Charlie W. Branch, Corra Brandon, Ernest Buffington, Josephine Burris, Mahotah Chastain, Elbert Clampitt, Roy Clampitt, Myrtle Chumley, Oscar Zappe, Rupert Clayton, Kate Coekrell, Anna Currie, Minnie Daniel, LaVisa Eskridge, Nell Puteh, Della Harding, Keith Harrison, Helen Hays, Louis Hensley, Eleanor Kirk, John A. Latham, Henry Leach, Roy Maek, Lillian McKinney, Beatrice Nance, Ruth Nicholson, Hammond O'Kelly, Sibyl Parker, Margaret Raby, Clarence Smith, Ina Todd, Ila Walker, Eva Webb, Hubert Zappe and Prule Coulter.

It will be noticed that fourteen of the thirty-five prospective graduates are boys, the per cent of boys being higher than usual. A splendid line up of young men and young ladies of which Ballinger is justly proud, will finish this term.

You Do More Work.

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is not a patent medicine, it is simply LEON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. These reliable tonic properties never fail to drive out impurities in the blood.

The Strength-Creating Power of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC has made it the favorite tonic in thousands of homes. More than thirty-five years ago, folks would ride a long distance to get GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC when a member of their family had Malaria or needed a body-building, strength-giving tonic. The formula is just the same today, and you can get it from any drug store. 60¢ per bottle.

ROSS SMITH PLACE SOLD

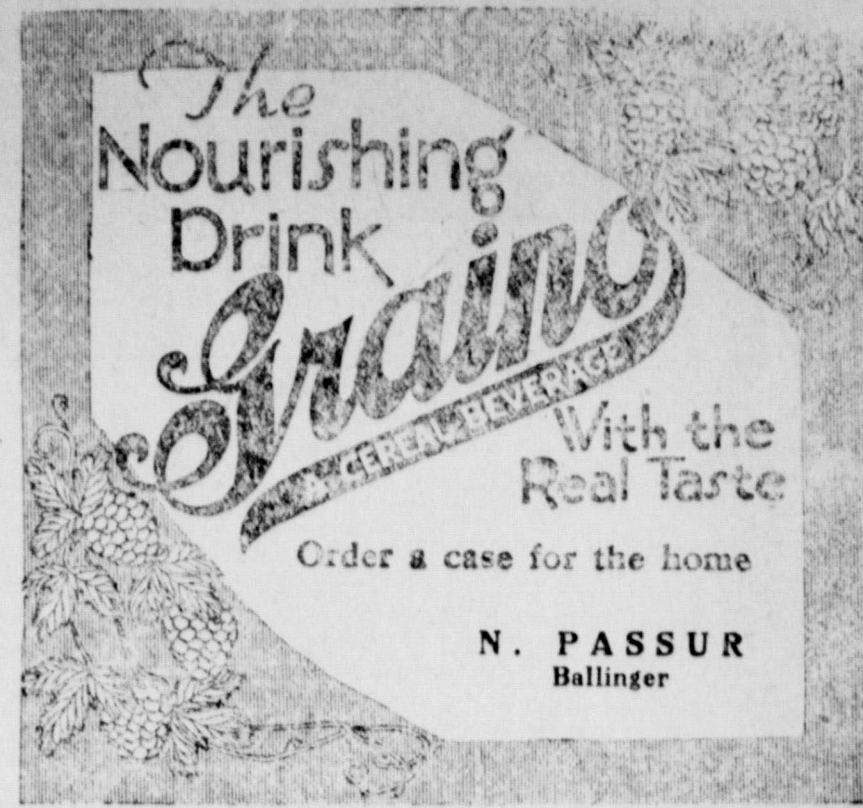
Ross Smith sold his pretty cottage home on Broadway Friday to W. P. Ditchett, who is a brother-in-law to W. A. Tally, and who has been here since January 1st trying to rent a suitable home for his family, but was unable to do so. The price paid was \$2750, which was a bargain. Mr. Smith has not announced his plans but we hope he will see fit to remain in Ballinger.

A "system regulator" is a medicine that purifies and strengthens the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. Prickly Ash Bitters is one of the best of these. It drives out unhealthy conditions, promotes activity of body and brain, restores good appetite, sound sleep and cheerful spirits. Price \$1.25 per bottle. John A. Weeks, special agent.

Before Buying a Phonograph Let Me Demonstrate

THE NEW EDISON

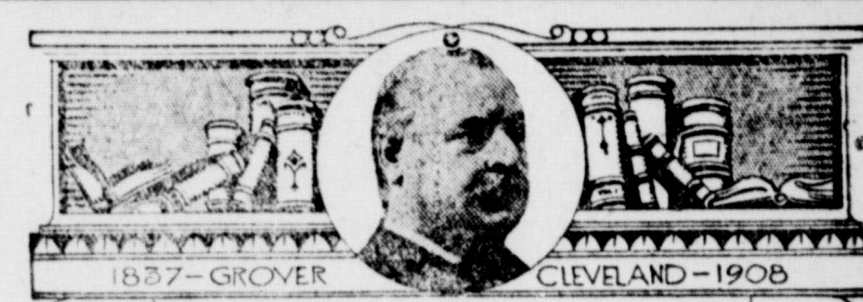
"The Phonograph with a Soul" and be convinced this is true They Cost Less, Too. I sell on installment plan. H. P. PITTMAN, Agent



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parker came in from Dallas, where they have been making home, Wednesday. Mr. Parker appears to have regained pretty good health and of course is glad to get back to Ballinger.

Where is Relief From Blazing Skin Diseases?

Must I Endure Forever the Torturous Itching? The skin is fed from the blood, and upon the condition of the blood depends whether or not your skin will be healthy and free from boils, pimples, scaly irritations, red eruptions and other disfiguring and unsightly disorders. The sensible treatment that will show real results is a remedy that will cleanse the blood thoroughly and kill the germs that cause the trouble. And for this purpose no remedy ever made can approach the record of S. S. S. which cleanses the blood of the disease germs, at the same time building up the general health. For valuable literature write to Chief Medical Adviser, 100 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.



Banked First Sixty Dollars

The first money Grover Cleveland ever earned was from his uncle, Lewis F. Allen. He got sixty dollars for six weeks' work helping to compile a book. He banked the money in Buffalo, N. Y.

Did you bank the first money you earned? Are you banking your money now?

See us today about opening an account. Banking of all kinds.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BALLINGER STATE BANK TEXAS

Gasoline 28c Per Gallon

Casings and Tubes at old prices---no war tax

A free tube with every Pennsylvania casing.

Batteries for all cars---25 per cent less than you can get them elsewhere.

Ford tops, seat covers, wind shields, radiators, wheels and Ford cars cheap.

Nance-Stroble Auto Electric Company

Dodge Bldg. Main St. Opposite Bateman Lumber Y. Night Phone 327 Day Phone 109

Hon. Joseph Weldon Bailey

Democratic Candidate For Governor of Texas

A Masterful Appeal For True Principles

Those Who Have Trampled Down States Rights and Trifled With the Liberty of the People Are Challenged to Battle.—The Old Faith Followed Through a Century of Progress and Prosperity Is Held Up Again With Patriotic Fervor.

The thundering call that came from the hills and vales of Texas, from the earnest and anxious citizenship between the Red River and the Rio Grande, from the old fashioned Democrats on the farms and in the cities of this great commonwealth—the call for a courageous leader who would unfurl the flag of the immortal fathers of the republic and fight for the safe and sane things in government—was answered to the delight of hundreds of thousands of hearts, when Joseph Weldon Bailey announced in his speech at Gainesville, February 18th last, that he would enter the race for the Governorship of this State.

It was a sacrifice upon his part; he has already received at the hands of the people of Texas the greatest honor they have to bestow. But he is a patriot, who surrendered to the wishes of his thousands of friends when they plead that his matchless leadership was needed in a great crisis. The party that Jefferson founded, the principles that Jackson fought for, the faith proclaimed by Richard Coke, John H. Reagan, Lawrence Sullivan Ross and James Stephens Hogg, have been abandoned by those who carry the flag today.

Joe Bailey is standing where the fathers stood, he is proclaiming the party faith in the days of its greatest achievements for mankind, he is fighting the battles of self-government and individual liberty. He believes that we are being burdened by excessive taxation and that all the people are receiving in return for it is a curtailment of their rights.

Every man in Texas who favors getting back to the Constitution, back to a Government of the people, back to Economy and Justice, should read the burning message that he delivered in Gainesville and support the Principles that he so ably defends and upon which the destiny of our Nation rests.



extravagant government has ever escaped corruption. Democratic Economy vs. Progressive Extravagance.

I do not say that these men have ever declared themselves, by platform or in any other formal way, against economy. No party, or group of politicians, in this country has ever ventured to do that. But it will not interest you so much to know what they have said, as it will to know what they have done; and you can best judge between them and us by comparing the public expenditures under them with the public expenditures under us. When the Democratic Party surrendered control of this Government to the Republican Party in 1861, we had spent, during the preceding fiscal year, the sum of \$65,000,000, while during the fiscal year of 1916, President Wilson's Administration spent \$1,800,000,000. What good reason can they offer us for this stupendous increase in our public expenditures? They sometimes attempt to extenuate it by saying that our population had greatly increased between 1860 and 1916, and so it had; but nothing like the rate at which our Federal expenses had increased. In 1860 we had 32,000,000 people, and in 1916 it is estimated that we had 102,000,000 people, which means that with much less than four times the population, these "Progressive Democrats," under Woodrow Wilson, spent more than thirty times as much money in 1916 as the Democrats spent, under James Buchanan, in 1860.

But they tell us that the interval between 1860 and 1916 is so great that no fair comparison can be based upon those two years. That does not answer our criticism, even when we consider the total amount expended, and much less does it answer our criticism when we consider the per capita cost. Conceding that the total cost of a government must increase with the growth of population, the per capita cost ought to diminish with an increase in the population; because certain expenses must be incurred, whether the population is 2,000,000 or 200,000,000, leaving aside, therefore, the comparison based upon the aggregate cost of 1860 as compared with 1916, let us examine, for a moment, the per capita cost. In 1860 the cost of our Federal Government was less than \$2 per capita; while in 1916 it was more than \$17 per capita. Assuming that the average family in this country consists of five members, the Federal Government cost each family less than \$10 in 1860, while it cost each family more than \$85 in 1916.

While I believe that a comparison based on the total expenses is a fair one, and while I know that the comparison based upon the per capita expense is a fair one, I will, nevertheless, oblige the objection of those gentlemen by reducing the time one-half, and instead of comparing 1860 with 1916, I will compare 1888, which was the last full year of Grover Cleveland's first administration, with 1916, which was the last full year of Woodrow Wilson's first term. In 1888, Mr. Cleveland's Administration spent \$248,000,000, in accordance with laws which had been enacted by a Repu-

blican Congress and approved by a Republican President. In 1916 Woodrow Wilson's Administration spent \$1,800,000,000 to meet the expenses of a Government which for three years had been under their absolute control. The Republicans everywhere denounced the \$248,000,000 spent by the Cleveland Administration in 1888, and Mr. Cleveland himself did not defend it, though he defended his party by saying that the laws which required that expenditure had been enacted by a Republican Congress. But walking all question of that kind, I say to you today that if \$248,000,000 was enough to pay the expenses of this Government under Grover Cleveland in 1888, \$1,800,000,000 was altogether too much for Woodrow Wilson to spend in 1916.

These comparisons must satisfy every reasonable man; but I crave your indulgence while I make one more. Having compared these "Progressive Democrats" with real Democrats in this matter of governmental expenditures, I propose now to compare them with themselves, in order that you may see how their extravagance "progresses." Let us compare their expenditures for the year immediately before the war with their expenditures for the year immediately after the war. In 1915 they spent \$1,800,000,000, while during the next fiscal year it will require \$5,249,000,000 to meet the expenses which they have authorized and directed. That \$5,249,000,000 is not what a Republican Congress will appropriate to execute the laws which they may make; but it is the amount which Democratic Cabinet officers say is needed to pay for what they say should be done. Let us deduct \$1,000,000,000 for interest on the war debt, with \$249,000,000 more to cover the soldier's insurance and other items incident to the war, though they will not require anything like that amount, and we will still have an ordinary expenditure of \$4,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year, as against \$1,800,000,000 in 1916. Did the world ever before witness such amazing extravagance?

With a debt of more than \$26,000,000,000 contracted in prosecuting the war against Germany, the interest on which, at the present rate, being more than \$1,000,000,000 annually, we had a right to expect that these men would make some effort to reduce the ordinary expenses of this Government. That is what any faithful employee would have done in attending to his employer's business; and that is what any prudent man would have done in attending to his own business. Under the necessity of providing for an extraordinary expense, a decent regard for the people would have induced Congress and the President to curtail our ordinary expenses to the lowest possible limit. But to this plain duty these sagacious statesmen turned a deaf ear. Either indifferent to the public interest, or incapable of conserving it, they have more than doubled the ordinary expenses of this Government in four years. I am not unmindful of the fact that some part of this enormous increase is chargeable to the general increase in all wages and prices; but that does not account for all, or even for one-half of the more than \$2,400,000,000 which

they have added to our Federal expenses. The Waste of Public Money.

How are they spending our money? They are spending it like drunken sailors. They are wasting much of it in enterprises which do not relate to any proper function of the Federal Government; and they are worse than wasting much of it in multiplying offices until we now have more than 700,000 Federal office-holders. The supernumeraries are so thick that they are in each other's way; and if the private citizen escapes a Federal spy, he runs into the arms of a Federal Tax Collector. I have seen that noble army of American tax-eaters spring with alacrity to the defense of its own sinecures; and as I have watched it march with firm and steady tread on the national treasury, I have been reminded of—because it was so much unlike—"The Charge of the Light Brigade;" and, with apologies to the poet Tennyson, I have felt like exclaiming:

Federal officers to the right of us,
Federal officers to the left of us,
Federal officers in front of us,
Have wheeled and plundered us.

While President Wilson was in Paris, negotiating the treat of peace, including this league of nations, he had more than thirteen hundred people with him, and on the pay roll of the United States. What he did with them is more than I can imagine; and much less can I imagine how he could have needed them. No man qualified to represent us in that negotiation could have needed the assistance of thirteen hundred people, and evidently the President thought he was the only man in this country equal to that task; for if he could have found another, he would undoubtedly have appointed him so that he could have remained at home to discharge the duties of his office. Two of the best hotels in Paris were leased to house and entertain the President's attendants, and the owner of one of these hotels has presented a claim for \$50,000 damage done by its American occupants. They have had a high old time while the tax-payers of this country were paying the bills.

It must not be understood that the President was a guest at either of those hotels. He occupied a palace which the newspapers of the day said had cost \$1,000,000 to build, and \$2,000,000 to furnish. I would not want the President of the United States to stop at a cheap tavern, but a \$1,000,000 palace with \$2,000,000 worth of furnishings, is just a little more than a plain American Democrat thinks necessary to "make the world safe for democracy." Inspired by such surroundings and such a retinue, it is small wonder that the President forgot his early lessons in economy, and called on the American Congress, by a cablegram, to appropriate \$100,000,000 out of the public treasury to be distributed as a largess to the people of Europe. Only a year or two before that, Congress had refused to give a fraction of that sum to relieve our people in the drought-stricken districts of Texas. I would not myself have voted for either proposition, because our representatives have no right to give the public money away; but they have a better right to give it to our own people than they have to give it to aliens and strangers. If I were willing to give the public money away as a charity, I would begin at home, and I would never give a dollar to Europe as long as there is an indigent widow or a hungry child in these United States.

A real Democrat has always understood that needless offices not only entail a useless expenditure of public money, but lead inevitably to an undemocratic interference with the liberty and business of every citizen. That has been true in every age and in every country of the world; and it has never been truer at any time or in any place than it is with us today. A recent Associated Press dispatch reports that Federal agents from the Department of Justice had arrested Jess Willard, the prize fighter, on a charge of profiteering in the sale of wood. The evidence showed that Willard had something like seventy cords of wood cut on his Kansas farm, and sent it into a nearby town for sale. The evidence further showed that he instructed the men who hauled it to give it to those who were too poor to buy it, if they needed it; and nine of the seventy cords were given away to people who were not able to pay for it. That was the case upon which Willard was arrested and taken from his home to Kansas City before a Federal Commissioner.

What right has the Federal Government to watch a citizen of Kansas as he cuts his own wood from his own farm, and follow him to town to see what he does with it? From what clause in the Constitution does Congress derive a power to legislate for such cases? John J. Ingalls, the very embodiment of Federal Republicanism in Kansas, would not have sanctioned such a proceeding; and how can men who pretend to be Democrats do so? But these pestilent busybodies must teach the people to fear the strong arm of the Federal Government. They must do something,

and if they can find nothing else to do, they will follow you from your place of business to your home, and if you will not do something which they can report to their superiors, you will soon find them looking over the transom of your kitchen door to see if your good wife is not squeezing the juice out of her own grapes for use on her own table.

Not content with increasing the number of Federal employes, they are increasing Federal salaries where no increase can be justified. Eighteen months ago the House of Representatives passed a bill providing that the minimum wages paid to any person employed by the United States, except in the army and navy, should be \$2.00 per day. That bill was sent to the Senate, where it failed of passage, and the House has passed it again, within the last eight months. Under it, if it should become a law, the negro men who clean out the cuspidors and the negro women who scrub the floors of our Federal buildings would be paid more than the white school teachers of Texas. I believe in good pay for good work, and we should increase the salaries of our school teachers; but I would never vote for any bill which gives to negro janitors and negro scrubwomen working for the United States higher salaries than my own State pays to her white school teachers.

Nor does this governmental generosity stop with creating new offices and increasing old salaries. They have pending in Congress, now, a bill—and it is certain to pass, sooner or later, unless the people wake up and make themselves heard—which provides that all persons who have worked for the Government in the classified service for a certain number of years and have reached a certain age, shall have a right to quit work and still draw a salary from the public treasury. Why should that be the law of this land? These people have a life position; their salary is, as a rule, better than they can obtain outside of the Government; they receive twelve months pay for eleven months' work; and why should the tax-payers of this country be required, after paying them a salary while they work, to still pay them a salary after they have ceased to work? The laborer is worthy of his hire; but the hire is worthy of the laborer. Who will take care of the tax-payers when they quit work? I suppose these "Progressive Democrats" will propose for the Government to do it; but how will the Government provide the money to meet the expense? The Government cannot support the people. It may, of course, support a part of the people; but if it does, it must do so at the expense of the other part.

We sometimes hear a "Progressive Democrat" who wants an office denounce extravagance and advocate economy, but we never hear a "Progressive Democrat" who holds an office do that; because, if he did, his preachments would condemn his practices. They are all using the public treasury as a campaign chest, and they hope to secure their re-election by obtaining appropriations for their States and Districts. They do not come back to their people, as their predecessors once did, and tell how they had resisted and defeated vicious legislation; they do not, in their public speeches, address themselves to the great principles of free government, and point out how they have earned a re-election by an adherence to those principles. All of that is in the past. Our Progressive Senators and Representatives in this day say little about great principles, and much about the appropriations which they have obtained. They do not tell the people, however, that in order to obtain an appropriation, they were compelled to vote for appropriations to build up all of the Beaver Dams in the country. It is a game of give and take, in which those who take must give ungrudgingly, and millions are squandered in order that the politicians may thrive.

Supplying the Money. How do these men expect to supply the money necessary to defray these enormous expenditures? They can only do so by continuing these war taxes. Nine good citizens out of ten will object to that, if for no other reason, upon the ground that taxes levied to meet the exigencies of war should not be necessary in a time of peace. Then, too, a large number of men object to those taxes quite as much on account of their vexation as on account of their burden. If you step into a drug store to buy a box of troches for your irritated throat, you must not only pay a tax to the Government of the United States; but you must wait until the clerk can affix and cancel a revenue stamp. Nothing but an extreme necessity can justify any Government in levying a tax upon the medicines of its people, and certainly no such extreme necessity can ever exist in this country, when we are at peace with the world.

When I went to the station at Washington to buy my ticket to Gainesville, so that I might make this speech, I was compelled to pay a tax to the Government of the United States for the privilege of buying the railroad ticket on which I came home. I was not coming here on any business of my

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

I have come home to plead with my neighbors and my friends in behalf of certain great principles which I consider essential to the preservation of this Republic. Those principles are not new, and they were once cherished by every man in this country who called himself a Democrat; but within the last few years a strange sect, calling themselves "Progressive Democrats," has arisen among us, and their leaders boldly proclaim that while our principles were sufficient in the days of our fathers, they cannot be applied to the conditions under which we now live. If that were true, we should change our conditions and not our principles. But that is not true; and the shallow politicians who hope to conceal their apostasy by such an explanation, either do not understand the principles of our government, or else they think the people do not understand them. Times may change, and men may change with them; but principles never change; they are as immutable as truth and justice; they are the same today as they were yesterday; and they will be the same tomorrow as they are today. But disregarding that obvious and vital truth, these prophets of a new suit, when they came into power, now almost seven years ago, proceeded to substitute "progressive policies" for Democratic principles.

That was an experiment in 1913; it is an experience now, and the result is an almost universal discontent. If you will ask the men you meet whether they are satisfied with our political conditions, a very large majority of them will tell you that they are profoundly dissatisfied. They do not all assign the same reason for their dissatisfaction; but the reasons which they all assign are reducible to the same general cause. Many of them tell us that our trouble is due to the small men who have been elected or appointed to our great offices; and that is true, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. These men have not misgoverned us simply because they were deficient in ability; but being deficient in ability, they could not comprehend great principles, and consequently could not appreciate the importance of adhering to them. It must not be understood that I am apologizing for the size of our public men; for I am not. I have no patience with pretentious ignorance, and I am as much inclined as any of you to execrate the petty politicians who are masquerading as statesmen before the people; but we must not make the mistake of magnifying the secondary, and thus obscuring the primary cause of our perplexities.

Whether our government is a good one or a bad one will depend, of course, in no small degree upon the intellectual quality of the men who administer it; but it will depend even more upon the principles which control them in its administration. We cannot have a bad government, if we apply the right principles; and we can not have a good government, if we apply the wrong principles. It is undoubtedly true that our present political afflictions are due, in part, to

the fact that we have been governed by men of ordinary intellect; but they are due, in a larger part, to the fact that those men have not been guided by sound principles in governing us, what else but evil could a Democrat have expected when he saw the principles of our party abandoned and socialist vagaries adopted by those whom we had chosen to conduct the government? When the Populist Party was soliciting public favor we told the people that Populism, if translated into law, would produce unspeakable confusion. Were we honest in what we then said? If we were, we should not be surprised that "confusion worse confounded" has come out of this "Progressive Democracy;" for it is more radical than Populism ever was. The Ocala platform was a conservative document as compared with what these "ismatics" are now advocating; and if we believed in 1894 that populist paternalism would breed political disorders, we ought to have known in 1914 that "Progressive Democracy"—which is nothing more or less than incipient Socialism—would bring upon us even greater disasters.

It would be easy to vindicate the Democracy of our fathers as against this new Democracy, if we could do no more than compare what we think with what they think, but that vindication can be made more complete by comparing the results when our principles were applied with the results since their policies have been applied in the administration of the government; and upon those results I summon them to stand with us in judgment before the people. They cannot object to a conclusion based upon such a comparison; for we have an authority higher than any politician—higher even than the greatest statesman—for saying that by their fruits we shall know them. Let us then determine our rival claims upon your confidence and your support—and we can do that in a way which the dullest person can understand—by contrasting the operations of the government under the operations of the government under their policies.

I shall take, as the first contrast, the cost of administering the Federal Government under us and under them. Some of you may not regard this question of economy in public expenditures as involving a principle; but the Democratic Party has always so regarded it, and Mr. Jefferson specified it as one of the principles by which he urged his countrymen to judge all who might seek their favor. I shall not, however, occupy your time in arguing that economy must be classified as a principle, and I am willing, for this immediate purpose, to treat it merely as a matter of policy; but whether it be the one or the other, it is a question of supreme importance to the people of this country. Economy is a cardinal virtue in any government; it vitalizes the idea that public money is a trust fund, and teaches that taxation is a burden; it husbands the resources of a country, and sets a beneficial example to the people. No economical government has ever been corrupt; and no

READ CAREFULLY MR. BAILEY'S POSITION ON THE CHURCH AND STATE

own, and every good citizen of Texas is as much interested in this meeting as I am. I am here in the hope that I may do some small service to the people of Texas; and yet, in order that I might do that service, I was compelled to pay a tax to the Government of the United States. The railroad company did not pay a tax for the privilege of selling me a ticket, but I was compelled to pay a tax for the privilege of buying it. It may be defensible to tax a man for traveling to make a political speech; but I would have paid the same tax, had I been coming on an errand of love, or duty, or mercy, and infamous is the only word which can fitly describe a law which taxes a man for going to the bedside of his sick wife, or his dying friend.

If you obtain a loan from the bank, the law requires you to pay a tax to the United States on what you borrow. Could anything be more absurd than that? If the tax were collected from the bank which loans the money, instead of from the man who borrows it, I would make no complaint, provided the Government needed the revenue in order to defray its expenses, honestly and economically administered. But according to no sane rule of taxation in this world is it permissible to levy a tax on the man who borrows, rather than on the corporation which loans the money. The borrower might need that money to pay his taxes, or to buy a home, or to pay his doctor's bill, and the very fact that he is borrowing the money would be ample proof that he did not have it, while the fact that it was lending him the money would be ample proof that the bank did have it. Where, then, should the tax be levied? On the bank which had the money to lend, or on the man who was compelled to borrow it? As they levied it upon the latter, we must assume that these "progressive" statesmen think that it is better to tax a man on what he wants than it is to tax a corporation on what it has.

A Tax to Penalize Prosperity.
One argument which these men are making—not always openly, it is true, but they make it at every suitable opportunity—is that they are spending this money for the benefit of the poor, while they are collecting it from the rich; and they point to their Income Tax Law as a specimen of their statesmanship in that regard. No government has a right to take the money of some men and spend it for the benefit of other men, even if the some men are rich, and the other men are poor. Congress has no better right to despoil the rich for the benefit of the poor, than it has to plunder the poor for the benefit of the rich. A law which takes from one class in order that it may give to another class is essentially Socialistic; and none the less, because the taking is done under the guise of a tax or the giving is done under the guise of an appropriation. No tax should ever be levied except for the purpose of supporting the Government, and to tax men merely because they are rich is spoliation, pure and simple.

I believe that the property of this country should contribute to the necessary to support the Government; and I believe it for two reasons, either of which is sufficient to sustain that proposition. In the first place, the only protection which the Government gives to men without property is a protection of their lives and liberty. That is, of course, the highest of all protection; but those who receive it return its full equivalent in the services which they render to the Government. They perform our jury service; they obey the Sheriff's command to help him keep the peace, and they answer always the call to arms, defending, with their lives, their country's independence. In the second place, outside of its protection to life and liberty, the expense of the Government is incurred almost wholly in protecting property and property rights. Surely, therefore, those who own that property and those property rights should cheerfully meet the governmental expense incurred in their defense and protection. But while I believe that property ought to pay all taxes, I do not believe that either property or poverty should be taxed to support an extravagant government.

As many of you know, I have been, since I first entered public life, an advocate of an income tax, and I am fully persuaded that no wiser or juster tax can be devised. It is the only tax which rises and falls with each man's ability to pay it. Your ad valorem tax is the same in the lean years as it is in the fat years. Under an income tax, if your cotton plantation yields you a profit of \$10,000 this year, you pay your tax according to your income; and if the blight should fall upon your fields next year, reducing the profit of that plantation to \$1,000, you would not be required to pay any income tax. Not so, however, with the ad valorem tax. It would be the same when the profit was only \$1,000 as it was when the profit was ten times that much. Without being unmodest, I think I can fairly claim that to me, as much as to any other man in this Republic, we owe the adoption of the income tax as a permanent part of our fiscal system.

But while I have always favored an income tax, no intelligent and sincere student of the question could approve a law such as we have today. Its rates are so high as to compel the conclusion that it was framed to encourage extravagance or to penalize prosperity; and its exemptions are so low that it takes its tribute from school teachers, stenographers, book keepers, clerks, and day laborers. It, therefore, offends our Democratic sense of justice at both ends of it. Besides its injustice, it is written as if they intended to make it unintelligible, and I could never be persuaded to support either an income tax law, or any other kind of a law which an American citizen of average intelligence can not fairly understand. The income tax law now on our Statute Books is a riddle to those who must obey it. The business man, unable to make out his own return under this

law, hands it over to his lawyer, and his lawyer, after puzzling over it awhile, passes it on to an expert. Ninety per cent. of the Congressmen who voted for that law could not make their own returns under it, if they had anything more than their salary to return—and they originally exempted that; but the exemption was received with such jeers from the country that they were finally, though reluctantly, shamed into receding from it.

Taxation in this country is rapidly approaching the point of confiscation; and the men who are responsible for it do not appear to understand the inevitable result of what they are doing. If they would leave off their demagogic long enough to study the history of the world, they would learn that onerous taxation will ultimately destroy the industry of any country. When such a system becomes permanent, and it is so understood, men refuse to establish new enterprises or to enlarge old ones. Why should they? Can we expect a man to invest his money in a new and hazardous enterprise, knowing that the entire loss, if it fails, will fall on him? and knowing also that if it succeeds, the Government will take the larger part of his profits, in the shape of a tax? It is not unusual in this time, for taxation to take more of a man's income than it leaves him for himself and his family. They tell us with an almost savage glee that only from the very rich man is more than half of his income expropriated, and they appear to think that that is not taxation, if what is wanted is taken from those who can afford to spare it.

I understand, of course, that Socialists and semi-Socialists will say that the Government ought to take most of his income from any man who possesses much, and they are laying the predicate for the coming of the day when that will be done in teaching that it is right to tax one man's property in order that the money may be spent for the benefit of another man. But no Democrat can tolerate that doctrine. We believe that every man has a right to possess, and to enjoy all of the property which he can honestly accumulate. We know that civilized society cannot survive where the right of private property is denied; and we also know that the right of private property can never be secured if some owners are deprived of it, either by confiscation or taxation, to support the indolent or to gratify the envious. I harbor no prejudice against a rich man who honestly obtained his wealth; and neither should any other self-respecting man. Why should we hate the rich, simply because they are rich, and so would I. There is no man in this audience who would not like to be rich; there is not a man in Texas who would not like to be rich; and it cannot be wrong to be what every man would like to be.

War Debt and War Taxes.
Unless we can rescue the Government from the mismanagement of these improvident politicians, the youngest man in this audience will not live long enough to see our war debt paid or to see these war taxes repealed. Both should be done, but it is certain that neither will be done by these "Progressive Democrats"; nor can we expect much better of the Republicans. If this Government were in the keeping of men who abhor high taxation and a public debt, these war taxes would be repealed immediately, and this war debt would be paid in full within reasonable time. Let me show you how easy it would be to do both. The first step in this process of adjustment and liquidation would be to refund the bonds which the United States has issued and sold. These bonds are now bearing interest ranging from 3 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent, which could be reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, by exempting them from taxation of every kind—ad valorem, income, and inheritance—thus saving to the people \$500,000,000 annually on the interest payment. If we allow these bonds to be taxed, we give the politicians that much more money to waste, and the people pay it in the end. We all understand that, and there was never anything more foolish than for a great Government to subject its borrowing power to a tax.

Before we engaged in the war against Germany we were collecting \$1,800,000,000 a year, and that sum can be made to answer all purposes, including the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund which will extinguish the public debt within the life of this generation. I would divide that \$1,800,000,000 into three parts; I would first set aside \$550,000,000 to pay the interest on the \$26,000,000,000 public debt; I would then set aside \$650,000,000 for a sinking fund; and I would compel the Government to live on the remaining \$600,000,000. It may seem to some of you that \$600,000,000 is but a beggarly allowance, since we have become accustomed to an expenditure of billions; but \$600,000,000 is more than ten times as much as was spent in the last year of James Buchanan's Administration, and more than double as much as was spent the last year of Grover Cleveland's first Administration. We must not forget, besides, that when those modest expenditures were made, we had no great public debt taking its annual toll of more than a billion dollars from the industry of this country. If free from the pressure of an enormous public debt, Democratic Presidents like Buchanan and Cleveland could conduct this Government at a fraction of its present cost, surely a President under whom this enormous debt was contracted should be more than willing to do everything in his power to diminish its burden.

When the Government was creating this debt the Administration leaders very earnestly urged us to practice the most rigid economy, in order that we might buy those Liberty Bonds. They plead with us to wear old clothes, and Mr. McAtee, the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited the patches on his trousers as an example of that economy which patriotism enjoined upon us. They even limited

our rations, and compelled us to eat adulterated food. The American people responded cheerfully to those demands, and with the money thus saved they bought the bonds of the Government. The great emergency which the people answered so promptly and so patriotically has now passed; it is no longer a question of how the people can buy the bonds of the United States; it is now a question of how the United States will pay the bonds which the people bought; and I insist that the Government shall economize, in order to pay those bonds, just as it insisted that the people should economize in order to buy them.

An Assault Upon State Rights.
But, my countrymen, grievous as these taxes are, and shameful as has been this waste of money, they are not the only respects, and they are not the worst respects, in which these "Progressive Democrats" have betrayed our great party. They have betrayed our party by their ancient and fundamental doctrine of State Rights; and when we have protested against their brazen treachery, they have insolently stigmatized us as "Reactionaries" or "Tories." For one hundred and twelve years—from the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1803,—the Democratic Party has contended, without variableness or the shadow of turning, for the principle that every State in this Union possess, and should exercise, the exclusive right to order and control its own local affairs. That is the one article in our creed which our responsible enemies have never challenged; and yet these men have discarded it as an impediment to what they are pleased to call the "progress" of this age.

As I shall have much to say in the course of this address about this doctrine of State Rights, it might be well for me to explain its origin and its nature. The time was when such an explanation would have been resented by a Democratic audience as a reflection upon its intelligence; but within the last few years our political campaigns have been given over so completely to the new generation of voters who have never heard the great principles of this Republic debated; and it is due to those young men that we shall expound to them the philosophy of our government before we ask them to withdraw their confidence from politicians who deride one of its basic principles as born of a superstitious reverence for the wisdom of a dead and buried past.

In order to understand what are the rights of these States, and why it is our duty to preserve them, we must revert to the formation of our Government. While we were engaged in the Revolutionary War against Great Britain, the revolting Colonies organized themselves into a Confederation, which, though defective in many respects, answered its purpose; and we achieved our independence under it. With the pressure of a common danger removed, however, its defects began to manifest themselves in the most disgusting manner. Our foreign commerce was interrupted with impunity; and State discriminations had been met with counter-discriminations until those who had been comrades in war were on the verge of becoming enemies in peace. This situation grew worse with each year, until it became unendurable, and a convention of all the States was called to consider a remedy for it.

To that convention, which met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, the several States elected fifty-five delegates; and I am well within the truth of history when I say that fifty-five men of ripe wisdom or loftier patriotism had never before, and have never since, been designated for a great work. For four months, lacking exactly one week, those illustrious patriots labored incessantly to formulate a plan of government which would emancipate our international trade from unjust restrictions, fortify our country against foreign enemies, and prevent serious altercations between the States, without diminishing, beyond what was absolutely necessary, the power which each State then exercised within its own borders and over its own people.

That convention unanimously agreed that the States should delegate to the Federal Government an exclusive control over our foreign relations—commercial and diplomatic. That was a wise arrangement. Indeed, a wiser one could not have been devised; because, as the purpose was to combine the strength of all in the defense of each, and as all of the States would be called upon to contribute men and money in the event of war, it was obviously proper that a Government which represented all of them should have the exclusive power to declare war, to make peace, and to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations.

Their experience under the Articles of Confederation had taught those delegates the need of an arbiter in disputes between the States. If every State were left to deal, according to its own judgment, with a question affecting it and another State, each might decide that question according to its own interest or passion; and with none to judge between them, certainly a bitter estrangement, and possibly an armed collision, would sometimes ensue. In order to avert such a calamity, it was agreed that the States should also delegate to the Federal Government a control over certain inter-State transactions, and time has thoroughly vindicated the wisdom of that arrangement.

Having invested the Federal Government with an exclusive control over our inter-State relations, the convention had accomplished the two great purposes for which it had been called; but there was still a small class of questions—not international, nor exactly inter-State in their character—which it was believed could best be confided to the general government, and accordingly Congress was authorized to coin money and regulate its value; to establish post offices and post roads; and to pass naturalization, bankruptcy, copyright, and patent laws.

When their work had been finished, some members of the convention feared that too much power had been given to the new government, and others feared that too little power had been given to the new government; but an overwhelming majority entertained neither fear, and of the forty-two delegates who attended its sessions to the adjournment, thirty-nine affixed their signatures to the Constitution which they had drafted—only three, George Mason, Edmund Randolph, and Elbridge Gerry, refused to sign it. But whether too much, or too little, or just enough power had been granted to the new government, it was universally understood that the States had reserved all of their powers which they had not granted to it; and the powers so reserved constitute the "Rights of the States." That, my countrymen, is the origin of what we call the doctrine of State Rights; and now let us examine the nature of it.

The powers which were reserved by each State were such, and only such, as were necessary to regulate those purely local concerns which affect the liberty and the happiness of its own people; and those powers were reserved upon the theory that in respect to all such questions the people of every State can govern themselves more wisely than it is possible for the people of other States to govern them. The doctrine of State Rights is based upon that conviction; and that conviction is based upon the history of all nations.

The laws which affect the intimate relations of any people should be enacted by representatives chosen by that people, and amenable to their power. Even such representatives will not always faithfully reflect the will of their constituents; but when they do not, the people can dismiss them and call more faithful and more competent legislators into the public service. If, however, our local laws are made by representatives chosen by the people of other States, and those laws do not accord with our interest, or with our habits, or with our sentiments, we may be powerless to relieve ourselves from their operation. We can dismiss our own representatives; but we could not dismiss the representatives chosen by the people in other States. If Texas is permitted to make her own laws for her own local affairs, it is reasonably certain that a law which we disapprove will not be passed; and if such a law should be passed, we have it in our power to supersede those who passed it with representatives who will repeal it, and who will enact a law conformable to our interest and our desire. This, my countrymen, is the nature of what we call the doctrine of State Rights.

In his first inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson stated what he deemed "the essential principles of our Government," and one of them was: "the support of the State Governments in all of their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies." In his later life, and after he had retired from active politics, he wrote a letter to his young friend, Joseph C. Cabell, in which he particularly specified the functions which had been assigned to the Federal Government, as well as those which had been, and which ought to have been, reserved to the States. The National Government, he said, should be entrusted with the defense of the Nation, with our foreign and our interstate relations, while the State Governments should be entrusted with civil rights, with all police powers, and with the administration of what generally concern the State. We kept those commandments through six decades of peace; we obeyed them faithfully through four years of dreadful civil war; they were the "cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night" which we followed through the bitter days of Reconstruction; and no Democrat ever advised us to depart from them until within the last few years.

National Prohibition.
More than forty years ago a Republican member of Congress from New Hampshire introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution under which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the several States. No Democratic leader, and no Democrat from the rank and file, gave any countenance to that proposal; but everywhere the men of our party denounced it as an assault upon the rights of the several States, and, as such, the Democrats opposed it until we fell under this "progressive" delusion. Never until Mr. Wilson became President were the advocates of Federal Prohibition able even to bring that question to a vote in either House of Congress; but before he had entered well upon his second term, the Prohibition Amendment received two-thirds of all the votes cast in each House, and when submitted to the States, it was ratified by more than three-fourths of them, including every Southern State, although we were pledged by our principles, and our tradition, to oppose all Federal interference with our local affairs.

I can understand how a Democrat can favor prohibition in Precinct, County, or State; because there it represents to him only a question of police regulation. But I cannot understand how any man who ever thought that he was a Democrat could vote for Federal Prohibition; because it alters, to a most radical extent, the relations between the general Government and the States of this Union. Good Democrats have frequently differed with each other on questions of policy; but they have seldom differed with each other on any question of principle on which they had never differed was this question of State Rights. In the days of our fathers, you might as well have asked them to believe that a man who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ was a Christian as to have asked them to believe that a man who repudiated the doctrine of State Rights was a Democrat. Naturalists tell us that there are such

things in the feathered world as black swans and white black birds; but no historian will ever find any such contradiction in the political world as a Democrat who does not believe in State Rights. There may be such who call themselves "Democrats." But they have no right to do so.

It can make no difference to men who live in New Jersey whether we sell whiskey in Texas or not; and therefore, the men who live in New Jersey should have no voice in deciding whether the sale of whiskey shall be permitted or prohibited in Texas. What would our prohibition friends have said thirty years ago, if the anti-prohibitionists, who then constituted a majority in Congress and in three-fourths of the States, had proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that no State should ever pass any law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? They would have denounced that proposal as a dangerous invasion of State Rights, and I would have joined them in that denunciation. I would have said then that New Jersey had no right to say that Texas shall not prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, if our people choose to do so; and I say now that Texas has no right to say that New Jersey shall not permit the manufacture and sale of liquor, if her people choose to do so. It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. I have no confidence in men who invoke the doctrine of State Rights against a measure which they happen to oppose, and then deny that same doctrine when it stands in the way of a measure which they happen to favor.

Knowing that for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the Democratic Party has accepted the doctrine of State Rights as one of "the essential principles of our Government," many of these "Progressive Democrats" are not willing to oppose that doctrine, in so many words; and they have invented a singular defense of their present position. Still professing to believe in the principle, they seek to justify their violation of it in this particular instance by saying that as the Prohibition Amendment was adopted according to the terms of the Constitution, it could not impair the rights of any State. That argument is so transparently illogical that you would almost have a right to doubt what I say when I tell you that it has been advanced by such "Progressives" as Senator Sheppard, and many others of less reputation, but of equal ability. With such men sponsoring it, I can not dismiss that argument as unworthy of my attention.

Whether or not the Federal Prohibition Amendment has deprived these States of any right can be determined by the simplest of all mental processes—an easy comparison between what was and what is. All men admit that before the Federal Prohibition Amendment was adopted every State in this Union had a right to authorize its citizens to manufacture and sell liquor; all men admit that since the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment no State in this Union has a right to authorize its citizens to manufacture and sell liquor; and no man will deny that this radical change is due entirely to the Federal Prohibition Amendment. How, then, can any man have the effrontery to tell us that Federal Prohibition has not deprived any State of its right? These gentlemen have fallen into a hopeless confusion of ideas, and when you analyze their contention—for I will not dignify it by calling it an argument—it comes to this: That if you take away the rights of the States by amending the Constitution, you have not taken them away at all. Men may think that it was wise, or men may think that it was otherwise; but no man who thinks with any degree of precision about it can deny that the right to control the liquor traffic was taken from these States by the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Men who ask you to believe that these States have not been deprived of a right simply because it was taken from them by a Constitutional Amendment, cannot have much respect for your intelligence, and I can not have much respect for their sincerity. They might as well stand up like men and meet this question. It will impeach their Democracy, of course, for them to confess that they deliberately violated the rights of these States; but that is exactly what they have done, and they cannot mitigate their guilt by entering a plea that compels us to distrust their candor. I commend to them the example of Hon. Malcolm H. Patterson, of Tennessee. He had been a Democrat all of his life, and was an anti-prohibitionist until four or five years ago. I will say, too, without intending any invidious comparisons, that Mr. Patterson is one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, among the men who have been pressing this Federal Prohibition Amendment. He knew what Federal Prohibition meant to these States and according to his intellect about it, he boldly renounced the faith of his fathers, declaring, as if he had some of these Texas "Progressives" in his mind, a contempt for those who support or abandon the doctrine of State Rights according to the exigencies of each particular occasion.

Some of my good friends are apprehensive that what I may say on this question will be misunderstood. They fear that a large number of people will overlook the fact that I am defending the rights of these States, and think that I have come—as a few foolish and wicked ones are now saying—to defend the liquor traffic; but even if I know that my attitude would be misunderstood by some good people, and misrepresented by many bad people, that would not deter me from saying what I believe ought to be said. If we have reached a time in our political history when a man cannot speak in defense of the rights of these States without being suspected of "trying to bring whiskey back to Texas," then we have reached a time when the discussion of any public question is a

waste of time. But I have more confidence in the intelligence of our people than to believe that they could be misled by these self-serving politicians.

It is to be expected that men who are afraid to meet the great issue which we have raised will seek to evade it, by pretending to think that prohibition is imperiled. It is expected that the small men who are prohibitionists purely for office will continue to agitate the question; because it brought them into prominence, and it alone can keep them in power. It has been the breadth of their political nostrils, and they must keep it alive, or perish themselves. They would prefer to have prohibition a political issue than to have it an accomplished fact. But no man who has the best interest of this State at heart will help those narrow and selfish politicians to keep this question in our politics; because, conceding all which the most ardent prohibitionist can claim for prohibition, itself, the contest for it has so dominated the political thought of this State as to make it almost impossible for us to secure a consideration of any other question on its merits.

I say to you frankly that, in my judgment, the Prohibition Amendment should not have been so adopted; and I would repeat it, if I had the power to do so. I also say to you frankly, however, that if the court of last resort shall finally adjudge that amendment to be a valid part of our Federal Constitution, it is utterly futile about repealing it, because thirty-three States can never be induced to vote for its repeal. I am just as much opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment today as my father was when the Republican Party incorporated it into our Federal Constitution over the protest of every Democrat in America, and I would repeat it, if I had the power, but I have never advocated its repeal; because I have seen enough to know that its repeal is a political impossibility. Some men are asking why I continue to discuss prohibition, if it is no longer an issue; and my answer is that I am not discussing prohibition—I am arraigning it. I am protesting against a violation of the principle of Democracy; and if the anti-prohibitionists had passed an amendment depriving the States of their power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, I would have said against that that I have said against the one which the prohibitionists have passed. It is not a question of prohibition; it is a question of State Rights, with me.

National Woman Suffrage.
If these "Progressive Democrats" will agree to join us in resisting all future attempts to deprive this State of its rights, I will agree never again to mention the prohibition question in any speech, either State or National. Will they do that? Certainly they will not. They are not through with their campaign against the rights of these States, and they will go much further than they have yet gone, unless the real Democrats of Texas rise in their might and smite them by and by. The day after they submitted the Prohibition Amendment to these States, I predicted, in a letter to the Hon. R. M. Johnston, which he made public at the time, that it would be followed by a Woman Suffrage Amendment, and the event fulfilled my prediction. That Amendment, it is true, has not yet been ratified by three-fourths of the States; but we owe no thanks to our "progressive" friends that its ratification has been deferred even this long.

Much as I deplore Federal Prohibition, I feel sure that Federal Woman Suffrage will prove the greater evil; because Federal Prohibition is not apt to affect national legislation on other questions, and Federal Woman Suffrage is certain to do so. For years, and notwithstanding the fifteenth Amendment, the country has acquiesced in the partial suppression of the negro vote in the South, upon the ground that it was largely a local matter with our people. But when Southern Democrats themselves have made the question of suffrage a national one by coercing unwilling States to extend the franchise to women, we can no longer ask that we be left to deal with it as a purely local question; and if the Republicans carry the next Presidential election, with both Houses of Congress, it is practically certain that they will pass a Federal election law, or a law to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment with respect to our representation in Congress. They may do both, and what argument will we make against them? If we say that suffrage is a local question, they will reply that we have voted to make it a national question; and the South will someday repent in sackcloth and ashes the folly of these supremely stupid Congressmen.

Why should we abridge the power of Texas over her own elections? Why should we divide with Massachusetts the right to say who shall, or who shall not, vote in the State of Texas? If that amendment had been confined to elections for President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, some argument might have been made in its behalf; but it does not stop there; it descends into the counties and precincts of this State, and denies to Texas the right to prescribe the qualifications of those who vote for our purely local officers. If it is adopted, the State of Texas will not have the power to say who may or who may not vote for the Sheriff of Cooke County or for the Constable of the Woodbine Precinct. Is there a man in this audience who is willing to say that the people of Massachusetts should have any voice in prescribing the qualifications of those who vote for our Sheriffs, our Judges, and our Prosecuting Attorneys? And yet that is exactly what the Legislature of Texas said when it voted to ratify this Woman Suffrage Amendment. The President on Federal Suffrage. I want to read to you what President Wilson said about Federal Woman Suffrage in its relation to State

Rights. The President's opinion, as you well know, is not controlling with me; but as most of those who are opposed to me are his aggressive partisans, they may be influenced by what he has said. The President was right when he said what I am about to quote. Indeed, the President has been right on every public question—and he has been wrong on every public question; because he has been on both sides of every public question. He is the only man living, or dead, who ever took a conspicuous part in the politics of any country and never expressed an opinion which he did not afterwards recede. In the elder and better days of this Republic, we described such a man as a "turn-coat," but they now hail him as "a great and progressive statesman."

On June 29, 1914, a delegation of suffragists waited on the President to solicit his help in passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and this is what he said to them:

It is my conviction that this is a matter for settlement by the States, and not by the Federal Government. My passion being for local self-government and the great communities into which this nation is organized, and of their own policies and life, I must state it very frankly.

Again, on June 6, 1915, another delegation of suffragists waited on the President, beseeching his help for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and this was his answer to them:

I am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life, that the changes of this sort ought to be brought about by the States. It is a deeply matured conviction on my part, and, therefore, I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles if I lent support to this very important movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I am not in the confidence of the President, and I am, therefore, unable to tell you what became of his "passion for local self-government" and the "conviction to which he had been tied all of his life," but I am able to tell you that in less than three years after his repeated assertion that he would be recreant to his "constitutional principles if he lent support to this important movement," he was advocating the Federal amendment with all the zeal of a new convert. He has never, in any public document or address, so far as I know, withdrawn his assertion that the question of suffrage was one for each State to settle for itself; nor has he, so far as I know, ever attempted to reconcile what he said on that question with his advocacy of the amendment. He leaves us to assume that he urged the adoption of that amendment despite the fact that it transferred to the Federal Government a power which he had said properly belongs to the States.

These two amendments thoroughly illustrate the wisdom of leaving to each State the exclusive control of its own affairs; and they also illustrate the evil of a departure from that principle. If the Prohibition Amendment had never been ratified, the Woman Suffrage Amendment would never have been submitted to these States. Many members of Congress who favored the Prohibition Amendment did not favor the Woman Suffrage Amendment; but having voted for one, they could not consistently vote against the other on the ground that it impaired a right of the States, and they were driven by their alignment into the reluctant support of a measure which they did not approve. Others who were opposed both to Prohibition and Woman Suffrage were so provoked by the submission and ratification of the Prohibition Amendment that they voted for it as a means of revenging themselves on some of their fellow members; and if the men who voted for the Suffrage Amendment because they resented the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment had voiced their real sentiments that amendment would never have been submitted.

Some members from the North and East openly declared that as the Southern Democrats had forced prohibitions on their States they "intended to give those Southern Democrats a dose of their own medicine, and force Woman Suffrage on the South," with all of its ugly race aspects. You will say, and I will agree with you, that all men—especially all Congressmen—should vote their convictions, and not their resentments; but Mark Twain has quaintly told us that there is a good deal of human nature in a man, and a Congressman is merely a man—not always a great man. If, therefore, he thinks that other Congressmen have taken from his constituents something which they desire, or have forced on his constituents something to which they object, the spirit of retaliation rises in his mind, and is more than apt to influence his vote. It is this infirmity of human nature which emphasizes the wisdom of leaving to every State the exclusive right to control its own internal affairs; for the State which does not trespass upon the rights of others is always in a better position to defend its own rights against the trespasses of others.

Discreditable Methods.
My countrymen, the methods employed to procure the submission and the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment and of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, so far as the latter has yet been ratified, are almost as much at war with the genius of our government as the amendments themselves, and they denote a political degeneracy which must always come to curse a free people who forsake great principles. Selecting a time of war, when the minds of our people were engrossed with another question, and when more than four million voters—the very flower of our young men—were away from their homes, they submitted the Prohibition Amendment, and then deliberately sought to intimidate those who were opposed to

it by calling it "a war measure." Admonishing all others that we should not engage in any contest among ourselves while our country was engaged in a conflict with a foreign nation, they did not heed their own admonition. While urging their opponents to desist from all controversial activity, they rebuked their own efforts, and prevailed on the Legislatures of many States to ratify that amendment, although a majority of their people were then opposed—and, in my judgment, are still opposed—to Federal Prohibition. Our own State furnishes an example.

The Legislature vs. The People.
Our Legislature was called together in extraordinary session, if not for the specific purpose of ratifying the Prohibition Amendment, at least with the full knowledge that it would do so; and yet there is not an intelligent man in Texas who does not know that if far people had been consulted on the question, they would have voted against National Prohibition by a decisive majority. I think I am warranted in saying that much, because, after the National Prohibition Amendment had been ratified by more than three-fourths of the States, and when, for that reason, those opposed to State prohibition made no organized effort to combat it, a Prohibition Amendment to our State Constitution was adopted by a majority of less than 20,000. Every man who is fairly well informed about public sentiment in Texas knows that State Prohibition is very much stronger with us than National Prohibition; because the real Democrats who vote for prohibition, in Texas and by Texas, would no more consent for this State to say that the manufacture and sale of liquors shall be prohibited in other States than they would consent for the States to say that the manufacture and sale of liquors shall not be prohibited in this State. Taking that view into account, and also taking into account the fact that after a vigorous campaign in favor of it, with no campaign against it, State Prohibition carried by a narrow majority, I can safely say that when our Legislature ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment, it did, in the name of Texas, what the people of this State would not have done, if they had acted on the matter for themselves.

I may be mistaken in thinking that a majority of our people would have voted against National Prohibition, if they had been offered the opportunity; but I am not mistaken in saying that a majority of our people did vote against Woman Suffrage, only one month before our Legislature ratified the Federal Amendment. The majority of 25,000 which they cast against it was not, in itself, a very large one; but a majority is a majority and must be respected, whether large or small. And, moreover, when all the circumstances are considered, that majority was most remarkable. Not within the memory of living men was any proposition in this State ever supported by so many and such powerful influences as those which espoused that Woman Suffrage Amendment; the National Administration cordially endorsed it, and the President sent a cablegram from Paris pleading for its adoption; the State Administration championed it as its very own, and the Governor personally appealed to his friends in favor of it; the party organization of the State and the party organization in many of the counties put themselves behind it; ambitious and time-serving politicians who feared the displeasure of the new voters, if they should be enfranchised, acclaimed it as a new birth of freedom; all of the daily newspapers in our four largest cities, with a single exception, advocated it, some of them going so far as to refuse to print communications from their subscribers against it; almost every Minister of the Gospel in Texas labored earnestly for it; many of them preaching for it from their pulpits; and many excellent women engaged in the campaign for it, some of them even speaking on the street corners in its behalf. With all of those influences arrayed on the side of that amendment, and without any concerted effort on the part of those who were opposed to it, its defeat astounded its friends, and left no doubt in the mind of any person that if the men who were opposed to it had aided as they ought that little band of noble women who did all that was done against it, the majority would have been overwhelming.

The People Ignored.
Within two weeks after our State election occurred, the Senate of the United States voted on the question of submitting the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and both Senators from Texas voted for it, their votes helping to give it the necessary two-thirds of the Senate. Not only did our Senators vote to submit that amendment, thus completely ignoring the will of their constituents, as clearly and recently declared; but they also voted against submitting it in a form which would have enabled us to compel the faithful execution of our will. The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to submit amendments to the Legislatures or to the conventions in the several States; but the resolution proposing this Woman Suffrage Amendment provided that it should be submitted to the Legislatures, and permitted Legislatures which had already been chosen, without any thought of this particular question, to dispose of it. That opened the door to political fraud. It tempted a weak Governor who knew that the existing Legislature was favorable to the amendment and was uncertain about the attitude of the people, to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, in order that it might forestall the opposition by ratifying the amendment before the people could have a chance to express themselves on it.

To guard against such a miscarriage of representative democracy, Senator Underwood of Alabama offered an amendment to the resolution of submission, requiring that the question of ratification should be referred to conventions, instead of to the Legislatures in the several States. The avowed purpose of that amendment was to take the sense of the people on that question as directly as is possible under our Constitution. If conventions had been called, the Amendment would have been the only question before them, and the delegates would, necessarily, have been elected solely with reference to it. Where the people were to elect delegates pledged or to the Legislatures, and where the people were against the amendment, they would have elected delegates pledged to oppose it. By referring the question to conventions instead of to the Legislatures, the people would have been given the equivalent of a direct vote on it; and the result, whatever it might have been would have been relieved from the suspicion of unfairness.

In asking that the Woman Suffrage Amendment should be referred to conventions instead of to the Legislatures, we were not asking that the Constitution should be violated, or cheated, or even circumvented. We were asking no more than that Congress, having the power to submit that amendment either to conventions or to the Legislatures, should fairly and openly exercise its power in the way best calculated to make the will of the people effective. If it had been a matter of small moment, a Senator might be pardoned for having voted against a motion to submit it to conventions instead of to the Legislatures. Inasmuch, however, as that amendment goes to the very foundations of this Republic, and involves the relations between the States and the general government, the people should have been given an opportunity to ratify or reject it for themselves; but our Senators voted to deny us that privilege. Knowing that the Legislature would ratify the amendment, and knowing that the people would not, Senator Calhoun and Senator Shoppard voted to submit it to the Legislature, and against submitting it to the people.

That was bad enough, God knows; but it was not the end of this disgraceful chapter. Within ten days after Congress had submitted that amendment, Governor Hobby convened our Legislature in extraordinary session, just as he had done when the Prohibition Amendment was submitted, and that Legislature voted to ratify the Federal Amendment, in palpable defiance of the people's will, as expressed at an election held less than forty days before that time. Some of them have been impudent enough to tell us that as our people had voted on the question of State Suffrage and not on the question of National Suffrage, they did not feel bound to vote against National Suffrage because the people had voted against State Suffrage. The men who offer that excuse for their perfidy are worse than those who sullenly refuse to offer any excuse; because they have added the odious vice of lying to the grave offense of defying the people's will, and the still graver offense of despoiling these States.

Among all of the politicians in this country, the very last who could have been expected to defy the clearly expressed will of the people were those "Progressive Democrats," for their principal stock in trade has been a vehement protestation that they "believe in the rule of the people." I have always distrusted their sincerity; because I could not understand how any Democrat could be sincere in claiming, as his special virtue, that he believes what all Democrats have always believed. From the day the Democratic Party was first organized, the law to us has been that the will of the people shall prevail. In the long and honorable record of our party Democrats who believe as I do, have never overruled the will of the people as these "Progressive" have done on both the Prohibition and the Woman Suffrage Amendments. Hereafter, when these men tell us that they "believe in the rule of the people," we will know what they mean; and we will know that what they mean is that they believe in the rule of the people when the people will rule to please them.

Federal Child Labor Law.
While the two amendments which I have been discussing grossly violate the principle of State Rights, they are less objectionable than several laws recently enacted by Congress; because they are constitutional, having been made a part of the Constitution, while those congressional enactments violate both the principle of State Rights and the Constitution of the United States, at one and the same time. One of these doubly vicious measures was the Child Labor Law, which Congress had no semblance of power to pass. There is not one article, clause, or sentence in the Constitution which gives to the Federal Government any right to say what the people of Texas shall do with their children. I am one of those old-fashioned Democrats who would limit even a State's interference to such laws as are necessary to protect the life and health of the children; for I believe that the mother and the father are more interested in the welfare of their children and better qualified to manage them than any set of politicians who ever assembled under the dome of any capital.

If we must revise our old theory of the family relation; if we must accept the Socialist theory that children are the property of the State; and if we must replace parental with governmental authority, let it be the authority of Texas over the children of Texas, and let us not compel our mothers and fathers to surrender the control of their own children to the government of the United States. But the more insistent we made this call, the more it seemed like the cry of Bourbon reactionaries to that "progressive" Congress, and traversing everything their Democratic fathers had taught them, they passed that pernicious law. There were some who indulged the hope that the President would veto that bill; because he had solemnly declared in his lectures to the students of Columbia University, which

he afterwards published in book form, that a Federal Child Labor Law was "obviously and absurdly unconstitutional." But the President had changed his mind on that question, as he had on all other questions, and he promptly approved the bill. The constitutionality of that law was challenged in the courts of the country, and when it finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, it was held to be unconstitutional. It thus stood condemned by all Democrats as an invasion of State Rights, and by the highest court in the land as a violation of the Constitution. But, scorning the plea of State Rights, and the decision of our highest court, these "Progressive Democrats" re-enacted that Child Labor Law, under the guise of a revenue measure. They slipped it into a revenue bill, hoping in that way to nullify the judgment of the court. Their hope was based on a rule of construction laid down many years ago, and according to which the Supreme Court holds that as Congress is vested with the power to levy and collect taxes, it cannot look into the minds and hearts of Congressmen to discover whether they voted for a particular bill in order to raise revenue or for some other and unconstitutional purpose. I suppose the court will apply that rule to the case when this same Child Labor Law comes before it as a part of a revenue bill; and if it does, I must be permitted to say, without intending to criticize the judges, that the nine gentlemen who compose the Supreme Court of the United States will be the only nine men in this country who do not know that Congress passed that bill for the purpose of regulating child labor, and not for the purpose of raising revenue.

But accepting the rule of the court as just and wise, Representatives and Senators cannot invoke it for their protection. They can look into their own minds and hearts, even though the Supreme Court cannot, and they know the purpose which actuated them in voting for that bill. Every Representative and Senator who voted to make that unconstitutional law operative, knows that he did so purely for the purpose of regulating child labor in these States, and not for the purpose of raising revenue. They practiced that bald and false pretense knowing that every intelligent man in this country would understand it. If pressed in any public place for a direct answer, these Congressmen must admit that they had no power to pass that bill except as a revenue measure; and yet, if one of them were to stand before an audience in any part of this country and say that he had voted for it for the purpose of raising revenue to support the Government, the children in his audience would laugh at him, and the men would denounce him as a conscienceless liar.

Legislation under a false pretense is not new to Congress; but it is new to men who call themselves Democrats. The first important debate in which I participated after I entered the United States Senate was with Hon. John C. Spooner, then a Senator from Wisconsin, a stalwart Republican, and a man of exceptional ability. The subject of that debate was the Oleomargarine Bill. In order to make it constitutional, its authors drew it so that it levied a tax; but the purpose of it was to relieve the butter produced by the dairies in other parts of the country from the competition of a commodity produced by our cottonseed oil industry. I exposed, as best I could, the false pretense of that measure, and I was aided by a practically united Democratic Party in opposing it. It passed, I regret to say; but it was passed by Republican votes, with every Democrat in the Senate, except one, voting against it. The next time a Republican majority offer a bill to discriminate against a southern product, and in order that it may pass muster in the courts, entitle it "a bill to raise revenue," what can these "Progressive Democrats" of the South say against it? They can not say that it saves itself from being judicially outlawed by speaking a false pretense. If they were to make such arguments, their Republican colleagues could easily silence them by reminding them of this Child Labor Law; and the Child Labor Law is not the only law which these "Progressive Democrats" have passed under a false pretense. My countrymen, I put it to your conscience and to your common sense, can we safely trust men with the destinies of this Republic who will take a solemn oath to support the Constitution of our country, and then violate it?

Among a multitude of strange things in these strange times, the strangest of all is that the very men who are talking most at length about ideals in government are the very men who cheerfully, and without any reservation, take the oath to support our Constitution, and then break their oath without even making an apology. You may pass this matter over lightly, if you will; but I tell you that you can not compute the demoralization which this indifference to the obligations of an oath will engender in our private relations, as well as in our public life. What right has a Congressman who has made a law in violation of his oath to complain at the ignorant boy-sheikh who violates a law so made? The private citizen takes no special oath to obey the law, but every Senator and Representative takes a solemn oath to obey the Constitution; and which do you think guilty of the greater crime—the private citizen who does what the law forbids, or the Congressman who makes a law forbidden by the Constitution? And yet how differently we treat the two! We send the ignorant boy who sins against the law to the penitentiary, and we send the progressive politician who sins against the Constitution back to Congress.

Our Senators and Representatives should be held to the strictest observance of the oath which they take to obey the Constitution, not only because it is their oath; but also because their failure to observe it is fraught with the gravest danger to

this Republic. You may read the sickening story of fallen free States, and you will not find any single instance where one of them was ever wrecked by the crimes of individuals. The end came only when those who were sworn to make the law, made it without regard to the wholesome limitations on their power; for in that day those who were sworn to execute the law, debauched by the example of those who made it, executed it as their interest or their passion might dictate. The crime of all crimes in a free government like ours, is perpetrated by the law-maker who violates the Constitution in making our laws.

Intra-State Commerce Threatened.
Another assault upon the rights of these States is now impending; and it is more alarming, if that were possible, than those which have already been committed. Any man who can see a single day ahead of him must know that the advocates of centralization are now systematically at work to clothe the Federal Government with an exclusive power to regulate all commerce—intrastate as well as interstate and foreign. The predicate for that dangerous extension of Federal power has been laid by the Supreme Court in decisions which hold that a man who drives spikes on a railroad bridge is engaged in interstate commerce, and in what is known as the Shreveport Rate Case. Those decisions, if followed to their logical conclusion, will revolutionize the regulation of commerce in this country, and confer on the Federal Government the power to supervise transactions which begin and end in Texas, between citizens of this State. If the day laborer who works on a railroad bridge is engaged in interstate commerce because he is constructing a structure which interstate commerce may be transported, then ultimately it will be decided that the men who work in our fields and in our factories are engaged in interstate commerce, because they are producing commodities which are intended to become the subjects of interstate commerce.

If a rate fixed by the Railroad Commission of this State, though just and reasonable in itself, can be set aside by the Interstate Commerce Commission as an interference with interstate commerce, then our Railroad Commission will soon become as superfluous as the Vice-President of the United States, whose position Woodrow Wilson has described as one of "anomalous insignificance and anomalous uncertainty." If the rates established by our Railroad Commission are less than reasonable and just, the railroads have their remedy in the courts; and those rates will be promptly suspended on an application, sustained by proper evidence. The fact that they have not been pronounced unreasonable is proof enough that they are reasonable; and if they are, then they are such as the State of Texas has a right to establish, and I utterly deny the power of the Federal Government—Congress itself or its creature, the Interstate Commerce Commission—to annul an act which is competent for this State to do.

What right has Louisiana or any other State to invoke the power of a Federal Court to set aside a regulation of this State which concerns no one except our own people? What right has any other State to complain at either the fare or the freight fixed by the Railroad Commission of Texas on persons and property taken up at Fort Worth and laid down at Abilene? The railroads might have a right to complain; they can be heard to say, and they ought to be heard to say, that the charges fixed by the Railroad Commission does not give them a fair compensation for their service; and if they can prove that to the satisfaction of the court, the rate would be set aside; but as long as Texas allows the railroads to charge and to receive a fair compensation for the service which they render to the people of Texas, no power on earth has any right to abrogate a regulation established by this State, and confined in its operation exclusively to our own territory.

Senator Sheppard has at last been brought to realize that a Senator ought to safeguard the rights of his State. He voted against the bill ratifying the railroads to their owners, and, in a formal interview which was printed in the Dallas News, stated his reasons for doing so. One of his reasons was that "the bill disregards the State's natural and legal right almost altogether." That is curious language to come from a United States Senator. A State has no natural right. Only natural persons have natural rights. But I would cheerfully waive the Senator's mistake in ascribing natural rights to a State, if I could believe that he voted against the Commerce bill out of any solicitude for State Rights.

Senator Sheppard has devoted his entire senatorial service to the support of measures which invade the rights of the State quite as much as the bill against which he voted; and after doing all he could to deprive these States of their right to control the liquor traffic, of their right to prescribe the qualification of their own voters, and of their right to regulate the labor of our children, he can not be surprised if we doubt his sincerity in objecting to any bill because it "disregards the State's natural and legal right almost altogether." But whether sincere or not, it is something gained for the cause of real Democracy for a Senator who has voted for National Prohibition, National Woman Suffrage, and a National Child Labor Law to acknowledge that a State still has some rights which Congress should respect.

The League of Nations.
And now, my good neighbors, and my dear friends, in conclusion I desire to speak to you briefly about the only paragraph in the Fort Worth Declaration of Principles which our "progressive" friends have, so far, ventured to assail. They object to that paragraph; because, they say, it condemns the League of Nations; and in order that you may have its exact

language before you, while I am discussing it, I will read it to you. Here it is:

We hold that the first and highest duty of this Republic is to its own citizens; and we deny its right to expend our taxes or to sacrifice the lives of our sons in fighting wars which do not involve the honor of our country or the welfare of our people. Our duty to other countries is to deal justly with them, and that duty can be and should be, performed without entering into a permanent alliance with European monarchies, or participating in European struggles for territorial aggrandizement.

"We hold that the first and highest duty of this Republic is to its own citizens,"—so runs the first clause in the first sentence of that paragraph. Will any American citizen deny that proposition? Governments are instituted among men for the sole purpose of protecting those who are subject to their jurisdiction. Every citizen surrenders to his Government some part of his natural rights, in order that it may protect those which he retains; and every citizen is bound to many services, military and civil, for the Government under which he lives. It is unthinkable that this Republic could owe to those who owe it no allegiance a duty as high as that which it owes citizens who support it with their taxes, and defend it with their arms. We have but stated a maxim of all governments when we say "that the first and highest duty of the Republic is to its own citizens."

The second clause of that sentence is this: "And we deny its right to expend our taxes or to sacrifice the lives of our boys in fighting wars which do not involve the honor of our country or the welfare of our people." Who will assert what we there deny? No Government has a right—although it may have the power—to tax its people except for its own support. We have always contended that this Government has no right to levy a tax on all of our people, and then bestow the proceeds of that tax on any part of our people. How then can one of us pretend to think that this Government has a right to levy a tax on all of our people, and then spend the proceeds of that tax for the benefit of those who may be strangers to us in race or faith?

I recognize the right of this Government to call my boys to its standard, and send them to die on the battle field, if necessary, in fighting for its integrity or its independence, and I would go myself, if I were needed, to fill up its depleted ranks; but it has no moral or political right to expose my boys to the hardships and the dangers of a war which does not touch its honor or menace its safety. These "Progressive Democrats" may vote to send our boys across the sea to protect the Principality of Monaco against the Kingdom of Montenegro; but I will never do so.

If any objection lies against that paragraph, it must be against the second sentence of it; and no man is so skilled in making "the worse appear the better reason" that he can find a vice in that. "Our only duty to other countries is to deal justly with them," says the first clause of that sentence. Who will controvert that proposition? And if any one is rash enough to controvert it, let him specify what further duty we owe to other countries. Do we owe them the duty of supporting their people? Do we owe them the duty of defending their territory? No rational man will say so. Will our "progressive" friends tell us that we can not deal justly with other countries unless we enter into an alliance with European monarchies, or participate in European politics, or engage in European struggles for territorial aggrandizement? I think not.

We did not specifically mention the League of Nations in the Fort Worth Declaration of Principles; because that document was not intended to deal with questions of a day. Those who are responsible for it intended that it should re-state our creed in such terms that it could be appropriately re-declared long after those who drafted it are sleeping with the fathers whose great principles they have sought to revive. But while we did not specifically declare against the League of Nations, I thoroughly agree with these gentlemen in thinking that we announced a principle which condemns it. If, however, the paragraph in the Fort Worth Declaration of Principles to which they object is sound, and it condemns the League of Nations, then the League of Nations ought to be condemned; because any measure which conflicts with a sound principle must be unsound. But instead of condemning the League of Nations, because it conflicts with a sound principle, these gentlemen ask us to condemn a sound principle, because it conflicts with the League of Nations.

Fundamental Objections.
There are three fundamental and insuperable objections to the League of Nations. The first is, that it surrenders a part of our sovereignty into the keeping of a European Council; the second is that it will involve us, so long as it exists, in European complications; and the third is that it obligates the United States to furnish soldiers or wars in which we might not have the remotest interest. If either one of these objections can be sustained, no American statesman can justify himself in voting for this League of Nations; and if all of these objections can be sustained, it is the most indefensible proposition ever presented to the American Senate for its approval.

That this League of Nations does surrender some part of our sovereignty into the keeping of that European Council is susceptible of easy and perfect demonstration. First, let us inquire what is the sovereignty of a nation? Without pursuing that inquiry to a full definition, it is enough, in this connection, to say that one indisputable attribute of sovereignty is

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the power of a nation to decide every question for itself; and any nation which consents that other nations may share in the decision of questions affecting it, abdicates its sovereignty to the full extent of the right which it grants to other nations. No man doubts that the Council of the League will decide for all of the nations which compose it questions which each nation, without the League, would decide for itself; if that be true, and unquestionably it is true, then it is impossible to escape the conclusion that each nation composing the League must transfer some part of its sovereign power to the League. Some of our adversaries' conceptions that the correctness of that reasoning can not be successfully challenged, endeavor to escape the force of it by sneering at it as an "academic disputation."

If this League of Nations did not compromise the sovereignty of the United States, I would still oppose it; because it will involve our country in every European complication which occurs so long as we are members of it. In that imperishable message known as his Farewell Address, Washington advised his countrymen against European alliances; and all of our great statesmen since his time, without distinction of party—Federalist, Republican, Whig, or Democrat—have united in extolling the wisdom of Washington's advice. President Wilson himself, as late as 1916, in a carefully prepared speech which he delivered at the unveiling of the statue of John Barry, declared that the United States ought never to form an alliance with any other nation. In this time more than in all others we should avoid European alliances; because never before have conditions in Europe been so disturbed or so disturbing. The great war which has devastated that continent has left a ruinous future uncertain and perilous. Old governments have been subverted, and new governments have been established. Many of those new governments are incapable of maintaining an orderly administration, and after a turbulent existence of a few months or years, their history will repeat itself in revolutions and counter-revolutions. Many of the older and the larger countries are today a seething mass of socialistic unrest, and what has happened in unhappy Russia may happen in other countries there.

What reason do they advance to justify them in asking us to abandon the traditional policy of this Republic, and engage ourselves to European monarchies? No one reason which makes for our own peace, security, or happiness. Their whole appeal is that in helping to save Europe from the ruthless domination of Germany, we have laid ourselves under some sort of an obligation which they have never been able to define. When I was a boy I heard men say that "one good turn deserves another;" but I always supposed they meant that the other good turn should come from those who were the beneficiaries of the first, and I never dreamed that by doing one kindness, a man or a nation assumed an obligation to do another. But, my countrymen, if we do Europe a second kindness without doing ourselves an injury, I would not stop to say whether Europe had returned our first kindness. But knowing as I do, that the covenant which they invite us to make will so identify us with European nations that we must share their misfortunes, and help to replenish their bankrupt treasuries, I must decline their invitation. If the question of compromising our sovereignty, and the question of forming a permanent alliance with European nations, were both out of the way, I would never agree to this League of Nations; because it obligates us to furnish men and supplies for wars in which we may not have the slightest interest, and in which, therefore, we should have no part. If Serbia

and Bulgaria fight, why should the United States be required to join in that war on either side? If Ireland should raise the standard of revolt against English oppression, and if some nation—either because it loved Ireland or hated England—should go to Ireland's assistance, why should we send American boys to slay their Irish kin in order to suppress the aspiration of a people for liberty? Though I fetch my lineage from men of the Irish race, I would not involve my country in a war to liberate Ireland; but I will never vote for any covenant, league, or treaty, which obligates us to send American soldiers to help England hold Ireland in subjection.

If you older men do not know what it means for American soldiers to fight in Europe, ask these splendid young men who saw service there. Ask them if they are willing to fight the wars which European Emperors may wage against European Kings; and if you are not satisfied with their answer, then ask their mothers. I know what answer they will make. For eight months I saw the mother of a soldier in France rise with the sun every morning, and, dressing herself, wait for the morning paper to be delivered. I saw her take that paper and anxiously scan its long list of casualties to see if her boy's name was among the dead or wounded. I will remember that mother's anguish as long as I live, and as long as I remember it, so help me God, I will never vote to send her boy back to the Old World to fight the battle of any country except her own.

For years the Federal Government has been gradually, but steadily, increasing its power at the expense of these States; and it is not strange to those who have aided in that movement should now be willing to transfer a part of this Federal power to a European Council whose sessions are to be held in Switzerland. I will do these men the justice to say that, in this one respect, they are consistent. They do not fear a government removed from the people. But that is not the creed of Democrats. We believe that always and everywhere the Government of a people ought to be close to them. It is for that reason that I am unwilling to see Texas governed from Washington; and it is for that reason that I am unwilling to see the United States governed from Switzerland. I want America to make its own laws, and control its own destiny; if that makes me a small American, I welcome the appellation. I have no ambition to become a citizen of the world; and I indulge no socialistic dream of internationalism; I am content to stand beneath the flag of my country, and proclaim myself an American citizen.

Let us give our brain, our wealth, and our strength to our own country; and above all, let us consecrate ourselves anew to the principles of this free government. I claim no greater patriotism than I concede to my adversaries; but our patriotism seems to teach us a different duty. I see them send their boys to battle, knowing that they may never return, and then I see them cast their votes for men who despise the best traditions of this Republic. I can not comprehend the patriotism of a man who gives his sons to die in the defense of his country's independence, and then gives his votes to men who would destroy his country's institutions. To conquer the armies of a foreign enemy is only half of the patriot's duty, for it will profit us little to repel the invaders and then fall a victim to our own Government's injustice. The liberty which is best worth fighting for, and the liberty which is best worth dying for, is the liberty of every man to pursue his own happiness in his own way, so long as he does not interfere with others in the exercise of that same right. To save that liberty we must save this Republic; and to save this Republic we must save the principles on which it was founded. If we save them, they will save all things else; and all things saved shall bless our memory through the centuries to come, and keep our children and our children's children free men forever and forever more.

(Political Advertisement.)

KNOW THE TRUTH.

Read What Cullen Thomas and Joe Bailey Say in Regard to Church and State.

The Honorable Cullen F. Thomas of Dallas and the Honorable Joseph Weldon Bailey of Gainesville are poles apart with respect to certain political convictions. Should you be surprised to learn that these two gentlemen stand on the same platform in regard to one thing? "They do." "And with them stands the Times-Herald." "This one thing is preaching and politics." "In a statement given to the Times-Herald Mr. Thomas said last Tuesday: "It is fundamental that the church and state have their separate and distinctive functions in human society; that neither must seek to usurp the sphere of the other; that the government, with all its powers, cannot coerce the weakest church in the land; that the best church in Christendom must not appeal to civil authority for strength. "There is no place in the churches for politics; there is no place in politics for churches. "The strength of the churches in lifting up humanity is in woe—men and women by the Gospel

story, not by resorting to the courts or constabulary." "Hear what Mr. Bailey said in his Thursday speech: "The church cannot be a political and a religious body at the same time. It may be partly religious and partly political but it cannot be wholly religious and partly political. Just as the church becomes political it ceases to become religious to the precise extent that it becomes political." "A political preacher sees who do something wrong and he immediately goes down to the Legislature and gets a statute through that makes you quit doing that wrong. In the old times when the man of God saw you do something which he thought to be unworthy he gently tried to persuade you not to do that act again. That is God's way but not the politician's way." "When the church begins to undertake the functions of the state, factions will spring up and the church could not then be kept together." "There are two expressions of conviction. The phraseology is different but is not the thought the same?"

EXTRAVAGANCE IN GOVERNMENT

Paragraph 6 of the Declaration of Principles adopted at Fort Worth August 14th, 1919, denounces the growing extravagances of Government—Federal, State and Municipal—as not only useless waste of the wealth of our people, but as the prolific mother of many Governmental vices; and we demand that simplicity and economy in our public affairs which our Democratic fathers practiced in the most glorious era of this Republic.

The resolutions adopted by the so-called State and National Administration people at Dallas, March 5th, 1919, as well as the statement issued by Governor Hobby, and as well as any speech made by any of the four candidates who are running against Mr. Bailey, may be searched in vain for any language condemning the extravagance in State and National Governmental matters, which is so patent that he who runs may read.

The so-called Administration people say that Mr. Bailey should be condemned because he denounces such extravagances. Because, they say, that such denunciation reflects upon the State and National Administration. If this be true, then the same people are in duty bound to denounce Mr. Wm. G. McAdoo, who WAS Secretary of the Treasury, who WAS Director of Railroads, and who IS still the son-in-law of the President; for Mr. McAdoo, in a statement published in the press, March 5th, 1920, likewise denounced the extravagances of the National Administration and demanded that the taxes should be immediately reduced by at least ONE BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The amount which Mr. McAdoo says the taxes should be reduced per year equals ONE-THIRD of the aggregate assessed value of all property of every kind in Texas. To be consistent, Hobby's outfit should denounce McAdoo, who is the President's son-in-law, as strenuously as they denounce Senator Bailey.

The Administration is preparing to spend, for one year, the enormous sum of FIVE BILLION TWO HUNDRED FORTY NINE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. In order that the taxation, direct and indirect, may be easily grasped, we shall make some comparisons with respect to it. To begin with, it represents more money than was spent by all of the Democratic Presidents from including Thomas Jefferson and including Jas. Buchanan and covering a space of sixty years. Democrats all over the United States, and especially in Texas, denounced Grover Cleveland for extravagances in his day, thirty years ago, when the Government spent TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS during one year, which was exactly FIVE BILLION ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS less than will be spent during the year in question. Stated differently, the expenses of this year would have run Government under Cleveland's Administration for more than twenty-one years.

The \$5,249,000,000 is equivalent to THREE TIMES the assessed value of all land, town and city lots and all buildings and improvements thereon. In other words, if every acre of land in Texas and every city lot, together with the buildings and improvements, should be sold at its assessed value, the proceeds thereof would pay less than one-third of the Government's expenses for the year in question. This sum is the equivalent of four and one-half times the assessed value of all property in Texas (including the railroads) other than real estate. It is also the equivalent of two and one-half times the value of the total cotton crop of the United States estimated at thirteen million bales) if sold at 30 cents per pound. If all of the property of every kind in Texas were sold at its assessed value and if the proceeds of the sale of the United States for a year were sold at thirty cents per pound, and all of the proceeds thereof were turned in to the National Treasury, they would lack more than \$27,000,000 of being sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government for one year.

As stated above, Hobby, Looney or Thomason have never said one word in condemnation of this manifest extravagance, but, upon the contrary, they are each and all demanding of the Democrats of Texas a complete endorsement of this wild, catamaltic waste of the people's money.

Hobby and Thomason, especially, ought to ask an endorsement of the extravagant practice in the National Government because they solely need precedent and justification for their own waste of the people's money in the Administration of State affairs. It will be remembered that Thomason was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 36th Legislature, and, as such, appointed the Appropriation Committee which passed upon the appropriation bill, and that Hobby, as Governor, approved the appropriation made by Thomason's Legislature. In order that their reckless squandering of the tax money may be quickly grasped, we shall make some comparison of their expenditures with the expenditures of preceding administrations.

For the last two years of Campbell's Administration the 31st Legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,247,961; for the first two years of Colquitt's Administration the 32nd Legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,589,320; for the last two years of Colquitt's Administration the 33rd Legislature appropriated the sum of \$12,278,946.00 and the people stood amazed at what they then thought was waste and extravagance, but it remained for Hobby and Thomason, 36th Legislature, to break all records in this respect by appropriating out of the pockets of the people of Texas a sum largely in excess of \$31,000,000.00, to pay the expenses of the State Government for the current TWO YEARS. These appropriations amount to more than one and one-half times the total appropriations made FOR THE FOUR YEARS

including the last two years of Campbell's Administration and the first two years of Colquitt's Administration. Hobby's last two years will cost the people of Texas more than three times as much, as Campbell's last two years cost them and it will be exceedingly difficult to find a man who will not say that Campbell with \$10,247,961.00 gave the state a much better Administration than Hobby will do with his more than \$31,000,000.00.

Because of the criminal waste made manifest by the data stated above, the burden of life, of service, of industry and of commerce is "most unbearable. In fact, we have seen upon times when it is clearly unprofitable for a man to own a home, either in town or country." Sound public policy requires that home owning shall be encouraged; but, because of extravagances of the Government, the reverse policy has been established, and, from a business standpoint, it is much better for a man to rent a home in which he would be required to build a home, at interest at 6 per cent.

Hobby and his crowd are now before the people of Texas absolutely demanding that the extravagances of his Administration be completely endorsed; they even go so far as to denounce every man in Texas who criticizes their criminal waste as being untrue to the Party, if not unjust to the country.

THE "GREATEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD."

"She never attended a political gathering in her life and doesn't even belong to a club. She is a mother—a plain, old-fashioned mother—who felt that her greatest duty was to pour the rich blessings of a strong mind and a pure heart into the lives of her boys. Her name cannot be found on the roster of any reform league, it has appeared in print but a few times. She couldn't make a public speech if she wanted to and she wouldn't if she could. Yet, by the cradle, over the sick bed, in storms and under shadows, she has stood the bigger half of a golden century, true to the highest and noblest calling of womanhood. In early days when the far flung battle line of civilization touched the wildwood of savagery, she lived in sight of the Indian's tepee. Dangers, privation and romance were the associates of her girlhood on the frontier, and she was brave, self-reliant and adventuresome. But she never felt that a woman needs the halo as a protection for herself. She wouldn't vote if a thousand suffrage amendments were enacted. She believes that the compassion whose life has been blessed by her sweet and pure association and those boys who love her for all that she is and all that she has been to them, will guard her interests until the angels take her home.

That is the woman we regard as the greatest in the wide, wide world. For fifty years she has been the princess of a home; for fifty years she has worked with her hands for the subjects of her realm; for fifty years she has sought no higher position nor asked a greater honor than to be a mother, the purest, holiest, highest office on earth."—Austin Callan in Temple Mirror.

THOMASON VOTED AGAINST SUBMISSION

Thomason, in 1917, was a member of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature. The people of Texas had made a demand upon the Legislature for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. All that the people of Texas were then asking for was that they be given a chance to vote upon this question, and yet Thomason voted to kill the submission resolution and to defeat submission, which the prohibitionists had been trying to get for more than ten years. Thomason helped deny the people the right even to vote upon an amendment to their own Constitution, but in another session of the Legislature Thomason voted to approve National Prohibition, again denying the people the right to vote upon it and thereby nullifying the State Constitutional provision upon the subject in the manner above pointed out. This is indeed a magnificent record to stand behind a man who is now claiming to be the very embodiment of Prohibition.

Candidates Hobby, Looney, Thomason, Neff and Lewelling vie with each other in claiming credit for helping to adopt the National Amendment. The real prohibitionists of Texas will learn

HOBBY'S PROHIBITION RECORD

As long as prohibition was unpopular, Hobby was always an anti of the "purest ray serene." He changed his position upon this question almost over night as the price of the office which he has since so consistently abused. In his newspapers and by word of mouth he always fought Local Option and State-wide Prohibition up to the time of the marvelous change. In 1914 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and the District Court records at Sulphur Springs (in the Brewery cases) show that the breweries, through their agents, distributed marked ballots which, undoubtedly, brought about his election to that office. These records also show that Hobby's picture, in that campaign, was distributed by the breweries, to be hung in the saloons of Texas. He was, according to these records, the favorite son of the saloons and breweries and nobody ever heard of any change of heart upon the subject that was not almost contemporaneous with a change to a higher office.

THAT LIBERTY MAY NOT PERISH— THAT THIS GOVERNMENT MAY NOT DIE!

At a mass meeting of Democrats held in the Byers Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas, August 14, 1919, the following report of the committee of thirty-five was read section by section, and unanimously adopted:

Thoroughly concurring in, and unreservedly subscribing to, the great truth as announced in the very first article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Texas, that:

"Texas is a free and independent State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and the maintenance of our free institutions and the perpetuity of the Union depend upon the preservation of the right of local self-government, unimpaird to all the States."

We make the following Declaration of Principles:

- 1. We believe in a representative democracy, as exemplified by this Republic, and we are opposed to the Initiative and Referendum, or any other measure calculated to convert this Government into a direct democracy. Recognizing, however, that constitutions are designed to confer power, or to limit power already conferred, on legislative bodies, we hold that no constitution, or any amendment to it, should be adopted except by the people. Every State in the Union now applies this principle to its own constitution, and we favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States requiring that hereafter all amendments to it shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people in the several States for ratification or rejection.
- 2. We believe in a written constitution, and in a faithful obedience to all of its provisions. We especially denounce, as fraught with the gravest danger, the enactment of legislation under the pretext that it designed for a constitutional purpose, when the authors of it perfectly understand that its purpose is wholly unconstitutional. Such legislation is doubly vicious; because it is based upon a false pretense discreditable to Congress, and violates the constitution in a manner to prevent judicial correction.
- 3. We believe in the wise arrangement which reserves to each State in this Union the exclusive right to regulate, so far as any government may properly regulate, the habits and occupations of its own people; and we are opposed to all measures which will, in purpose or effect, deprive these States of that right.
- 4. We believe that every State should have the right to prescribe the qualifications of its own voters, and we are opposed to the pending amendment of the Federal Constitution which denies to Texas the right to say who may and who may not vote for our purely local officers.
- 5. We denounce the growing tendency to regulate everything by law, and we demand that every American citizen shall be left as free to do for himself and with his own as is consistent with the peace and good order of society.
- 6. We denounce the growing extravagance of the Government, Federal, State and Municipal, as not only a useless waste of the wealth created by the labor of our people, but as the prolific mother of many governmental vices; and we demand the return to that simplicity and economy in our public affairs which our domestic fathers practiced in the most glorious era of this Republic.
- 7. We favor the efficient regulation of the railroads to the end that they shall be compelled to give every man fair service for fair pay, and all men the same service for the same pay under the same conditions; but we are utterly opposed to the governmental ownership and operation of them. For the United States to take over and operate the railroads of this country will not only violate a sound principle, by reducing the great Republic from a Sovereign to a mere common carrier for hire, but it will increase the employes of the Federal Government by more than two million, and that number, together with their relatives and dependents, will control more than four million votes, thus rendering it impossible by any means short of a revolution to dislodge a party once in power.
- 8. We believe in the right of private property, and we are uncompromisingly opposed to socialism. We hold that every man is entitled to enjoy all he can honestly earn, and we deny the right of any Government to take one man's property for the benefit of another man. We also believe, however, that the gradual absorption of all property in the hands of a favored few would not be less fatal to civilization and liberty in the end than the socialistic destruction of private property. We therefore declare ourselves opposed to monopoly as well as socialism, and we pledge ourselves to resist both with unyielding determination.
- 9. We believe that the constitution contains no guarantee more valuable than that which secures the freedom of speech; and we are opposed to any law which makes, or attempts to make, it a crime for a citizen of the United States to criticize the measures of the administration of our government. To resist, or advise others to resist, the due enforcement of the law should be an offense, and punished as such; but to urge the repeal of any law, or to contend that any given law ought not to have been enacted, or to test the validity of any law by an orderly procedure in the courts is the birthright of every American freeman, and must not be denied or abridged.
- 10. We hold that the first and highest duty of this republic is to its own citizens; and we deny its right to expend our taxes or to sacrifice the lives of our sons in fighting wars which do not involve the honor of our country, or the welfare of our people. Our only duty to other countries is to deal justly with them, and that duty can be, and should be, performed without entering into a permanent alliance with European monarchies, or participating in European politics, or engaging in European struggles for territorial aggrandizement.
- 11. We pledge ourselves to oppose all class legislation and all class domination in this Republic. Every special favor conferred on any class necessarily involves a discrimination against all other classes; and control by any one class necessarily means the government will be administered for the benefit of that class without regard for the interest of all other classes.
- 12. We demand a practical as well as a theoretical separation of Church and State. The Church is a spiritual institution, designed to save human souls, while governments are temporal institutions, designed to protect human rights and liberties. The end which the State serves is not the end which the Church was intended to serve, and every effort to unite the two has resulted in a serious injury to both. All who can subscribe to the foregoing principles are invited to join in every reasonable effort to make them effective in the administration of the Government.

Chas. F. Greenwood, Chairman, Dallas, Texas.

to hold them responsible for it, instead of commending them for it, for they have gotten prohibition in "ahol-uva fix." Why should they be praised for undoing all that the sincere prohibitionists of Texas have accomplished through a struggle of years? The legal result being undoubted, what explanation, except stupidity or purpose, can they advance for this conduct? If stupidity, they are as unwise as leaders as they would be if the result was brought about purposely. Both pros and antis are supporting Mr. Bailey; these pros resent the undoing of their work by the obvious meddling of politicians. But the National Amendment, having been adopted, Senator Bailey stands for the just enforcement of it and opposes any effort to evade its effect, just as he has always stood for the enforcement of and obedience to the Constitution in every respect.