

THE HEDLEY INFORMER

Net C VOL. X

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, APRIL 9, 1920

NO. 21

Our Grocery Stock

Is always fresh and clean. New shipments received every day. And the quality always the same, the BEST to be had!

Everything in Groceries

PAY CASH AND PAY LESS

Barnes & Hastings
CASH GROCERY CO.

Good Things To Eat

Are always found here in abundance and at moderate prices.

Canned and staple goods of standard advertised brands. Fruits, Vegetables, Country Produce.

Try us with your next order of Groceries. We aim to please.

FURR GROCERY CO.

PHONE 10

Bank Checks

ARE CLEAN, CONVENIENT AND BUSINESSLIKE

They add to your security; they form a receipt for bills paid; they obviate the necessity of carrying currency around and of making exact change; they form a written record of expenditures.

This bank offers the convenience of a checking account and of an affiliation with a modern financial institution.

First State Bank
HEDLEY, TEXAS

FUND BANK

INFORMATION ABOUT INTERCHURCH WORK

By C. C. W.

Many of the readers of The Informer understand the purposes and plans of the Interchurch Movement, but perhaps some do not, and perhaps it would not be out of place to discuss it briefly in these columns.

The Interchurch World Movement is a plan conceived in the minds of the leaders of thirty-one churches whereby these 31 Protestant churches may line up in concerted action and present a solid front to the world in evangelization, missionary effort both home and foreign, life enlistment on the part of our people for definite service and tithing for those institutions that are needed to be pushed by the church, such as orphanages, Christian education, mission enterprises, hospitals, and care of worn out preachers.

You ask "Haven't churches been pushing the above named enterprises?" Yes; but we all know that in co operative movement there is certain strength; witness, for instance, liberty bond campaigns, the Red Cross drives, etc. In those stirring times we presented an unbroken front and success was assured. If the Christian churches can fall upon a plan for concerted action in their drives upon the hosts of sin, I believe God will honor their oneness in purpose, plans and movement.

Some may say "What about church union?" Union of churches DOES NOT enter into the Interchurch World Movement plans. No man is expected to lose his church identity. Any idea looking to the union of 31 churches is doomed to failure at its inception.

Today "Co operation" is the watchword, and if the churches continue to wield a powerful influence upon morals, thought and the social life of the nation, they will have to march in the front ranks in our progress toward God and our aim to do a larger service for Him.

It is the purpose of the Interchurch plan to have all moneys that any given church (of the 31) may raise to go through the regular channels of that church and to be handled by the regular authorities of that church. Under this plan I can see no cause for conflict or clash, but I can see ample cause for a closer walk in aim, plan and action. An army wins the battle by presenting a solid front to the enemy. An efficient army moves in battle as one man, but when they become scattered their power of resistance is gone. It is equally true of the mighty army of Christian soldiers.

Permit me to say further that the Roman Catholic church has no part or parcel in this movement, and you who profess to see danger in Roman Catholicism will do well to endorse the plan of the Interchurch World Movement, for this plan stands directly in the way of any unholy greed or political ambition that any organization may entertain.

TWO ELECTIONS IN HEDLEY PAST WEEK

Last Saturday four trustees were elected for Hedley Independent School District to serve the next two years.

Seven names were on the ticket, the four receiving the highest vote being Van Boone, I J Spurlin, C O Cooper and B. W. Moreman. These, with the three holdovers, J. R. Boston, W. I Rains and W. A. Armstrong, will make up a fine Board and work conscientiously for the good of our schools.

Tuesday of this week the city election was held. A Mayor and five Aldermen being chosen to serve the City of Hedley for one year. R. H. Jones is the only member of the new council that was a member of the old, and he was promoted from alderman to mayor.

Those elected Tuesday were: Mayor, R. H. Jones; Aldermen, J. W. Forbis, W. A. Pierce, J. M. Everett, A. W. Alexander and R. E. Newman. The Informer predicts their administration will be a successful one, and pledges its co operation to that end.

BUROC PIGS

We have some good, thrifty pigs for sale at \$8.00 each at 7 weeks old. See or phone us at once if you want some.

C. F. Doherty & Sons.

The three act comedy, "When Smith Stepped Out," was ably presented by the Senior Class of Hedley High School at the tabernacle last Friday evening, and thoroughly enjoyed by a good audience. They were scheduled to put it on at Lella Lake last night.

COOPER THANKS PATRONS

Having retired from the firm of Armstrong & Cooper, I take this method of thanking my friends and the public for many favors extended me during my connection with that firm.

I am now with the Barnes & Hastings Grocery Co., where I want all my friends to come and see me. You may be assured we'll treat you right.

C. O. Cooper.

TO WATER PATRONS

This is to notify water patrons of the Nippert Hotel line that I positively will not furnish water for gardens and grass lawns.

D. C. Moore.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock eggs for hatching. J. S. Grooms.

FOR SALE—100 bushels Mebane Cotton Seed, first picking. S. W. Smith.

Finally, it appears to me that a closer walk with God, brethren will help us to walk with God.

Implements

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE AND FURNITURE

Harness and Leather Goods
Auto Supplies, Etc.

Moreman & Battle
Everything in Hardware and Furniture

WE WANT YOUR

COUNTRY PRODUCE

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Phone 93

R. S. Smith

The Produce Man

WE LIVE UP TO OUR ADVERTISING

Some Banks advertise—that's all.

But it is the policy of this institution to extend to each customer as much liberality as his standing will permit.

Dr. F. N. Reynolds
DENTIST

Office opposite First State

HEDLEY

Office hours: 8

HAD LOST HOPE

But Doan's Effected a Complete Recovery After Other Remedies Failed. Now in Good Health.

Mrs. J. A. Stitworth, E. Bell Ave., Red Key, Ind., says: "Kidney trouble came on me suddenly and before I realized it I was in a critical condition. My body bloated and my feet and ankles swelled like toy balloons. The kidney secretions burned terribly in passage. My face puffed up and the flesh under my eyes and on my cheeks hung down in folds. I had smothering spells, when I thought I would die. So much water had collected under my skin, I weighed 170 pounds, a gain of 45 pounds. My sight failed and little black specks passed before my eyes. I felt drowsy and was so nervous, I couldn't stand the least noise. Rheumatic pains darted all through me and it felt as if every nerve in my body was affected. Medicine didn't help me and I had little hope or strength left. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they restored me to health. I am now well and strong."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Leggett & Co. KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO Known as "that good kind" Try it—and you will know why

Women Made Young Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by regularly taking

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and looks. In use since 1896. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

SPRAINS This soothing, healing, penetrating remedy takes all of the smarting pain out of burns, scalds, cuts, sprains, etc., and quickly heals the injury. Get a 50c or 10c bottle at your druggist today.

HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL

Cuticura Soap Clears the Skin and Keeps it Clear Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.



Vaseline PETROLEUM JELLY

For sores, broken blisters, burns, cuts and all skin irritations. Also innumerable oiled uses.

The Charm of Toulouse



In the Museum Courtyard, Toulouse.

A WANDERER coming from Provence, westward, to the historic capital of Languedoc, and looking for the first time upon the ancient towers of Toulouse, may well wonder whether they are indeed old, so modern is the appearance of the red brick, after the gray-gold stones of the Roman Provence. Old, nevertheless, they are, though differing in style, as in color, from anything to be seen in other parts of Paris.

The Toulouse gothic has a character all its own; for the true spirit of northern architecture—that of the soaring line—never became indigenous here, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor. These southerners accepted it only as a fashion of the day, to which concessions must be made, that granted, they proceeded at once to modify the style, to suit the local traditions of a people that at heart loved a horizontal line better than an aspiring one. So they declined to build interior vertical pillars—which, moreover, needed large stones and were very expensive—and instead they threw great vaults over wide spaces, broke up their towers into bays, generally mingled, in a very curious fashion, the spirit of the gothic and the Romanesque. These are points that strike one about the great cathedral of St. Sernin in Toulouse, the largest and finest building of the southern style that is to be seen in France today.

Cathedral of St. Sernin. As usual in churches hereabouts, the building is dark, being lighted by windows behind the triforium, and not from a clerestory above. The Romanesque manner did not relieve its main walls by distributing part of the weight along flying buttresses to the aisles; therefore it dared not build them very high, nor weaken them by piercing large windows. Toulouse congregations, however, never cared for much light within their churches. There was already more than enough without.

Very interesting was my walk round the church, with the sacristan beside me, a handsome, kindly man, gentle and courteous, yet with a certain dignity in his manner, as of one who, though in a humble station, knew well how to command. I liked the quiet firmness with which he rebuked the old women who would chatter too loudly in the transport.

As we did the round of the church we talked together. He told me how deeply he cared for knowledge and learning, how much he regretted that such things meant so little to so many people of his country. "They are lizards who love to lie in the sun; and it is the sun we must blame"—he smiled at his jest—"if my fellow-townsmen are neither savants nor workers, and are too idle to follow up the idea of their own education, so only that they may be able to read the papers when we are present."

tional from Gothic to the lightest and most graceful designs of the new manner—to the Hotel d'Assent, when the architects had already lost some of the first pure enthusiasm with which they viewed Italian art in the days of Francis I, and onward into the less refined, though rich and luxurious style of the Maison de Pierre, built in the days of Louis XIII.

The Hotel de Vieux Raisin, I think, gave me the greatest pleasure, so perfectly felicitous it is, as seen from the courtyard. The little loggia, daintily decorated, the windows all variously adorned, and showing upon every sill, plaster, and heading upon every device of scroll, garland, or festoon. Here two maidens, bearing proudly and gladly their light lilted border; here full-cheeked, soft-winged cherubs who have fluttered down, to rest awhile in these pleasant places. Beside them are baskets of fruit, hanging bunches of grapes and wreaths of flowers—frail and exquisite little fancies, carved like love-lyrics that nymphs of the fountain write with milk-white fingers upon the walls of their water-grottoes. Elsewhere leaf-words are written in leaves so naturelike as almost to tremble in the breeze, and to keep the courtyard fresh and cool beneath the torrid southern sun. Everywhere you will find in Toulouse, set aery in stone among her palaces, such aery gossamer trifles as Joachim du Bellay and Remy de Belleau were fashioning, during those same years, in song.

Sitting here I can look out upon the Place Lafayette, where—because it is raining heavily—the cabmen sit, hunched upon the boxes of their blue cabs with bright red wheels. With heads sunk down into their shoulders, like the anthropophagi of Othello's story, these Jehus of Toulouse sleep the idle hours away. One of them has spread a great faded blue umbrella so far over himself and over his box that only his feet are visible. Those feet recall Tweedledum—or Tweedledee, was it—sheltering from the storm. But there will be no need for long shelter here. Before an hour has passed the sun will be warm again upon the shining pave.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—Dickens.

SANDWICHES AND OTHER GOOD THINGS.

For the housewife who finds it necessary to pack a lunch for the dainty schoolgirl, the husky lad or the business man, working outside or inside, the nature of the sandwich will vary. More satisfying and hearty fillings will be necessary for the man at hard labor.

Of the first importance in the preparation of sandwiches is bread of a close texture, 24 hours old. White, entire wheat, graham or brown and rye are all favorites. Nut bread makes an especially nice sandwich bread, either that raised with yeast or baking powder bread. The following is a baking powder bread which may be used when cold: Take one cupful of milk, one beaten egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with two and one-quarter cupfuls of flour. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

Bread made of sweetened bread dough, with an egg, cinnamon or orange and lemon rind for flavoring, when sliced thin and spread with fresh butter, is most satisfactory and gives variety.

Bread for sandwiches should be sliced thin. The butter should be softened and creamed to spread without difficulty. The butter may be creamed with nuts, pounded mint or parsley, celery or any desired flavor.

Lettuce, tomato, cucumber and mayonnaise combinations should not be made long ahead of time. Such sandwiches are best made a few minutes before serving.

Sandwiches may be kept in a tight tin box near the ice, but not in it. Sandwiches ice cold are not good. If wrapped in waxed paper and kept in a cool place they will be in good condition for half a day, or longer. The crust of the sandwich is desirable when a dainty sandwich for an affair of luncheon; cut in fancy decorated with chopped

The KITCHEN CABINET

Noble deeds are held in honor, but the wide world sorely needs Hearts or patience to unravel this—the worth of common deeds. —Stedman.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR DINNER.

A rather unusual cake is prepared according to the following recipe:

French Sponge Cake.—Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs, beat the yolks to a cream, add gradually one cupful of powdered sugar, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Sift one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder; add to the first mixture, stirring lightly. Bake in two small layers. When cold, spread with the following filling: Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add gradually one-quarter of a cupful of powdered sugar; drop into this the yolk of an egg, beat well; add a second yolk and beat again. Add a tablespoonful of strong coffee infusion. Stand on ice until cold.

Mock Cherry Pie.—Mix one cupful of cranberries, cut in halves and washed under the tap to remove the seeds; add one cupful of raisins, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and one-third of a cupful of hot water. Set in a warm place while preparing the crust. Bake with two crusts.

Nut Omelet.—Put through a meat chopper a half cupful of nuts; beat three eggs until light, add salt and pepper and three tablespoonfuls of cold water; then add the nutmeats and mix well. Put a piece of butter the size of a walnut in a frying pan; when hot, pour in the mixture, and as soon as it begins to set lift the edges until it is firm all through; fold over and send it to the table on a hot dish.

Harvard Pudding.—Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour with three and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a cupful of sweet fat. Beat one egg, add one cupful of milk and combine with the flour mixture. Turn into a buttered mold, cover, steam two hours. Serve with warm apple sauce and hard sauce.

Parsnip Croquettes.—Cut in halves, lengthwise, four uniform-sized parsnips; cook until tender; remove the skins and mash until perfectly smooth; add butter, salt and pepper and set aside to cool. When cool mold into balls, roll in egg, then crumbs, and fry in fat. Serve as a garnish for a roast.

Chocolate Cake.—Take one cupful of brown sugar, add half a cupful and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cupful of boiling water and add to the cake the rest of the ingredients. Flavor with vanilla and add a little salt. Bake in two layers.

Yes, Hazel, blessed is the woman whose husband can always find his slippers exactly where he left them.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a Glass of Salts if Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

It is easier to applaud than it is to win applause.

\$100 Reward, \$100 Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Some men are born diplomats and some are made.

at to do for Indigestion

"Pape's Diapepsin," by neutralizing the acidity of the stomach, instantly relieves the food souring and fermentation which causes the misery-making gases, heartburn, flatulence, fullness or pain in stomach and intestines.

A few tablets of "Pape's Diapepsin" bring relief almost as soon as they reach the stomach. They help regulate disordered stomachs so favorite foods can be eaten without distress—Costs so little at drug stores.

RHEUMATISM The powerful healing warmth of Hunt's Lightning Oil gives instant and positive relief from throbbing, nerve-racking pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, etc. 50c and 75c bottles.

HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL

HEADACHE Bad for Health Upsets Nerves Go to Drug Store—Try CAPUDINE BY DOSE AND IN BOTTLES—10/30/60/60

GRANGER LIVER REGULATOR For all Liver Complaints, Constipation, Indigestion, etc. PRICE 25c AT ALL DRUGGISTS

"I Was So Weak That I Could Not Walk Rich-Tone Is Making Me Strong and Healthy."—Says F. Maese.

"I was so very weak and nervous, had lost all my appetite and had become in such a bad physical condition that at times I could not walk. I saw your advertisement on Rich-Tone and saw how taking it, I feel so much better that I take pleasure in recommending Rich-Tone to all my friends as the very best tonic in the world."

Take RICH-TONE and gain new energy

Rich-Tone makes more red corpuscles, enriching and purifying the blood. It contains all of the elements that are needed most in maintaining strength and vigor. Rich-Tone rests the tired nerves, restores appetite, induces healthy sleep—it gives you all those things which mean energy and well-being. Get a bottle today—only \$1.00 at all drug stores.

A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

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If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

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DODSON WOULD SALES

Says Calomel is Merciful Like Dynamite on Liver.

Dodson is making a hard fight against calomel in the South. Every druggist has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason, Dodson's Liver Tonic is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tonic perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tonic is personally guaranteed by every druggist. A large bottle costs but a few cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tonic is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no billiousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel to day and tomorrow you will feel weak sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tonic in stand and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.—Adv.

Precise Private.

In one of our camps, just before our entrance in the war, an officer was making a round of inspection when he came upon a big, round-eyed private with red hair and a gun that he held in anything but the approved fashion. "Don't you know better," demanded the officer, "than to point an empty gun at me?" "But it ain't empty, sir," protested the private. "It's loaded!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

GET READY FOR "FLU"

Keep Your Liver Active, Your System Purified and Free From Colds by Taking Calotabs, the Nauseless Calomel Tablets, that are Delightful, Safe and Sure.

Physicians and Druggists are advising their friends to keep their systems purified and their organs in perfect working order as a protection against the return of influenza. They know that a clogged up system and a lazy liver favor colds, influenza and serious complications.

To cut short a cold overnight and to prevent serious complications take one Calotab at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea, no griping, no sickening after effects. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified and refreshed and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please—no danger. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Every druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not perfectly delighted with Calotabs.—(Adv.)

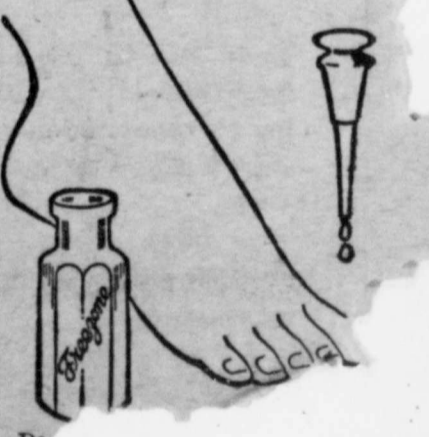
Maybe Not. "Why don't we get any more Turkish rhapsodies?" "Well, they ain't got nothing to rhapsodize over, I take it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are simply a good old-fashioned medicine for regulating the stomach, the liver and bowels. Get a box and try them.—Adv.

But the Other Kind. "I don't believe in these spiritual seances. I went to some, and I tell I've got the spirits bottled up." "I wish I had."

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore touchy corns off with fingers



Dr. ...

THE KINGDOM

"These things ye ought to have done and not to have left the other undone."

THE DONLEY COUNTY MASS MEETING

OF THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT WILL BE HELD

APRIL 7th, IN CLARENDON

ALL DAY, AT THE METHODIST CHURCH

You are urgently requested to attend that meeting.

If You Don't KNOW, come and find out.

Let's put it over. Come early.

Donley County Committee, Interchurch World Movement

McKNIGHT ITEMS

Everything is quiet around Red Town now since the people have quit lounging around and gone to work.

We are glad to report that J. H. Hickerson, who has been down with slow fever, is improving fast and we hope for a speedy recovery.

Our school is progressing nicely and the children seem to be enjoying the mid term examinations.

Mrs. Curtis Pierce returned Saturday from a visit to her parents at Friona.

W. E. Mullins, T. N. Messer, Paris Haynes and Tom Tate went to Amarillo one day last week. We do not exactly know for what ALL they went, but we are told the boys all came back straight and in good condition.

We are glad to know that the McKnight community contains one of the most popular young men in the eastern part of Old Donley. He is always ready with his jitney to render service to the young ladies who have happened to accident, or when it rains and makes the roads too muddy for them to walk home

Poland Chinas

"ACE HIGH"—the card that counts the most, the card that gives you a chance to win in any game—don't you feel safer, more sure of winning, when you hold an ace or two? Breeding hogs is a game, a fascinating game, and like a game of cards, the man who draws the aces stands the best chance of winning.

MC'S BIG CHIEF, No. 331253

the biggest boar in the South, is considered the "Ace High" boar of the South today. Wouldn't you feel safer with an Ace High son of Mc's Big Chief? We can spare a bred gilt or two just now. Tell us what you want. If we can't supply you, we will tell you where you can get it.

Watch for Our September Sale Announcement

Silver Crest Farm

FRANK M. CLARK, Owner
Cal Hoggard, Herdsman Hedley, Texas

Come to us for

Lumber & Coal

Picard Smith Lumber Co.

BOSTON, Manager

from school. Mrs. R. E. Brown spent the latter part of last week with her sister at Donier. We understand that W. C. Watkins has sold his gin to Ed Dishman of Hedley. Mrs. J. H. Pierce and granddaughter, Elsie, spent the latter part of last week with friends at Friona.

From Fron.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Donley county—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to cause the following notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year preceding the date of notice in the County of Donley State of Texas, and you shall cause said notice to be printed at least once each week for a period of ten days exclusive of the first day of publication before the return day hereof.

Notice of Application for Letters

The State of Texas. To all persons interested in the welfare of Robert Horschler, Mary Myrtle Horschler, Ola Beatrice Horschler, Ruth Constance Horschler, Thelma Pearl Horschler, Carroll Ray Horschler, Charlie Winford Horschler, Minors, are hereby cited to appear before the County Court of Donley County, Texas, at the Court House in the City of Clarendon, Texas, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1920, the same being at a regular term of said Court, then and there to contest the application, if they so desire, of D. C. Moore, who has made an application to the County Court of Donley County, Texas, for appointment as Guardian of the persons and estates of Robert Horschler, Mary Myrtle Horschler, Ola Beatrice Horschler, Ruth Constance Horschler, Thelma Pearl Horschler, Carroll Ray Horschler and Charlie Winford Horschler, Minors, and that if such appointment is not contested at such term, then the same shall become permanent.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon endorsed, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court April 6th, A. D. 1920.

W. E. Bray,
Clerk County Court,
Donley County, Texas.

FOR SALE:—Thoroughbred Dark Cornish Indian Game Eggs for hatch. \$1.50 per setting. A WOMACK, at Hogland Mercantile Co., Memphis, Texas.

J. R. Brown is a new reader of The Informer. He came here a few months ago from Titus County, and lives on Homer Fortenberry's place near Mc Knight. He also sends the paper to his son, at Mt Vernon.

"Lucky Tiger"

Unlucky for
DANDRUFF

Corrects Eczematous conditions—first applications stops the itching; ten applications positively guaranteed to kill every one of the six million germs in festing the average dandruff scalp.

REMOVES DANDRUFF
STOPS BALDNESS
\$1.00 per bottle

King's Barber Shop
Hedley, Texas

CLUB NOTES

The Nineteen Nineteen Study Club enjoyed an afternoon with Mrs. B. W. Moreman on March 24th.

Mrs. Hardy Williams read a very interesting paper on "The Effect of Home Training on the Child," very vividly bringing out some of the mistakes most common among parents and others who are thrown among children.

Mrs. U. J. Boston very splendidly told the story of "The Violation of Sir Launfal," giving the most interesting part of the poem from memory.

"Excelsior," which was quite well rendered by Mrs. Benson, was enjoyed by all.

At the close of the lesson, our hostess served a delicious salad course to Meses Benson, Boston, Ed Dishman, P. V. Dishman, Kinslow, Noel, Thompson and Williams. Mrs. I. L. Stanford was a visitor.

Program for April 14:
Subject: Southern Literature
Roll call, current events.
Business.

Leader, Mrs. Moreman.

Effect of Slavery on Southern Literature—Mrs. Ed Dishman.

Uncle Remus Story—Mrs. Key.

Piano solo—Mrs. Boston.

Poem from Poe—Mrs. P. V. Dishman.

Lesson pp 287 to 334.

Hostess, Mrs. Noel.

JUNIOR SOCIETY PROGRAM

Song by Society.

Leader, Mollie Newman.

Reading—Lois Masterson.

Story—Gertrude Noel.

Piano solo—Jessie Lee Pool and Nellie Mae Chapman.

Song—Irene Clark, Nita Cui well, Alice Noel, Jewel Mobley.

Reading—Elizabeth Kennedy.

Bible study—Mrs. Masterson.

Everybody come next Wednesday, and all have a Bible verse.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cloniger are the parents of fine girl baby, born about two weeks ago. Amos says he has two boys now and both of them have six sisters.

Big Shoe Specials!

Opens Saturday, April 11th; Closes the following Saturday

LADIES' SHOES

\$14.00 shoes at.....	\$12.75
18.75 shoes at.....	12.50
12.50 shoes at.....	11.25
11.00 shoes at.....	10.00
10.00 shoes at.....	9.00
9.00 shoes at.....	8.00
8.50 shoes at.....	7.50
7.50 shoes at.....	6.50
6.50 shoes at.....	5.50
5.00 shoes at.....	4.00

CHILDREN'S SHOES

\$6.50 shoes at.....	\$5.25
5.50 shoes at.....	4.50
5.00 shoes at.....	4.00
4.00 shoes at.....	3.00
3.00 shoes at.....	2.25
2.00 shoes at.....	1.50
1.25 shoes at.....	.90

MEN'S SHOES

\$16.50 shoes at.....	\$15.00
15.00 shoes at.....	13.75
14.00 shoes at.....	12.75
13.75 shoes at.....	12.50
12.50 shoes at.....	11.25
10.00 shoes at.....	9.00
9.00 shoes at.....	8.00
8.50 shoes at.....	7.50
7.50 shoes at.....	6.50
6.50 shoes at.....	5.50
5.50 shoes at.....	4.50
4.50 shoes at.....	3.75

Our enormous stock of the highest class shoes will be sold at these reduced prices. Take advantage of this sale and buy your needs in footwear for spring and summer. We Want Your Trade. —We sell for cash and sell for Less.

Forbis & Stone



Langham-High Clothes
Made by Leopold, Chicago

BUY GOOD CLOTHES

They are cheaper in the long run. Some savings are de... price. Don't be...

This Medicine Recommended by a Doctor



DR. J. H. WAGNER

When a doctor uses a medicine himself besides prescribing it to his patients, he must know that it has merit.

This is what Dr. J. H. Wagner, a prominent physician of Skate, Kentucky, has to say about Dr. Hartman's well-known remedy, PE-RU-NA: "I have used PE-RU-NA myself for catarrh, bloating after eating and other ailments. It has proved a success in all cases with old and young men and women. All speak well of PE-RU-NA. It is the best of all tonics."

Dr. Wagner, out of the fullness of his own personal experience, for the good of all sick and suffering, recommends a medicine which he knows to be good. You may be sure a doctor would not endanger his professional reputation by endorsing PE-RU-NA unless satisfied beyond a doubt of its value.

Whether your trouble be a cough or a cold, or a more subtle catarrhal affection of the stomach, bowels or other organs, give PE-RU-NA a trial. The immediate improvement which you will see will satisfy beyond a doubt that PE-RU-NA is what you need.

Meeting Emergencies.

"Dolson's wife is an awful talker. How does he get on so well with her?" "He's a good listener."

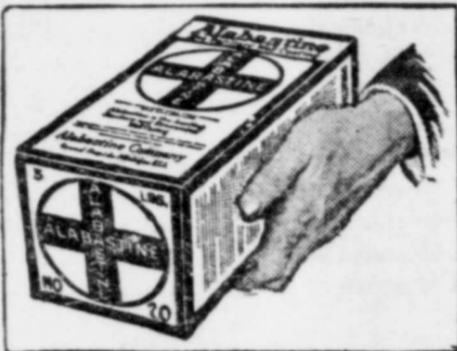
When a man is financially embarrassed he is apt to feel that he has friends who only feel sorry for him.

First Magazine Run by Women.

The first magazine in America conducted solely by women was the Lowell Offering, a monthly periodical published from 1842 to 1849 by girls employed in the mills of Lowell, Mass. Lucy Larcom was one of its frequent contributors.

Alabastine

Instead of kalsomine or wallpaper



No Package Genuine Without Cross and Circle Printed in Red

To Get Alabastine Results You Must Ask for Alabastine by Name

You Can Not Be Deceived! This Package Protects You

You want Alabastine. Alabastine results alone will satisfy you. Alabastine results can be secured with no other material.

The Cross and Circle printed in red on the package is your guarantee of quality and results.

Alabastine is artistic, sanitary, durable and economical. Alabastine will permit you to put your own individuality in your home, match your rugs and furnishings and have complete color harmony in all your rooms. Combining and intermingling the different tints enables you to secure unlimited color effects.

Alabastine requires only pure, cold water to mix and can be used on all interior surfaces, plaster, wallboard, over smoked and grimy painted walls, or even over wall paper that is solid and has no raised figures or aniline colors. Best paint dealers everywhere sell Alabastine. Write us direct rather than take a substitute.

Alabastine Company

547 Grandville Road Grand Rapids, Mich.

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY MUMMY

London Officials in Something of a Quandary as to Disposition of "Old Jimmy."

One of London's problems at the present hour is what to do with a mummy that lies at the back of the Mansion house in one of the oldest churches of that ancient city. No one knows where it came from, and the jocular element around the Mansion house describe it as "Old Jimmy—a former lord mayor of London." The rector is in a quandary over its disposal. The figure is perfectly preserved; eyes, hair, nose, teeth, nails and ribs.

Inside the door of the mummy's box is a glass lid, which was removed a few days ago for the first time for many years. The mummy was covered with cobwebs, but was still in good condition. "It feels like leather," said an onlooker as he touched "Old Jimmy's" elastic ribs. The rector invites suggestions from the public as to what to do with the mummy. The mystery as to its identity arises from the fact that during the great London fire in 1666 it was hurriedly removed from another church and placed where it now lies, so as to escape the ravages of the conflagration.

Pertinent Comparison.

"How fast the winter days do fly!" "Mercy, yes! Time goes about as fast as a ton of coal."

TRAMP'S PLEA THAT FAILED

Sufferer Quite Unable to See Style of "Splitting and Hacking" Proposed by Farmer's Wife.

Lawson Purdy, secretary of a charity organization, said in a brilliant address on charity in New York: "Charity bestowed on the professional beggar is worse than wasted. A gaunt scarecrow with a red nose knocked at the back door of a farmhouse one bitter December day. 'Charity, lady,' he croaked. 'Charity for the sake of the Christmas feast wot's approachin'.' 'Here he coughed dismally. 'Lady,' he went on, 'I got a splittin' headache and a hackin' cough, and—'

"But the wise farm woman interrupted him. 'A splittin' headache and a hackin' cough?' she said. 'Then you won't mind goin' out to the woodshed and splittin' the kindlin' and rakin' them oak logs. When you're through I'll give you a meal of—'

"But the sufferer with a gesture of rage and disgust was already hurrying on."

Great Difference.

Ancient—Oh, for the old-fashioned winters, the nights of the log-roaring fires.

Up-to-Date—You bet! Now it's the tenant roaring at the janitor for more heat.

What Summer Will Bring



WE know now what summer will bring in the way of clothes for children and the end of Lent ought to see their little wardrobes completed and out of the way. There never was a time when their belongings were more carefully thought out or more tasteful and practical. Designers of little girls' dresses and hats seem to have been inspired and to have turned out apparel that interprets what childhood is—or ought to be—and the result is a lot of simple and dainty, or simple and sturdy clothes, according to the childish demands to be made on them.

Two good examples of the straightforward but ingenious modes for girls of eight to thirteen, for every sort of ordinary wear are pictured above. The little dress at the left is made of plain

chambray and might be of any of the several cotton materials that are used for substantial summer dresses. They all come in pretty colors and are usually made up with collar and cuffs, and sometimes pipings, of white cotton goods. In this chambray dress white batiste answers for the accessories and the narrow frills that edge the collar and cuffs are finished with a picot edge.

Crossbar dimity or lawn, or a fine gingham will make the other dress successfully with white organdie in the collar and cuffs, or the design can be copied in heavier cottons. The tiny bow of narrow black ribbon at the front of the collar is not to be overlooked because it is everywhere present in the new cotton clothes for both grownups and children.

Hats—"Among Those Present"



BUYING a trousseau is, of course, the most alluring of all shopping, but standing right next to it is the perennial joy of buying a new hat—an event that comes along often in these modern days. When a woman loses interest in her headgear, something has gone very wrong with her, and she has lost a lot of flavor. Some women are that buying a new hat provides a sort of an inspiration in their life, and is better than medicine; there is a lot in the psychology of the otherwise they would not buy about.

When millinery for they are full of millinery—in which they occupy more space than any other article, leaving out this particular article among those present in the hats of which the four types, and all of them, are of a soft shape, and with a small fur toque there should be plenty of veil—that is, the veil should be big enough to swathe the small hat with soft, overlapping folds. When it is necessary to wear a veil with a feather hat it should be of a generous size, which means

Veils on Fur Hats. Veils are not often worn with fur hats. The veil flattens the nap of the felt and gives hard lines. When a veil is worn with a small fur toque there should be plenty of veil—that is, the veil should be big enough to swathe the small hat with soft, overlapping folds. When it is necessary to wear a veil with a feather hat it should be of a generous size, which means

Julia Bottomly

Veils on Fur Hats. Veils are not often worn with fur hats. The veil flattens the nap of the felt and gives hard lines. When a veil is worn with a small fur toque there should be plenty of veil—that is, the veil should be big enough to swathe the small hat with soft, overlapping folds. When it is necessary to wear a veil with a feather hat it should be of a generous size, which means

Never mind! Just take Cascarets if Bilious, Constipated

Everyone must occasionally give to the bowels some regular help or else suffer from constipation, bilious attacks, stomach disorders and sick headache. But do not whip the bowels into activity with harsh cathartics. What the liver and bowels need is a gentle and natural tonic, one that can constantly be used without harm. The gentlest liver and bowel tonic is "Cascarets." They put the liver to work and cleanse the colon and bowels of all waste, toxins and poisons without griping—they never sicken or inconvenience you like Calomel, Salts, Oil or Purgatives. Twenty-five million boxes of Cascarets are sold each year. They work while you sleep. Cascarets cost so little too.—Adv.

Black Opals in Australia. A find of black opal at Tintobar, near Ballina, New South Wales, has caused much excitement at Melbourne, reports, Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin. There has been a rush of applicants for miner's rights and permission to enter private lands. The Melbourne Age states that nearly a hundred claims have already been pegged.

A Feeling of Security

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs. Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root. It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs. It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses. It is not recommended for everything. It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles. A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Time for Attention. "There's a time for everything." "Of course. That's why we don't pay any attention to getting the snow off the streets until it is warm enough for a good thaw."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR. To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Makes a Difference. Edith—Isn't it disgusting to hear men flattering women? Maud—Other women, yes! Revenge is a gun that kicks much harder than it shoots.

Freshen a Heavy Skin. With the antiseptic, fascinating Cuticura Talcum Powder, an exquisitely scented convenient, economical face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume. Renders other perfumes superfluous. One of the Cuticura Toilet Trio (Soap, Ointment, Talcum)—Adv.

How Superstitions Arose. The Friday superstition arose because the crucifixion is supposed to have taken place on that day. Some persons think it is unlucky to spill salt, because Judas Iscariot seems to be spilling it in Da Vinci's picture. Others think that it is because salt is a symbol of incorruptibility, and spilling it is, therefore, a sign of broken friendships and general upsets.

Every man may have his price, but it differs greatly from what his neighbors think he is worth.

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up. Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffing, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly. It's just fine. Don't stay stuffy with a cold or nasty catarrh.—Adv.

DEPEND ON IT 20 Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Made This Woman's Safeguard All That Time.

Omaha, Neb.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for twenty years for male troubles and has helped me much. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash with good results. I always have a bottle of Vegetable Compound in the house as it is a good remedy in time need. You can publish my testimonial as every statement I have made is perfectly true."—Mrs. J. O. ELMQUIST, 2424 S. 20th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health. To know whether Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, try it! For advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

BILIOUSNESS Caused by Acid-Stomach

If people who are bilious are treated according to local symptoms they seldom get very much better. Whatever relief is obtained is usually temporary. True biliousness to its source and removes the cause and the chances are that the patient will remain strong and healthy. Doctors say that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to an Acid-Stomach. Biliousness is one of them. Indigestion, heartburn, belching, sour stomach, flat and gas are other signs of acid-stomach. EATONIC, the marvelous modern stomach remedy, brings quick relief from these stomach ills which lead to a long train of ailments that make life miserable if not corrected. EATONIC literally absorbs and carries away the excess acid. Makes the stomach strong, cool and comfortable. Helps digestion; improves the appetite and you then get full strength from your food. Thousands say that EATONIC is the most effective stomach remedy in the world. It is the help YOU need. Try it on our money-back-if-not-satisfied guarantee. At all druggists. Only 50 cents for a big box.

EATONIC (FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

Some Housekeeping. In order to serve its patrons, one of the large New York hotels requires in a single year 375,000 pounds of butter, 500,000 quarts of milk, 90,000 quarts of cream, and more than 2,000,000 eggs. In one year the laundry department of the same establishment handles about 15,000,000 pieces of work.

OH! MY NICE HAIR IS ALL FALLING OUT

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

To stop falling hair at once the scalp of every particle of danderine at any drug or toilet for a few cents, pour a little in hand and rub it into the scalp. Several applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find dandruff. Help your hair grow thick and strong and become glossy and abundant.—Adv.

Much More. "Why, you talk as if the weren't human." "He isn't. He's a tenor."

Sure Relief



BELL'S BALM FOR HEADACHE, BRUISES, SORE THROAT, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. 25 CENTS. 6 BELLS HOT SUMMER

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 Sullican Rosa 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.

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 cult, 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.

There our government is a good one, had one will depend, upon the man who even con-

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 socialistic 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 populistic 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 me in judgment before the people. They can not object to a conclusion based upon such a comparison; for we have an authority higher than any politician—higher even than the greatest statesmen—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 duller person can understand—by contrasting the operations of the government under our principles with 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 husband the resources of a country, and sets a beneficial example to

the people. 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 husband the resources of a country, and sets a beneficial example to



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 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 \$55,000,000, while during the fiscal year of 1916, President Wilson's Administration spent \$1,800,000,000. What good reason 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, oblate the objection of these 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 the which had been enacted by 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 waiving 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 expenditure, 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 1916 they spent \$1,800,000,000, while during the next fiscal year it will require \$3,249,000,000 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 fair-minded man would have done in any prudent man would have done in attending to his own business, under the necessity of suspending extraordinary expenses for the people. Congress and they have not done so. Our ordinary expenditures are beyond any possible limit. But to this these sagacious statesmen, who are indifferent to the public interest, or incapable of serving it, they have replied the ordinary Government of this country is unable to do so.

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 \$350,000 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 useless offices not only entail a useless expenditure of public money, but lead inevitably to an undue democratic 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 too poor to buy it.

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 tax 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 vexatiousness on account of their burden. If we are to continue to pay to buy

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 employees, 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 \$3.00 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 to clean out Brushy Creek they were compelled to vote for appropriations to build up all 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 tax 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 vexatiousness on account of their burden. If we are to continue to pay to buy

This Medicine Recommended by



When a doctor hands it over to his lawyer, and the 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 our country, they would learn that the Government has ultimately destroyed 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 falls, 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 exacted; and they appear to think that waste is not wanted, if what is wasted is taken from those who can afford to spare it.

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 secure 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? You would like to be a rich man, and so would I. There is not a 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 rich; and 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 repaid, 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 \$25,000,000,000 public debt; I would then set aside \$600,000,000 for a sinking fund; and I would compel the Government to live on the remaining \$650,000,000. 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. It is not a small sum, and it is not a small sum.

our ration, and compelled us to eat adulterated food. The American people responded cheerfully to these 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 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 trampled under their feet our 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, 1813,—the Democratic Party has contended, without variable success or the shadow of turning, for the principle that every State in this Union possesses, and should exercise, the exclusive right to order and control its own local affairs. That is the one article in our creed which our most implacable enemies have never challenged; and yet these men have dared to set their foot upon it, and to call it 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 personalities that we have with us a 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 became manifest themselves in the most disquieting 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 make that question according to its own interest or passion; and we should have had a collision, and possibly an armed collision, between the States. In order to avert such a collision, it was agreed that each State should delegate to the Federal Government a control over its international relations, and that the Federal Government should have the power to settle all disputes between the States.

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 the doctrine of State Rights. Let us now let us examine the nature of it.

The powers which were reserved by each State were such, and only such, as are 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 them, and amenable to their power. 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 interests, 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, while 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 commerce, while the State Governments should be entrusted with civil rights, with all police powers, and with the administration of what generally concerns the State. We kept these 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" that guided us 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 these States, and, as such, all 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 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 traditions 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, and the one question of principle on which they had never differed was this question of State Rights. In the days of our fathers, the right as well have asked them to reach that man who denied the story of Jesus Christ was a Christian. I have asked them to believe

gathered white black birds, and I will never find any such thing in the political world. 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 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 decry 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 contentions—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 doubt 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 cannot 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 scorned to palter with 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 have ought to be said. If we have reached that man who denied the story of Jesus Christ was a Christian, I have asked them to believe

waste of time. But I am confident in the intelligence of the people than to believe that misled by these self-styled politicians.

It is to be expected that are afraid to meet the question which we have raised will 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 breath 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 to our Federal Constitution should not have been so adopted; and I would repeal 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 vain to talk about repealing it; because thirty-six 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 repeal it, if I had the power, but I have never advocated its repeal; because I have sense 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 these men for having transgressed a vital 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 no less against that than 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 respect, 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 hip and thigh. 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 assented 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 Republic 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 soon day 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 depends on 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 shall, or who may not vote for our

of Cook, and I have asked them to believe

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, conscious 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 dispute." That is a very convenient refuge from an argument which cannot be answered; but it will not satisfy the thoughtful people of this State. If that League of Nations subtracts from the sovereignty of this Republic, let them admit it, and then justify it, if they can; but they have no right to argue this question by sneering at the obvious truth, or by sneering at that truth as "purely academic."

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. It is 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 trail of consequences which render its 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 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 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 despite 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 Welder 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.

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 has no right to be a political body, it has no right to be a religious body.'"

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, 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 by 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 and 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 20 cents per pound. If all of the property of every kind in Texas were sold at its assessed value and if the total cotton crop 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 \$287,000,000 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, uncontrolled 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 bill of Thomason's Legislature. In order to justify their reckless squandering of the people's money they quickly grasp the expedient of comparing the extravagance of the existing administration of Campbell's

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 burdens of life, of service, of industry and of commerce is almost unbearable. In fact, we have fallen 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 to live and out of the money which 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 still has 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 adventurous. But she never felt that a woman needs the ballot as a protection for herself. She wouldn't vote if a thousand suffrage amendments were enacted. She believes that the companion whose life has long 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 other in claiming credit for helping to adopt the National Amendment.

to hold them responsible for it. Instead of commending them for it, for they have gotten prohibition in "ah-uva fix." Why should they be praised for undoing what they have done?

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, unimpairable 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 to give 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 this 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

to hold them responsible for it. Instead of commending them for it, for they have gotten prohibition in "ah-uva fix." Why should they be praised for undoing what they have done?

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All Kinds of
**Blacksmithing, Woodwork
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**THE BEST SERVICE
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Strictly Cash, Everybody

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Attorney at Law
General Civil Practice
Offices in White Bldg.
Phone 163
Clarendon, Texas

Jim Sherman, Member Na-
tional Collectors' Association,
Clarendon, Texas.

Political Announcements

Announcements under this head, unless otherwise specifically stated, are subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

For County Judge
W. T. LINK

For County and District Clerk
W. E. BRAY

For County Treasurer
MRS WILLIE GOLDSTON

For Sheriff and Tax Collector
J. H. RUTHERFORD

For Tax Assessor
B. F. NAYLOR

For Commissioner, Precinct 3
J. B. PICKETT

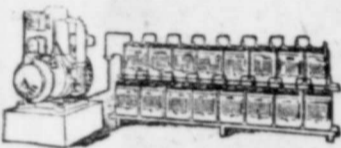
For Public Weigher at Hedley
J. S. BEACH

DR. B. YOUNGER
DENTIST
Clarendon, Texas

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Clean, safe electric light and power at the touch of a convenient button.



KEMP & COPE, Dealers
CLARENDON PHONE 63

ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET

April 10—Morning

- 1 50 dash, Junior Boys.
- 2 50 dash, Senior Boys.
- 3 50 dash, Junior Girls.
- 4 50 dash, Senior Girls.
- 5 100 dash, J. boys
- 6 100 dash, S. boys.
- 7 220 dash, S. boys
- 8 Potato race, J. boys
- 9 Potato race, J. girls.
- 10 Basket ball throw, J. girls
- 11 Basket ball throw, S. girls.
- 12 Boys basket ball.

Afternoon—

- 1 440 dash, S. boys
- 2 440 dash, J. boys
- 3 200 relay, J. girls
- 4 200 relay, S. girls
- 5 880 relay, J. boys
- 6 880 run, S. boys
- 7 Running high jump, J. boys
- 8 Running high jump, S. boys
- 9 Standing br'd jump, J. boys
- 10 Standing br'd jump, S. boys
- 11 Running br'd jump, J. boys
- 12 Running br'd jump, S. boys
- 13 12 lb. shot put, S. boys
- 14 8 lb. shot put, J. boys
- 15 Pole vault, J. boys
- 16 Pole vault, S. boys
- 17 Chinning bar, J. boys
- 18 Girls basket ball
- 19 1 mile relay, S. boys
- 20 1 mile run, S. boys.

There will be tennis if there is a demand.

This program is subject to change, hence modifications may be expected.

Ivan C. Baucum,
Athletic Director.

SUDAN SEED for sale. No. 1 seed, good and heavy, clear, no Johnson grass. 15c per pound. Will furnish sack with 50 lbs. or more. Chas. W. Kinslow.

WINDY VALLEY NEWS

Mr. George Gillan's baby is very low with diphtheria. We hope it will soon recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Cemore were called to Lakeview Monday to the bedside of Mrs. Cemore's brother.

There were quite a number of Windy Valley people at Clarendon Monday to attend the airplane show.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ayers' relatives from Clarendon visited them Saturday eve and Sunday.

The young folks of this community enjoyed an Easter egg hunt Sunday afternoon at Mr. Wall's.

Tom Heath left Sunday morning for Fort Worth, where he will go to work.

Stanley Conner and family were visitors at T. F. Heath's home last Sunday.

Mr. Longshore and wife were Clarendon visitors Monday; also Mrs. Wylie and daughter.

Miss Ila Acord was the guest of Miss Vera Brinson last Sunday night.

Mrs. J. G. Brown left here last Wednesday for Floydada, where she will spend a few days with relatives, and then return to her home at Jacksboro.

Fluffie.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE—The Burnett variety. See sample at Farm Grocery Co.

J. W. Reeves.

Subscribe for The Informer.

**FARM
State, Loans
Insurance**

Write if you
these
bldg.

W. M. SOCIETY

Program for April 12th.
Topic: Christian Homes as Recruiting Stations.

Scripture lesson, Exodus 2:1-11
Prayer. Song.

The Result of Early Influence in the Life of Samuel—Mrs. Culwell

God's Recruiting Officers—Mrs. Webb.

Are All the Children In?—Mrs. Key.

Song, "Bring Them In."

Training for Christian service:

(a) Leadership Demanded—Mrs. Clark; (b) The Best Required—Mrs. Hammond; (c) How Secured—Mrs. Shook.

Answer roll call with scripture pertaining to childhood.

Hedley Auxiliary met Monday April 5th in Bible study, with seventeen members present. A most interesting and instructive lesson was conducted by Bro. Wright on "The Testimony of Disciples." We would be glad if every member of the church and society could attend these meetings. In Hosea 4:6 we read: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge; because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee." Surely we cannot afford to miss so great an opportunity.

Supt. Publicity.

FOR SALE—Good work mules. Cash or notes.
R. G. Adamson.

BEACH FOR WEAHER

We call the attention of our readers this week to the announcement of J. S. Beach as a candidate for reelection to the office of Public Weigher at Hedley, subject to the action of the Democratic primary in July.

Mr. Beach has held this office but one elective term, and has made us an efficient and courteous weigher. You will always find him obliging and willing to give every man a square deal. He asks for reelection on his record and his ability to serve the people well in this position. He will appreciate your support. Consider his claims at the primary next July.

IF YOU ARE NOT

satisfied with your automobile, come and see me. I will buy your car, sell you one of mine, or trade with you. See me.
G. C. Heath.

NAZARENE CHURCH

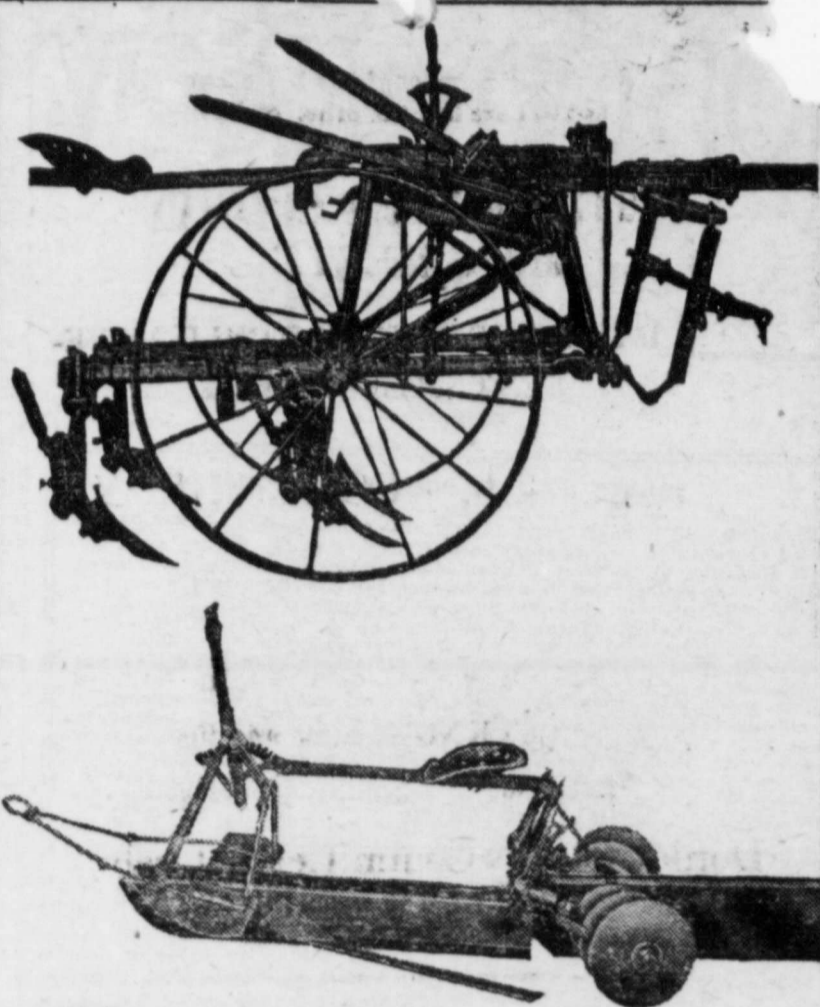
We wish to announce through the Informer that we have secured Bro. Allie Irick and wife to hold our meeting for us this summer. The date will be July 16 to 26. Bro. Irick is a great preacher and a noted character. He traveled around the world with Dr. Godbey before he was married, and has been engaged in evangelistic work for a number of years. He is pastor of the Nazarene church at Pilot Point at present. We feel fortunate indeed to be able to get these people to come to us at this time. They both play and are good singers, and both of them preach. Remember the date, and pray for us and plan to be with us.

There will be Sunday School at 10 a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m. next Sunday, also Sunday night. Come and worship with us. Also prayer meeting each Thursday night. You are invited to all our services.

S. L. Wood, Pastor.

FOR SALE—Few good thrifty shoats.
J. S. Grooms.

A. J. Bridges and family of Wellington visited here the past week, at the homes of H. A. and Bridges.



They are going fast. Better get one while you can.

Thompson Bros. Co.
HEDLEY, TEXAS

Pathé

PHONOGRAPHS

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY

The Latest Hits by the Greatest Artists:
ALWAYS FIRST ON PATHE RECORDS!

We have secured the agency for Pathe Phonographs and Records. Come in and have us play your favorite.

Hedley Drug Co.

FOR SALE—Registered White Face bull. Worth the money.
R. G. Adamson.

FOR SALE—A good milk cow, fresh. 2 1/2 miles west of Hedley, on Route 2.
L. F. Ward.

Highway Garage

The Garage of Steady Service

We offer you a Superior Motor Repair Service. Our mechanics know their business, are courteous, competent, and anxious to please you.

We are prompt, too.

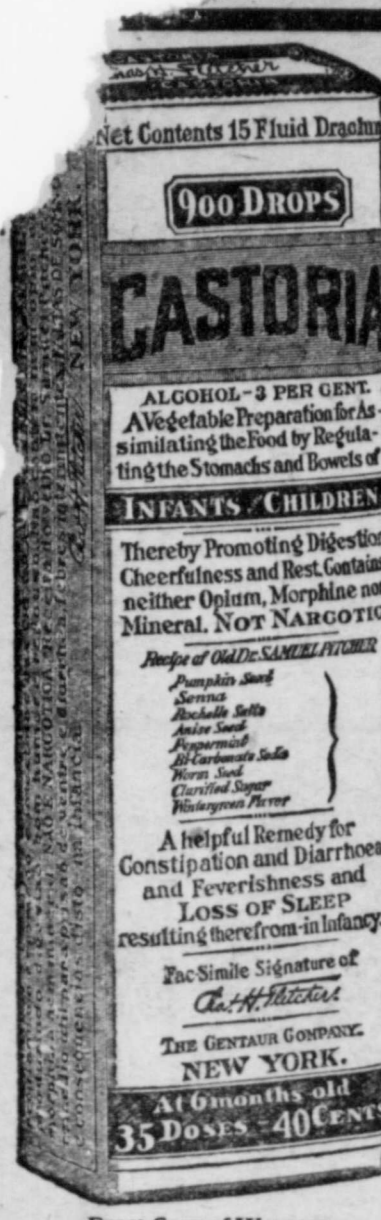
The Garage of St

P. M. ...

see LINCOLN'S CLIMATIC PAINT

see what a change in appearance value and
port you can make in that ho

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARM POULTRY

TESTING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Satisfactory Candler May Be Made With Shoe Box Large Enough to Cover Lamp.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An egg, whether impregnated or not, has a small grayish spot on the surface of the yolk known as the germinal spot. As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen or in an incubator development begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the period of incubation, preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days, and the infertile eggs and dead germs removed. White eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, while the development in eggs having brown shells often can not be seen by the use of an ordinary egg tester until the seventh day. Dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain under the hen. Infertile eggs make good feed for young chickens and are often used in the home for culinary purposes. Most incubator companies furnish testing chimneys with their machines, which will fit ordinary lamps. Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole slightly smaller than an egg cut in the side of the box and at the same level as the light. They may also be tested by sunlight or daylight, using a shutter or curtain with a small hole in it for the light to shine through.

A good homemade egg tester, or candler, can be made with a large shoe box, or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing the end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A



An Egg Tester Made From a Shoe Box and a Common Lamp.

hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape.

The eggs are tested with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen as well as the condition of the embryo. The testing should take place in a dark room. The infertile egg, when held before the small hole, with the lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions, if the embryo is living; if dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least 48 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood. All infertile eggs should be removed at the first test. The eggs containing strong, living embryos are dark and well filled up on the fourteenth day, and show a clear, sharp, distinct line of demarcation between the air cell and the growing embryo, while dead germs show only partial development, and lack this clear, distinct outline.

FLOORS IN POULTRY HOUSES
Must Be Kept Dry, as Dampness is Fatal to Both Young and Old Fowls—Also Keep Clean.

Poultry houses may be built with or without floors. In either case they should be dry, as damp floors make damp litter, and dampness is fatal to both fowls and chicks. If the house is on dry, sandy soil, a dirt floor is usually quite satisfactory, but as a rule it is more damp than board or cement floors, according to the United States department of agriculture. Dirt floors should be scraped and new soil put in two or three times a year to keep them sanitary. If board floors are used they should be both tight and smooth so far as to make them dry and easy to clean. If possible they should be eight or ten inches from the ground to allow a circulation of air and to prevent rats from harboring under them.

DUCKLINGS THRIVE ON MASH

Mixture of Cornmeal, Ground Peas, Bran and Middlings is Fine for Young Fowls.

Young ducklings thrive best on a mixture of equal parts by measure of ground peas and cornmeal.

"NOTHING BETTER AS A LAXATIVE"

Asheville Lady Finds Black-Draught An Effective Remedy in Her Family for Common Ailments of the Digestive Organs.

Asheville, N. C.—Mrs. A. K. Jarvis, 44 Woodrow Avenue, this city, says: "I have used and heard of Theodor's Black-Draught for years, and I certainly have found it splendid for headache, sour stomach, indigestion and other ills that come from a deranged liver."

"My husband and I keep Black-Draught in the house and think it is splendid to keep off sickness. I have used it in small doses as a laxative, and there is nothing better.

"Black-Draught is a mild liver medicine. . . any child can take it. I have found it splendid with them for colds."

Theodor's Black-Draught has benefited thousands in relieving liver ailments. It helps to drive bile poisons and other unhealthful matters out of the system.

Black-Draught is a stand-by in thousands of family medicine chests. It should be in yours. Its use should help to keep the whole family well. Prompt treatment is often half the battle against many ailments.

Get some from your druggist today.

For Eastern All-Air Routes.

The government of India has sent letters to various chambers of commerce suggesting that they find a way to maintain seven centers for aircraft. The cities proposed are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Nagpur and Rangoon. The centers are believed to be sufficient for all-air routes in India and Burma.

EASIER FOR HER TO DYE THAN TO BUY

"Diamond Dyes" Turn Faded, Shabby Apparel Into New.

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

Direction Book in package tells how to dye any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

Too Soft.

For a week I slept every night with gloves on my hands and used cold cream to soften my fingers. I wanted to meet a girl all the college boys were praising and show her I was a "gentleman."

"When she was introduced to me at a fraternity dance she thrust out her hand and gripped me hard. She couldn't conceal her disgust. "Gentleman, what a hand for a man!" she said, telling those around us that I had a palm like an infant's. "Sicker I never felt in all my life. The cold cream had done its dirty work."—Chicago Tribune.

A single application of Roman Eye Balm on going to bed will prove its merit for inflammation of the eyes, external and internal.—Adv.

It is far easier to mend a broken heart than a broken rib.

PNEUMONIA LEFT BOY WEAK AND SICKLY

Parents Were Almost Hopeless, But He Is Now Well and Strong.

"Our little boy's health was so poor we were afraid we were going to lose him. He is ten years old, and has had weak lungs ever since he was eight months old, caused by pneumonia. We have been very careful with him and doctored him continually, but we had almost despaired of ever having a strong, well boy. "But since giving him Milk's Emulsion all his trouble is gone, and he is in perfect health."—Mrs. G. W. Smiley, 807 Maple St., Dayton, O.

For restoring appetite, health and strength in sickly children, mothers will find Milk's Emulsion the thing they have always sought. Most children like to take it, because unlike many emulsions and tonics, it really tastes good.

Milk's Emulsion is a pleasant, nutritive food and a corrective medicine. It restores healthy, natural bowel action, getting away with all food of pills and ice. It promotes appetite and puts the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. It is a builder of and strength Milk's Emulsion is strongly recommended to those whom sickness has weakened, and is a powerful aid in restoring health after illness, chronic constipation, and other ailments.

This is the best and so palatable that a child will eat a spoonful like a treat. No other medicine is so effective as this.

DON'T FEAR ASPIRIN IF IT IS GENUINE

Look for name "Bayer" on tablets, then you need never worry.

To get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" you must look for the safety "Bayer Cross" on each package and on each tablet.

The "Bayer Cross" means true, world-famous Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years, and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain in general. Proper and safe directions are in each unbroken "Bayer" package.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.—Adv.

Move Large Building.

A three-story reinforced concrete and brick building measuring 60 by 95 feet and weighing 3,000 tons, at Detroit, was moved 450 feet at the rate of 50 feet a day, being occupied meanwhile for its regular uses and without interruption of telephone, light or power service.

WHEN KIDNEYS ACT TOO OFTEN

If bothered with that form of kidney trouble which causes too frequent or excessive passages of urine, don't expect relief from medicines that are intended for common kidney complaint. These remedies generally are intended to increase kidney action.

Liquid Shu Make should always be used where the kidneys are over active during the day or at night. It is not a cure for all forms of kidney trouble, but is intended for over-activity of the kidneys of both children and adults alike, especially for children bothered with kidney action at night.

Any druggist has Liquid Shu Make in small and large size bottles, or will gladly get it through his wholesaler for you. Adv.

Cruel Agreement.

Maud—This keen air is certainly exhilarating. I feel like a four-year-old this morning.

Belle—And you look it, dear—ten times over.—Boston Transcript.

RUB RHEUMATIC PAIN FROM ACHING JOINTS

Rub Pain Right Out With Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Jacobs Oil."

Stop "dosing" Rheumatism.

It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. "St. Jacobs Oil" is a harmless rheumatism liniment which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache and neuralgia.

Limber up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment, you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.—Adv.

Well Matched.

"She has dyed her hair a raven hue."

"I suppose that is to match her crow's feet."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

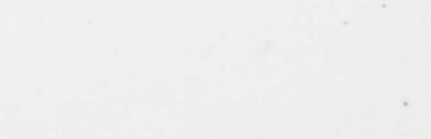
Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

No Wonder.

"Jabbs' business record is absolutely clean." "Yes, I understand he made it in soap."

The Right Way



GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

Constipation invites other troubles which come speedily unless quickly checked and overcome by Green's August Flower which is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver, to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. It is a sovereign remedy used in many thousands of households all over the civilized world for more than half a century by those who have suffered with indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, sluggish liver, coming up of food, palpitation, constipation and other intestinal troubles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Try a bottle, take no substitute.—Adv.

As women grow older love cuts much less ice than money.

INFLUENZA starts with a Cold

Kill the Cold. At the first sneeze take HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—1 tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores



Baby's Clothes

will be white as the driven snow when laundered if you use

Red Cross Ball Blue

It never streaks or spots the clothes, nor does it injure the most delicate fabric. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package.

Why Go Hungry?

If your Stomach is weak and you suffer with indigestion, don't sacrifice your health and comfort. You may eat anything you like, and relish it, if you take one or two DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS when required. You will digest your food; nourish and build up your System eliminating all poisonous waste matter and strengthening the stomach.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

BURNS

This soothing, healing, penetrating remedy takes all of the smarting pain out of burns, scalds, cuts, sprains, etc., and quickly heals the injury. Get a box or two today from your druggist.

HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL

RADIUM STARTLED THE WORLD! If troubles medicine can't cure—lungs, backache, tumors, anything, RADIUM will. We have plenty, 5¢ per cent pure; not expensive. Write INTERNATIONAL RADIUM CO., 749 San Julian Street, Los Angeles, California.

World Champion Registered Holsteins. Heifer due spring and summer to son of World Champion Butter Producer, \$350 each f.o.b. Cincinnati. Two heifer calves and unrelated bull, \$100, delivered prepaid, out of heavy milkers. Guaranteed free from disease or blemish. Papers free; delivery guaranteed. Clemons Holstein Co., Box 124, Cincinnati, O.

Kodak Films Developed Free. Prints only 1¢ and 2¢. FILM'S FINISHING, 304 Main, Fort Worth, Tex.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 11-1920.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Commissioned Salesmen

Thousands of unmarked graves, and hundreds improperly marked. We have an elaborate collection of Marble and Granite designs, and, for quality, beauty and endurance, recommend Elberton Blue Granite and Georgia Marble. Essential qualifications, perseverance and integrity. We have only limited local territory which we offer subject to prior acceptance. Write immediately for particulars.

COGGINS MARBLE COMPANY

250 MAIN STREET CANTON, GA.

PORTER HAD FELLOW FEELING

Witness of Osculatory Exercises Meant to Do Good Turn in Putting Gob Wise.

The gob was on shore leave and happy because he had found a girl as affectionate as he. His joy was dimmed, however, for a bluecoat had forbidden spooning in the park and his girl had taboored it in the streets. But life took a new turn when he saw a man kiss his wife farewell in front of the Pennsylvania station, New York. He rushed his girl toward a crowd hurrying toward the Philadelphia express and bade her a fond farewell. When the crowd thinned, they joined a throng for Washington and repented the act. They repeated it again before the Chicago train.

This was too much for a colored porter who had been watching. He stepped up to the gob. "Boss," he said, "why don't you go downstairs and try the Long Island station? Dem local trains an' a-leavin' mos' all de time!"—Everybody's.

Before and After. "Green Hill says he was first attracted by his wife's voice." "Yes, I now he is distracted by it."

ussians who are religious do not eat because of the sanctity contained in the dove in the Scriptures.

He Went to L.

The late P. T. Barnum delighted to tell of his thousand and one amusing experiences, especially some that happened during his first tour of England with "the greatest show on earth." One of the best is a joke on the "champion humbugger" himself. Barnum, on a leisure evening, bought a ticket to an English music hall. Imagine his keen delight as he heard the usher, as he took the tickets of the people ahead with: "Letter Hay, first row; letter Hee, fifth row; letter Heff, sixth row; letter High, ninth row," and then, in response to Barnum's inquiry, "Where do I go?" he said: "You go to Hell, sir."

Lava Blanket Conceals Gold.

Prospectors arriving at Nome, Alaska, recently told of a great valley of placer gold ore believed buried beneath a huge age-old blanket of lava which stretches for miles along the right shore of the Innachuk river in the Kotzebue country near Nome. A gold-bearing gravel has been found by miners who have attempted to tunnel under the rim of the lava sheet. Drills will not penetrate the lava, the prospectors said. One "sourdough" miner, H. L. Stull, said he tried to break the lava with power drill last summer, but failed.

If wishes were horses beggars wouldn't be wanting Hmouses.

If You Hear Anybody Talking
about coffee prices or coffee troubles, tell them to quit coffee and try
Instant Postum
A 7 days' trial shows results that in in comfort there
k, pure, health-
No advance

GREAT VALUES IN PIECE GOODS

FOR YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER SEWING, and they are typical of the savings you will find in all kinds of merchandise at **THE M. & M. STORE.**

Fancy Silk Stripe Voile, full 40 inches wide, beautiful colorings, very fine woven, the yd. \$1.75.

Fancy Silk Finish Crepe Voiles, 36 and 40 inches wide, wonderful color combinations, Georgette pattern, \$1.50 yd.

Fine Woven Voiles, 36 to 40 in. wide, new designs, beautiful colors, \$1.25 yd.

Another new and attractive display of high grade woven Voiles, very smart colorings, the yd. 75c.

32 inch Tissue Gingham, very fine and sheer, pretty patterns and colorings, the yd. 75c.

Our special display of 32 and 27 inch Ginghams, excellent quality, the styles consist of neat stripes, plaids, and all pretty Spring colorings.

Fancy Shirtings, 36 inches wide, in Madras and Silk and Silk Mixtures, an exceptionally large selection of colorings and patterns, 65c to \$3.50 yd.

32 inch Pajama Checks in an extra fine quality, small and large checks, 35c and 50c yd.

Good standard count Percale, full 36 inches wide, in pretty figured and small stripe patterns, priced 45c yd.

Good 27 inch Percale, good quality, fast colors, yd. 25c.

Nice new patterns in good 36 inch Percale Shirtings, including a wide assortment of colors, are 45c yd.

Plisse Crepes, 32 inches wide, pretty printed designs, are 65c.

Nice medium weight Linen, 36 inches wide, will give good service, is priced 35c and 50c yd.

White Voile Blouses—about 125 popular priced Voile and Organdy Blouses just come in; newest styles, some trimmed in Fillet and Val Lace, dainty embroidered designs, \$1.75 up to \$3.50.

Come and see these and other values. One Price to All, and that the Lowest, Quality basis.

Hedley, Texas **M. & M. STORE** Hedley, Texas

B. W. M. W.

held regular business meeting at the home of Sister Hilburn last Monday afternoon. Seventeen members present. Several important things were discussed and a good report made on the papering of our parsonage. The hostess served refreshments.

We meet with Sister Boone next Monday, it being the time for our regular lesson beginning with question 1040 and on to 1067. We hope to have a large crowd; let's all be there.

Reporter.

FOR SALE—Two good milk cows, fresh soon.

N. M. Hornsby.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Howard and Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Hill of Clarendon stopped over with Hedley relatives and friends last Saturday night, going on next day to Memphis, where they attended the special Easter service and banquet given by the Masonic Lodge.

Mrs. E. G. Dishman is visiting her son H. C. Reast, at Whitesboro.

N. M. Hornsby has completed the taking of the scholastic census for Hedley which numbers four hundred this year.

All kinds of **FARM LOANS.**
Geo. A. Ryan, Clarendon

D. H. Sorrell and family left last week for Mens, Ark., where they will reside. Our good wishes go with them.

EGGS FOR SALE—Pure bred to lay Barred Rock Eggs. \$1.50 for setting of 15.

M. J. Smith.

Georg Beedy of Floydada was here the past week. He subscribed for The Informer before he left.

We will have big samples to select your new suit from. Let us take your measure. Let us clean your suit; we make them look new.

Mobley, the Tailor.

TWO STOVES FOR SALE—One 4-burner New Perfection, one 2 burner gasoline stove. All most new. At a bargain.
Hedley Restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Newman left this week for California and will remain there indefinitely in the hope of benefitting Mrs. Newman's health. Elmer Davis has taken over Uncle Andy's express business.

Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Orrick arrived in Hedley last Saturday and are now at home in Baptist parsonage. Bro. Orrick preached two good sermons at the Baptist church last Sunday, and will preach next Sunday, morning and night. Come and hear him.

L. B. Muncie and family have returned from Amarillo, where they visited Mrs. Muncie's mother, Mrs. J. L. Webb. They went the day of the big sand storm, and Lester says they had it nip and tuck from Goodnight to Amarillo. This week he subscribed for The Informer to be sent to Mrs. Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Long and two sons, of Clarendon, paid a short visit to the Informer family Wednesday. They were en route home from a visit to relatives at Graham and other points.

A. A. Stewart of Quail was a pleasant caller at The Informer office one day this week.

M. W. Mosley was here yesterday from Clarendon, and has our thanks for subscription renewal.

T. B. Norwood was here yesterday from Memphis.

County Assessor Naylor had address here yesterday.

W. E. Bray, Clerk County Court, Donley County, Texas.

The ladies of the Eastern Star order held an interesting meeting at the hall Monday evening. Two new members were initiated and delicious refreshments were served. A reading by Miss Myrtle Reeves and vocal numbers by Mrs. B. W. Moreman and Alva Johnson were much enjoyed.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Donley county—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to cause the following notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year preceding the date of notice in the County of Donley State of Texas, and you shall cause said notice to be printed at least once each week for a period of ten days exclusive of the first day of publication before the return day hereof.

Notice of Application for Letters

The State of Texas. To all persons interested in the welfare of Thyra Haley, Minor, Mrs. Sallie Haley has filed in the County Court of Donley County, an application for Letters of Guardianship, and all persons interested in the said Thyra Haley, Minor, are hereby cited to appear before the County Court of Donley county, Texas, at the Court House in the City of Clarendon, Texas, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1920, the same being at a regular term of said Court, then and there to contest such appointment, if they so desire, and that if such appointment is not contested at such term, then the same shall become permanent.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon endorsed, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court April 6th, A. D. 1920.

W. E. Bray,
Clerk County Court,
Donley County, Texas.

The ladies of the Eastern Star order held an interesting meeting at the hall Monday evening. Two new members were initiated and delicious refreshments were served. A reading by Miss Myrtle Reeves and vocal numbers by Mrs. B. W. Moreman and Alva Johnson were much enjoyed.

Mrs. Z. A. Moore returned from Fort Worth last week, much improved in health. She is at present staying with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miller.

Born, Tuesday of this week to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wood, a fine girl baby.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Eggs for hatching. \$1.50 per setting.
W. E. Grimbley,
Route 2, Hedley, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howland were down from Clarendon yesterday, on business, and visited the Informer family a short visit.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I have disposed of my Grocery department, and will hereafter conduct

AN EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS BUSINESS

at the same stand. A cordial invitation is extended to you to pay me a visit. I will carry a complete line of high grade goods, sell them as low as possible, and shall always endeavor to treat you right.

W. A. Armstrong

Notice to the Public!

I have leased the Ozark Garage, and will run it as the Square Deal Garage. I will have a complete line of Gas, Oil, Tires, Tubes, and Automobiles. A Square Deal and One!

Phone

We Have a Nice Line of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

**SHOES, AND ARE PREPARED
TO MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES**