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Number 37

TEXAS VERY FAR BEHIND WITH QUOTA

It Would Take Until October 1st, 1920 To Raise The \$91,000,000 at Present Rate

With more than five months of the War Savings Campaign already gone, Texas up to June 1st, had invested but \$13,617,847.50 of its \$91,000,000 quota in the United States government War Savings Stamps. This announcement was made by Louis Lipsitz, State director of the National War Savings Committee, who declared that at the present rate of purchase Texas will have sold its \$91,000,000 allotment by October 1st, 1920, or a year and nine months after December 31st, 1918, the time limit set by the government for going over the top.

"The per capita investment of Texans in War Savings Stamps on June 1st amounted to the paltry sum of \$3.85. On that date," Mr. Lipsitz declared, "the purchase records should have shown that every man, woman and child in Texas owned \$8.33 in War Savings Stamps."

"If Texas keeps poking along at this slow pace, the State's \$91,000,000 War Savings Stamps quota, which the government confidently expects Texans to purchase in twelve months, will not be sold until the campaign has run full thirty-three months, or just three months short of three years."

"If we are to hold up our end of the work assigned by the federal government, if we of Texas are not to be listed as slackers, then things must commence to happen. Texans are going to have to wake up to what the government expects of them, or Texans are going to learn that the government thinks little of them," declared the State director. "If Texas does not invest full \$91,000,000 in War Savings Stamps it will be forever disgraced, and not even its glorious history and past service can remove the taint of slackerism which failure to back up the government in its time of greatest need will mean. If every man, every woman and every child does not save and invest to the limit in these government bonds, he will have proven deaf to his government's request, and have laid himself liable to the most serious of charges."

"No less person than President Wilson himself has emphatically declared that the person who does not save and heed the injunction of the government can never hope or expect to be excused or forgiven," Mr. Lipsitz said.

325,000 Soldiers Training in Texas
"There are now in Texas no less than 325,000 soldiers in training. Upon each man the government yearly expends \$1,000. This means that in Texas alone the government is spending for its soldiers \$325,000,000 a year, or nearly \$1,000,000 a day. This money is spent in Texas. It goes into Texans' pockets."

"With the best prices in the history of the State, the most prosperous time recorded, with every one getting a war-time wage of fat figures, I cannot believe that the people of Texas will fail to lend to the government \$91,000,000 for War Savings Stamps—a sum that is just a little more than the amount the government spends in Texas every ninety-one days in buying provisions, clothing and supplies for the troops training here."

"The men and women of Texas, particularly the men, have had a misconception of the government's War Savings Campaign. They have not understood its great significance. The realization that it is upon the War Savings Campaign the government is basing its entire war-time financial program has not commenced to dawn upon us," Mr. Lipsitz declared.

"Many of them have thought the War Savings Campaign a movement inaugurated for the instruction of children in frugality. They have wholly and completely missed the big idea—that the Government is trying to teach the men and women the grown folk of the country the great lesson which means success of the government economic program. And in speaking of children, I want to pay them a compliment. That it is to them that the government is indebted for the larger part of the \$13,617,847.50 which has been invested in Texas in these government securities and they have piled up the greater part

of the amount through the purchase of little 25c Thrift Stamps, while the grown-ups have been overlooking the big War Savings Stamps, their duty to the government and a most excellent investment.

Will be Given Opportunity

"Now the men and women of Texas, the grown-ups, are going to be given an opportunity to show what they can do. By solemn proclamation President Wilson has called upon the men and women of Texas to make to the government on or before June 28th, National War Savings Day, their pledge, showing to the United States Treasury Department the greatest amount they can save and invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps. That the men and women may realize the vital importance of the campaign and exactly what the Federal Government expects of them, President Wilson, through the Treasury Department, has instructed that every adult be called by federal summons to appear without fail at meetings to be held June 28th in every school district and there make his solemn pledge to the government. Children have not been summoned, they are doing their part; they are making a success among themselves of the War Savings work. It is the older persons whom the government instructs to be at these meetings."

"I am confident that after the count of pledges is made the night of June 28th it will be possible to notify Secretary William G. McAduo Texas has gone over the top. I know Texas people. Ninety-five per cent of the citizens of Texas are patriots and loyal to the core. Five per cent may not be, but the others will show the Federal government how Texas and Texans stand."

"Between now and June 28th, I earnestly call upon every Texan who can to buy the limit—\$1,000—in War Savings Stamps. I earnestly call upon every man and woman to give serious thought to their pledges and be able to make them as large as they should be when the federal government calls for them on National War Savings Day," said Mr. Lipsitz.

Pledge The President

OPERATED ON SO THAT HE MAY JOIN NAVY

Chas. Klapproth was operated on this week, it being a minor operation necessary to fit him for service in the navy. He is getting along nicely and will soon be ready to join the colors. The young man tried for the officers' training camp at Leon Springs and was rejected because of a minor ailment.

WAR SAVINGS DAY PROCLAMATIONS BY THE COUNTY JUDGE AND MAYOR

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR LEAVERTON

In accordance with the proclamation issued by the President of the United States and that promulgated by the governor of the State of Texas, designating June 28, 1918, A. D., as National War Savings Day and summoning all wage earners and taxpayers, male and female, of the Union to meet together at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of said day at the school houses of their several school districts, then and there to pledge the greatest amount of their savings to be in vested the remainder of the year in War Savings Stamps; therefore,

I, H. A. Leaverton, mayor of the city of Midland, do hereby proclaim and designate the said 28th day of June, 1918, A. D., as National War Savings Day in the city of Midland, and do solemnly call upon all adult wage earners and tax payers of the said city of Midland to be present at said meetings and then and there to make their pledges as required by the Presidential Proclamation, which calls upon the people of the State of Texas to save and invest \$91,000,000 in War Savings Stamps, their savings to be accomplished by the curtailing of unnecessary expenditures of money so that goods and services, needed in such vast quantities for the winning of the war, may be conserved. The material needs necessary to the successful prosecution of the war can be met only by the people of this nation denying themselves customary but needless expenditures. Therein fail not. The United States Treasury Department has issued instructions that the officers of such meetings shall list all persons in their districts who fail to attend said meetings and that said list of absentees shall be forwarded to the State Director of the National War Savings Committee and thence to the secretary of the National Treasury Department. In the performance of his duty June 28th, 1918, let no citizen of Midland fail.

Witness my hand this 17th day of June, 1918.

H. A. Leaverton,
Mayor City of Midland.

PROCLAMATION BY THE COUNTY JUDGE

State of Texas,
County of Midland.

Know all Men by these Presents:

Whereas, the President of the United States of America has designated June 28th, 1918, A. D., to be National War Savings Day, and has authoritatively summoned every adult, male and female, to attend meetings to be held that day in their respective school districts and pledge to the United States government the greatest amount they can save and invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps: Therefore,

I, J. M. DeArmond, judge of the county of Midland, State of Texas, do at the request of the United States Treasury Department call upon and direct all males and females resident or present in the county of Midland on the said 28th day of June, 1918, A. D., to be in attendance upon such meetings to be held in the particular school districts in which they reside or may be present and solemnly pledge to the United States government the greatest saving they can make this year and invest in United States government War Savings Stamps.

Fail not in a punctual response to the authoritative Federal summons. By order of the United States Treasury Department such meetings shall be held at 2 o'clock of the afternoon of said June 28th, 1918. Under instructions from the United States Treasury Department the duly accredited persons who shall hold such meetings for the government shall cause an accurate roll to be kept of the persons present and those absent. The names of absentee residents of any district shall be certified to the United States Treasury Department for official record and disposition.

I do most earnestly appeal to every resident of the county of Midland to take cognizance of the blood-shed and loss of American life on the foreign battlefield and by their pledges to keep unsullied the fair name of the county of Midland, showing to the United States government, the other counties of the State of Texas and to those men of this county who are now

in the armed service of the United States government and fighting for the retention of our liberties that the citizens of the county Midland are loyal and steadfast here at home in the service of their country.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county of Midland this the 17th day of June, 1918, A. D.

(Seal) J. M. DeArmond,
County Judge of Midland C.

Pledge The President

Special Announcement

For War Savings Meetings in Midland County on June 28th, 1918 To the People of Midland County:

The people of this county are expected to subscribe for and purchase during 1918 War Savings Stamps to the maturity value of \$94,420. In order to distribute this allotment of War Savings Stamps equitably among the various parts of the county a quota has been assigned for each school district which will be stated at the opening of the meeting in each school house on June 28th. In order to raise the total amount from this county, it will be necessary that each school district subscribe the amount allotted to it. This will not impose any burden on any persons in the district if each person does his duty, and the persons conducting the meetings in each school district have been instructed to insist upon the total amount allotted to it being subscribed before meetings are adjourned.

(Signed) H. A. Leaverton,
War Savings Chairman for Midland County.

Appointed by State War Savings Director, Louis Lipsitz, under the authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Pledge The President

PRESENTED US WITH SOME LUSCIOUS PLUMS

Our old friend, Joe Veazey, was in town last Tuesday morning with a wagon load of the most luscious plums we have ever seen. Nice, large and fat with a flavor that would make a fellow forget wheatless, meatless and all other days. Joe presented us with some of this fruit of which we highly appreciate. Mr. Veazey has an abundance of this fruit at his ranch of which he is selling at a reasonable price, and you should see him if you are intending to preserve this summer.

Pledge The President

Our friend and former townsman, R. E. Rankin, is now a visitor to Midland, attending his sister, Miss Effie, who is quite ill. Mr. Rankin will remain until Sunday night.

JUDGE BRYAN ON THE FERGUSON ISSUE

Last Friday Night Held Audience for Two Hours on Facts and Records of Impeachment

As per announcement by The Reporter Judge E. R. Bryan, last Friday night, addressed an audience that comfortably filled the district court room of the court house, and held the undivided interest of his hearers for two hours. Our distinguished townsman conducted his resume upon the grounds that his audience wished to be informed, and attempted nothing more than straightforward simplicity in his recitation of the facts leading up to and including the Ferguson impeachment. We think so well of his effort that we reproduce it almost in full. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: I deem it a duty that I owe to the citizens of Midland County, as well as a duty I owe to myself and my family, to reply to the speech made before you by Ex-Governor James E. Ferguson on May the 11th, 1918, and while I am informed by reliable men he referred to the members of the Legislature as "political crooks and highbinders," if it is not my purpose to engage in any mud slinging in replying to him, but to give you the plain facts regarding his impeachment borne out by the record of his trial.

In the first place a man's cause must be weak when he deems it necessary to bolster it up by calling his adversaries names. It does not help a man's cause nor does it dignify a man who aspires to be governor of this great State to belittle or demean those who oppose him.

I fear I must trespass largely upon your time and patience in order to properly lay before you a resume of a trial where the evidence is so large as in this trial, but I do not intend to make assertions only, but I intend to give you facts and point out to you the pages of the House and Senate journals where they can be found.

My Personal Relations With Gov. Ferguson

As is well known by many, if not all of you, Gov. Ferguson's political views and my political views were diametrically opposed, especially in regard to the liquor question. As his first platform stated, he was opposed to any further agitation of the liquor question, and I was in favor of agitating the liquor question until it had been forever banished, not only from the State of Texas, but from the United States and all the world, and I thank God tonight it was my privilege to be the joint author of the resolution which ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment of the Federal Government which will make this nation dry, if adopted by three-fourths of the States.

You must pardon this digression. After the Legislature of 1915 adjourned and after I had become acquainted with Gov. Ferguson, I felt and told my friends that while I differed with Gov. Ferguson on many vital questions, I thought he was going to make a good governor, so it seems to me that however prejudiced I may have become afterward I certainly was unbiased when the row started.

Things Leading Up to Charges Against Gov. Ferguson

During the campaign of 1916 the Hon. Chas. Morris, candidate for governor against Gov. Ferguson, made charges that Gov. Ferguson was among other things, buying his family groceries with State money and that he was depositing State funds in his bank at Temple and using them for his personal use. These rumors were so prevalent when the Legislature met in 1917 many members felt it was not only best for the State's interest, but also for Gov. Ferguson's honor that these rumors be investigated, but still members could not bring themselves to believe the chief executive of the great State of Texas would violate the law of the land and plain mandates of the Constitution.

On Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1917 Senator Johnson, of Hall County, introduced in the Senate simple resolution No. 76 reciting the charges made against Gov. Ferguson and providing that a committee be composed of Senators Dean, Hudspeth, Lattimore, Johnson, of Harris, and Buchanan, of

(Continued on page two)

LOOK AT OUR Bargain Tables

Boys' Underwear 10c to 25c Children's Dresses 45c to \$1.15

GOOD VALUES

You will find what you want at our store. Well assorted stock of seasonable merchandise to select from.

We Want Your Business

Midland Mercantile Comp'y

Grocery Phone No. 6

Dry Goods Phone No. 284



New Wirthmor Waists \$1.00

New Welworth Waists 2.00

Not for half as much more will you find values like these elsewhere. This is the only store in town where you can buy the real Wirthmor and Welworth waists

A Special Value in Hose

This week brought a belated shipment of Ladies Silk Lisle hose in black and white, sizes 8 1/4 to 10, twenty-five dozen in all, that today, are worth much more than we have priced these at for special selling.



Eighteen More Wash Skirts of the Better Qualities

These are in KORRACH PRE-SHRUNK quality and of beautiful wash materials and the styles are entirely different to the ordinary run of wash skirts.

\$2.85, \$3.75, \$4.85, \$5.00 and \$6.85

Another Lot of this Season's Pumps to Close at \$3.45

We have added all the sizes that were left in several lines of this season's pumps, to the lot that we are offering special at \$3.45 the pair.

Two lots of which there is several pairs left that sold at \$6.00; these go at \$3.45

Three or four lots that sold at \$5.00 of which there is a number of good sizes in each, these will be marked \$3.45

A Saving Suggestion

Our present stock of 32 inch Zephyr gingham is selling at 27 1/2c the yard. This same goods is worth 32c the yard, wholesale at the mills today.

A NUMBER OF PIECES OF DRESS GOODS PRICED SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK'S SELLING. BE SURE TO SEE THESE? YOU WILL SAVE FROM 10c TO 35c THE YARD ON THEM.

THIS STORE WANTS YOUR BUSINESS and is keeping its stock up in good shape and prices down as low as possible.

Wadley-Patterson Company

One Price—the Lowest for Cash Only

JUDGE BRYAN ON THE FERGUSON ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

Seury, be appointed to investigate the charges and report thereon. (Senate Journal page 455.) Senator Hopkins moved to table the resolution which prevailed by vote of 19 to 12. Before the resolution was tabled the Governor was invited to address the Senate, which he did, demanding that the charges be investigated.

On Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1917, Mr. O'Banion, a member of the house, offered a resolution in the house asking that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges against Gov. Ferguson as outlined in Senator Johnson's resolution of the 14th, which was postponed until Monday, Feb. 19th at 2 p. m. During the discussion of the resolution the courtesy of the house was extended to Gov. Ferguson and he was invited to address the house, which he did. The following unique motion in writing was then presented to the speaker by Mr. Spradley, a prohibition member from Collin County, and others, to-wit:

laid on the table." The resolution was laid on the table by 104 ayes and 31 noes, myself voting in the affirmative, giving my reasons there for as follows: "I vote to table the resolution because the resolution is based upon hearsay only, and there is no evidence before this body to justify an impeachment of any one, and I see no reason for appointing a committee to investigate until there is some tangible evidence before the body."

On March 3rd, Hon. H. P. Davis, a member of the house from Van Zandt County, offered a resolution preferring ten charges against Gov. Ferguson for violating the constitution and laws of the State, which was sworn to by said Davis. While this resolution was under discussion Mr. Bledsoe, of Lubbock, who was afterwards appointed on the committee of investigation, moved that Gov. Ferguson be invited to address the house, which he did. He took advantage of the courtesy extended him and while addressing the house, referred to Senator Johnson, of Hall County, who was seated near him, and who was the author of the Senate resolution, as a negro, which created a great furor in the house, and the Governor was severely reprimanded by the speaker, and was told by the speaker that before proceeding further he must give assurance that he would not take advantage of the courtesy extended him by abusing any member of the Legislature. The Governor then apologized and proceeded with his address. The resolution was then adopted and a committee consisting of 9 members was appointed by the speaker. That committee exclusive of myself was composed of some of the strongest members of the house. It consisted

of Lubbock; Carlock, of Tarrant; Fly, of Gonzales, Thomason, of El Paso; of the following members: Bledsoe, myself, Pope, of Corpus Christi; Bryant, of Haskell, McMillan, of Greyson, and Barry Miller, of Dallas. (See House Journal, pages 1015, 1035 and 1036.)

I had the honor, without application on my part, of being elected chairman of that committee, a fact of which I feel proud without vanity, as it reflected credit on my district. They made an exhaustive investigation and made their report to the house on March 15th, 1918. That committee was composed of five pros. and four antis, and their report was unanimous and was adopted by the house with only one dissenting vote. (See Journal p. 1338.)

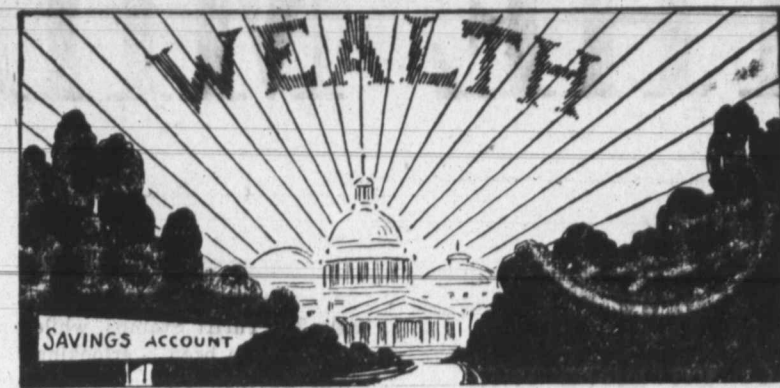
It has been asserted that the members of this committee found Ferguson not guilty at that time, and later on found him guilty on identically the same evidence. This is not true and any one that has read the report of that committee cannot say they found the Governor not guilty of some of the charges. They very specifically found him guilty of two of the charges, but owing to certain promises the Governor made under oath they recommended, what may be termed a suspended sentence. Let me read you the concluding sentence of that report. (Read on page 1341 House Journal.)

Now it seems to me if that committee, or the "kangaroo" legislators, as the Governor is pleased to term them, had been prejudiced against the Governor here was a great opportunity for them to have taken the facts found by that committee and used them to his discredit and disadvantage. It is reported by some that

they do not think the Governor was fairly treated by the Legislature and for that reason they are going to vote to vindicate him. Those who will take the trouble to look up the facts will find that no man was given greater opportunity to get right, or treated more leniently by the Legislature than Gov. Jim Ferguson. Instead of heeding the warning given him in the report of the committee, he seemed to think that he got by the committee and the Legislature and was thereby not amenable to the constitution or the laws of the State nor of common courtesy, as is evidenced by the language subsequently used in addresses to the people. As the press reported that in referring to the president and professors of the University of Texas, he called them grafters and liars, and did not differentiate between them but spoke in general terms. There were some matters at the University that probably needed correction, as there is in many departments of the State government, but the errors committed by some of the University people are insignificant when compared with the conditions in the governor's office, and it ill becomes the Governor of Texas to rail against the University when his own public affairs were in a much worse condition. At the time he was using such harsh language toward the University, the wrongs he complained of had been corrected by the president and Board of Regents and he knew it. It was not so much because they had wrongfully spent the State's money that caused the Governor's wrath, but it was because some of them were opposed to him politically, and he sought revenge by making these other charges. But, to my mind, the grossest violation of public ethics by the Governor was the fact that he took advantage of a trip made for the purpose of locating an agricultural school in West Texas, at the State's expense, to rail against the University of Texas, when he knew he could not be answered, because of the fact that at each place he spoke the people's hands were tied, for they could not afford to offend the Governor, because he was a member of the locating board. In this connection I may say in passing that there was connected with location of that school some mystery which I have never been able to fathom, and which to my mind, does not redound to the credit of the Governor of the great State of Texas.

The Governor has seen fit to class the University of Texas as the rich man's school, because it takes so much more money per student than do the common schools, and as a proof of this fact he claims that it costs about \$550 for the State to educate her University students per year while it only costs about \$15 to give a common school education. I do not know where the Governor gets his figures, but it makes no difference, as the comparison is based upon a wrong premise as I will subsequently show you. For maintaining the University the rich man is taxed a certain per cent per \$100, worth of property. Isn't that true? The poor man is taxed the same per cent on every \$100, worth of property he owns, and if he is only able to pay a poll tax the University does not get a cent. Now it seems to me the University belongs both to the rich and the poor man alike; in other words, the University belongs to the citizens of the State, because they are all taxed alike to pay for it. The same rule will apply to the common schools of the State and all other State schools. All are taxed alike to maintain them and all alike can share in their advantages, with this exception, that the poor man who is only able to pay a poll tax, all of his money goes to the support of the common schools, but at the same time without contributing one cent for the maintenance of the University, his children can attend the University the same as the rich man's. But some one says that the poor man's child cannot attend the University. My friend that is where you are mistaken. Owing to the wise provisions of our forefathers, but few of whom, perhaps, had the advantages of a University education, made it so that every boy or girl in this great State can have a university education if they want it. The evidence before the Legislature showed that about 59 per cent of the students worked their way through the University, some of them paying all their expenses by their own labor and others paying part of their expenses, so it would seem that if the University of Texas belongs to either, to one or the other class of citizens, it is the poor man's school rather than the rich man's.

Now if the overnorn wants to make comparison of the University from a correct premise he should compare it with the schools of other States of the same class and kind. When he does this he will find that the University of Texas compares most favorably in all respects but especially so from the standpoint of economy. In



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No man has ever attained even moderate wealth without the aid of a bank account.

If you really have the ambition to acquire wealth, you will start an account at once. It is the only way.

RELIABILITY - ACCOMMODATION - STRENGTH & SERVICE

THE MIDLAND NATIONAL BANK OF MIDLAND

proof of this fact I read to you from table one of the report of the regents of the University for the years 1915 and 1916, which shows the costs per inhabitant, and from table 4 which shows the cost of the long term student.

But to me Governor Ferguson's greatest sin against public ethics is in the fact that he is trying to array one class of our citizenship against the other, trying to prejudice those people who have not a great deal of the world's goods against the rich and against the University. A man who will seek to array one class of citizens against another for the sake of furthering his political ambition, is not worthy the name of citizen, much less being the chief executive of this great State. Every citizen, whether he be rich or poor, is interested most vitally in good government, honestly and economically administered, and that is just the kind of government you will not get if you elect Jim Ferguson.

Governor Ferguson poses as the poor man's friend, but is there any one here that can tell me what he has done to benefit the poor man? In his platform of 1914 he put in what is known as his tenant plank and the 34th Legislature over my earnest protest enacted it into law, but what tenant has ever been benefitted by it? My friends, take my word for it, Governor Ferguson does not care a snap of his finger for the poor man or for the rich man unless he can use them as stepping stones to the realization of his ambition. He does not care a snap for the constitution of the State, the decisions of the courts of the State (and especially the high court of impeachment), or the advice of his friends. He is crazed with an insatiable desire to be in the lime light and judging from the past it is imma-

terial with him whether it redounds to his credit or not.

Now, I want to discuss for a while his impeachment and some of the charges preferred against him by the house, and some upon which he was convicted by the Senate. He claims his conviction was not only unjust but was illegal, and refers to the Legislature as a kangaroo court. Those of you who understand human nature and the motives prompting it will readily realize that those who in argument call their opponents names do not expect to prove any fact thereby, but to withdraw the public mind from the facts. Such people do not need facts in their business. The evidence that I shall present you tonight shall mostly come from the lips of Governor Ferguson himself, which I shall read from the Senate Journal, the official record of the trial, and after hearing it I want you to ask yourselves the question, is this man a proper person to be elected to the highest office in the State? I will not read it all, that would be impossible in the time I have but what I do read will be to the point, and cannot be questioned.

I will first take up the question of his paying for his family groceries out of State funds. Before the investigating committee Governor Ferguson made the following statements under oath:

Questions by Senator Hanger to the Governor:—"I wish you would state to the committee what your position is with reference to those items and the payment for them and the payment of those items already made."

Answer—"By reference to the record, it will be ascertained that this suit involves items appropriated under Governor Colquitt's administration. It does not involve items ap-

(Continued on page 3.)

How About It?

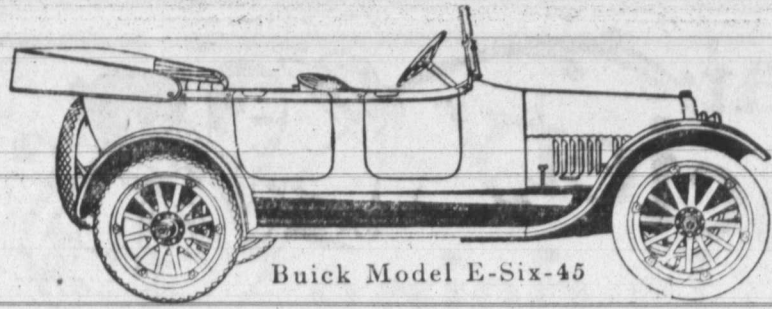
You may not contemplate any extensive building at this time, but there are always a few necessary repairs and little improvements that must be done.

Attention to Detail

We figure bills for the slightest repairs to the largest building contracts with the same painstaking care. We guard against mistakes, not alone for our protection but for yours.

May we not Figure With You

Burton-Lingo Co.



Buick Model E-Six-45

WE are now permanently located in the Cole Motor Company building. Come in and see our

Buick and Dodge Cars

A full line of extras carried in stock.

Coyle-Cordill Motor Co. Midland, Texas

Notice of Execution Sale of Real Estate

Whereas, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1918, W. N. Cameron recovered judgment in the district court of Coleman County, Texas, in Cause No. 2110, styled W. N. Cameron, vs. G. H. Flowers, et al, against G. H. Flowers, D. C. Polk, B. H. Tullas, Susie Weldon and Charles A. Weldon, for the sum of \$4367.10, with interest from said date at the rate of ten per cent per annum...

Whereas, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1918, a certain order of sale was issued by W. E. Gideon, clerk of the district court of Coleman County, Texas, directed to the sheriff or any constable of Midland County, Texas, commanding the seizure and sale of the said land to make the amount of the said judgment; which execution came to my hands on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., and was

executed by me on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1918, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., by levying upon the hereinbefore described lands and premises as the property of defendants, said land situated in Midland County, Texas.

Now, therefore, all persons concerned are notified that I will sell the above described property at public auction at the court house door in the town of Midland, in Midland County, Texas, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the first Tuesday in July, A. D. 1918, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the amount of the said judgment and costs as well as the costs of executing this said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 4th day of June, A. D. 1918.

W. E. Bradford, Sheriff Midland County, Texas. adv 35-4t

Pledge The President

Lame Back Relieved For a lame back apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the muscles of the back over the seat of pain thoroughly at each application. For sale by C. A. Taylor & Son. adv. Int.

Pledge The President

We would like to accommodate everybody, but can not possibly do so. Midland Fuel Company. adv16 f

BIG SPRING MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

Big Spring, Texas M. G. CATTER, Proprietor Manufacturer of High Grade Monuments Headstones, Curbing, Markers, Etc. See Our Designs and Prices Before Placing Your Order A post card will bring the proprietor to see you

DON'T Slow Up Advertising NOW

Never has there been a time when the public looked more keenly for MERCHANDISING NEWS than now.

Never has there been a time more auspicious for the enterprising tradesman to secure his full share of trade than now.

People must continue to eat, to wear and to use.

The tendency is to cut out luxuries, and luxuries are only a relatively small proportion of your business. For every luxury cut out you have a chance to increase your movement of staples.

How short-sighted is the policy of reducing advertising expense to "save money" You will only lose trade. You will only lose prestige.

Advertise to increase sales and make more money; don't cut it out to save money.

Study your advertising as you never did before—do it wisely and well.

Be prosperous and let the people know that you are prosperous.

Success was NEVER achieved by stopping advertising or by wearing old clothes and talking pessimism.

Be Wise---and Advertise Stewart-Davis Advertising Agency, Chicago

JUDGE BRYAN ON THE FERGUSON ISSUE

(Continued from page 2)

appropriated and used under my administration: However, taking that as a basis, I want to say here and now in the presence of this committee, that whenever that suit is decided by the law of the land, more especially the decision of the Supreme Court, I stand ready and willing and I have always stood ready and willing, to pay any amount that that court may judge that I ought to refund to the State treasury.

"Did you make, and do you make that statement irrespective of what the custom has been with reference to payments out of appropriation bills in this State?"

"Absolutely, I want to carry out the law just as it has been determined, or as it may be determined by the highest court in the land. I am frank to say that I think I have a right to have that matter passed on finally by the Supreme Court of our State, and whenever it is adjudicated or decided that any part of this appropriation bill used by me was not used in accordance with law, as I have always stated, I am ready and willing to refund to the treasury any amount, any hour of the day, any amount that I might owe." (Proceeding before Investigating Committee, page 188.)

Now ladies and gentlemen I want you to pay special attention to this language of your Governor under oath above quoted for I intend to read his answers before the house investigation when questioned by General Crane in regard to his statements made before the committee and let you make the comparison and say whether the Governor made the above statements in good faith, or whether he made them in order to get by before the committee of the whole in the house he made the following statements:

Q—"Now you don't mean to tell the committee that you were paying back, I presume, any part of the money that was thus appropriated and exhausted, by you for buying chickens and groceries and automobile supplies?"

A—"What do you mean, the \$2000 appropriated by the Legislature?"

Q—"You have not paid it back into the treasury, have you?"

A—"I never understood that anybody wanted me to pay that back—that the Legislature wanted me to pay it back, the money that they had given me themselves."

Q—"Yes, but you understand that the Legislature made the appropriation for water, lights and incidentals? I understand most of the \$2000 thus appropriated each year, the greater part of it, was used for the purchase of family supplies, which you claimed the right to do under the term incidentals, isn't that true?"

A—"Yes sir."

Q—"Still you stand before the Legislature as having used up the appropriation made as incidental, and without refunding the difference of it to the State treasury?"

A—"Yes. While the court is against me they are against the Legislature too, and if the Legislature say they want the money paid back I will pay it here—I will put my check in Judge Fly's hands right now."

Q—"Don't you think the Supreme Court having announced it, that the executive ought to comply with the decree of the Supreme Court of the State without asking the Legislature's opinion about it?"

A—"If the Legislature will say it, I never understood that anybody wanted it, if the Legislature will say they want me to give that money back."

Q—"You are not answering my question. Do you mean to say that you will not, as Governor of this State, abide by the Supreme Court of this State as the law of the land, unless you are forced by the Legislature?"

A—"I won't say what I will do." (pages 626-629-630, House Journal.)

Now listen to what he says when being tried before the Senate:

Q—"Now Governor, on this chicken salad case, you are entirely familiar—you are familiar now, Governor, with this section of the constitution which fixes the salary of the Governor, aren't you?"

A—"Yes sir."

Q—"Now governor, what do you understand by 'salary of four thousand dollars and no more?'"

A—"No more salary."

Q—"And that you shall have the use and occupation of the mansion fixtures and furniture?"

A—"Yes sir."

Q—"Now don't you recognize the rule that when the constitution prescribes what shall be done and in what way it shall be done, that that only

shall be done and only in that way?"

A—"I understand that is the rule."

Q—"Well, now, groceries and family expenses constitute no part of the fixtures or furniture do they?"

A—"No sir."

Q—"Governor Colquitt was the only Governor who ever had an appropriation made to buy his groceries, wasn't he, within your knowledge?"

A—"I think that is correct."

Q—"Groceries and incidentals Well now, in the early part of your administration the question arose as to the right of the Governor to thus take money out of the treasury to pay his expenses, didn't it?"

A—"Yes sir."

Q—"Mr. Middleton brought a suit to restrain the comptroller from paying the warrants, or issuing them covering these items of Governor Colquitt's, didn't he?"

A—"Yes sir, based on deficiency warrants."

Q—"Well, at any rate that suit went into the district court and the district judge decided against you—that is, decided against Mr. Terrell?"

A—"Yes sir."

Q—"It was appealed to the Court of Appeals and transferred to San Antonio?"

A—"That is true."

Q—"Now you did not either take the judgment of the Attorney General or the judgment of the district court, or the judgment of the Court of Appeals, did you?"

A—"No sir, I didn't."

Q—"You continued to exhaust the appropriation that was made for light, water, fuel and incidentals?"

A—"Yes sir."

Q—"And with those proceeds to purchase the family supplies and groceries, butter and eggs, automobile repairs and so forth?"

A—"Yes sir, without objection of the Comptroller or the Attorney General."

Q—"Now, the Supreme Court refused a writ of error, didn't it?"

A—"Yes sir, the Supreme Court refused a writ of error."

Q—"Didn't you send two messages to the Legislature including those deficiency items after they had been affirmed—after the writ of error had been refused and while the motion for rehearing was perhaps pending?"

A—"I think that is true. I don't remember the dates." (See Senate Journal pages 730 to 733.)

Now I respectfully call your attention to the way your ex-Governor testified before the Investigating Committee under oath and the way he testified before the house and Senate. His testimony before the committee was positive, without any restrictions whatever. Before the house he makes out like he did not know that anybody wanted him to pay back money that the Legislature had appropriated for him; when in truth and in fact the Legislature never had appropriated one dollar for him to buy groceries and family supplies, and he knew it. His testimony reads more like a child's than that of a strong man qualified to fill the governor's office. He admits in his testimony before the Senate that he did not take the judgment of the Attorney General, the district court or the Court of Appeals, not to mention the Constitution, written so plainly that any child could understand it.

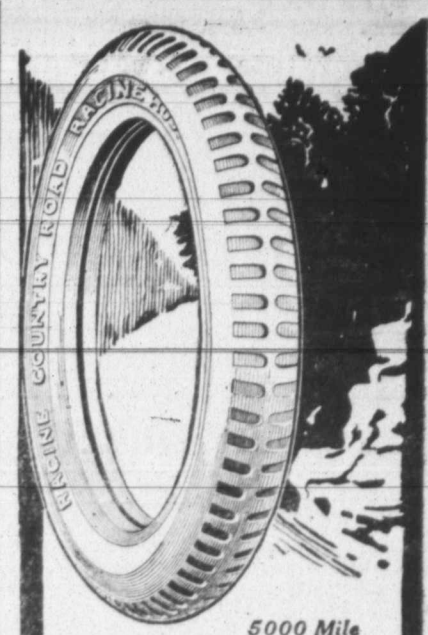
Now on April 19th the Governor did submit a message to the Legislature asking them to make appropriations to cover deficiencies after the Supreme Court had overruled a motion for a rehearing, and to pay deficiency warrants which he had issued to cover his grocery bills. This was done in Bill 15 and here is where I lost faith in the Governor. These deficiency appropriations were placed in Bill 15 passed out of the appropriation committee and were cut out of the bill by an amendment offered by myself on the floor of the house as will be shown on page 266 and 268 House Journal. On June 14th, 1916, the San Antonio court had decided against the Governor, on February 20th, 1917, the Supreme Court refused a writ of error which had the effect of affirming the case. On March the 28th a rehearing was refused by the Supreme Court which had the effect of finally disposing of the case, yet notwithstanding the fact that on March 10th he solemnly swore before the investigating committee that if the Supreme Court should decide against him, he would pay into the State Treasury every dollar that the court may judge he ought to refund, not to pay deficiency warrants which he himself had issued, but to pay into the State treasury every dollar that the court may adjudge he ought to refund, he attached no strings to his promise to the committee. He did not say if the Legislature demanded he would pay it back. He made the statement voluntarily answering a question of his own counsel, yet we find that on April 19th after all this swearing he sent a message to the Legislature asking them to appropriate money

for deficiency warrants to cover these same items which all the courts decided he was not entitled to, and that under the constitution the Legislature could not legally appropriate, and had never made any effort to refund to the State treasury a dollar that the courts had decided he had used illegally, and never made any effort to do so until just before the Senate was to vote on impeachment. Don't tell me the Governor acted in good faith when he swore before the committee he was willing at any hour of the day to refund to the State treasury all monies the court might decide he should refund. Don't tell me that this man acted honestly with the committee and the Legislature. I want to call your attention to this fact, I am not quoting from hearsay, I am reading from the record and I am reading nobody's testimony but that of James E. Ferguson.

Now let us take up the matter of a personal note of James E. Ferguson being paid out of State funds, one of the charges on which the Senate found him guilty by a vote of 27 to 4. When Governor Ferguson first went into office in January 1915, he received from Gov. Colquitt something over one hundred thousand dollars, proceeds of insurance collected on the Canyon City normal school, which had burned. This was turned over to Governor Ferguson in the form of certificates of deposits from various banks in the panhandle and was drawing interest at the rate of 3 to 4 1/2 per cent and secured by bonds. Governor Ferguson withdrew this money from the panhandle banks and deposited it in various banks around Austin in the name of James E. Ferguson, Governor.

Forty thousand dollars of this money was deposited in the Temple State Bank in which Governor Ferguson owned nearly half the stock without interest and unsecured. On August 23rd, 1915, about eight months after his inauguration, a note of Governor Ferguson for \$5,000 and the interest on two notes at six per cent, amounting to \$600, was charged to this account by Mr. Hughes, cashier of the bank at that time. This money was never returned to the State until a short time before the Senate was to vote on the articles of impeachment as will be shown later. Mr. Ferguson claims that this was a mistake of the cashier and he knew nothing about it, but he never put Mr. Hughes on the stand to prove it a mistake, and the record discloses that within a few days after the transaction a statement was sent to his office with a charge slip plainly stating that Governor Ferguson's notes had been charged to the Governor's account, and that the note had been mailed to him at Austin. In addition to the Canyon City normal fund Governor Ferguson had collected \$3116.04 belonging to the Adjutant General and placed it to his Governor's account and also something over \$1500 known as the King's Highway money and some other small amounts, yet when he issued his check to pay for the new normal building it took all of Canyon City's money, all the adjutants general's money and all the King's Highway money and left Governor's account at the bank overdrawn \$1,847.50, and all these items were added together made exactly \$5,600, the amount of Governor Ferguson's note and the interest, and yet Governor Ferguson swears that he did not know that his \$5,600 note had been charged to this account. Now ladies and gentlemen let us bring this matter home to ourselves. Suppose we were handling a trust fund for the specific purpose of paying for a building, and to that trust fund we had added three other accounts amounting in all to \$5,000, and when the building was completed and we had given our check for it, and the bank had notified us that we were overdrawn \$1,847.50. What would you have done? You and I, humble but honest citizens, would have said there is something wrong. Instead of being an overdraft there should be something like \$4,500 to my credit, and you and I would have investigated until we found where Mr. Hughes had charged our individual note to our trust account through error, if it was error. Does Governor Ferguson do this? Oh no. He doesn't think anything about it, just gives his private check to cover the overdraft and forgets the incident. Let us look at it from another angle. Governor Ferguson admits that he knew his note was due, that it was in the hands of a rival bank and that he had not sufficient funds in his private account to take care of it. What does he do about it. Nothing. Apparently he forgets all about the note until he is indicted by the Travis County grand jury in July, 1917, for embezzlement. He certainly knew about it then. Does he refund it to the State? No, he does not pay one cent until just a short time before the Senate votes on charges of impeachment. (See Senate Journal from page 654 to 662.)

Now my friends say what you will,



5000 Mile Guarantee

Extra-Tested

Out on the road—where going is uncertain—there these Extra-Tested tires reveal their true worth to the man who uses his car.

RACINE Country Road and Multi-Mile Cord TIRES

Come in today. Let us show you why "Extra-Tested" means money saved.

Racine Country Road—5000 mile guarantee—is a special built tire for country road service.

Racine Multi-Mile Cord—a cord tire of highest character.

For your own protection, be certain to buy Racine Tires, use the Racine name.

RACINE RUBBER CO. Racine, Wis.

W. H. Spaulding

from Governor Ferguson's own testimony he used \$5,600 of the State's money from August 23rd, 1915, until September 1917, and never paid the State one cent of interest for it when he settled with Governor Hobby. If he used the money through mistake, certainly any honest man when he found out his mistake would have tendered interest? Did he? No. But he admits in his own testimony that he found out in July that he owed the State this money, which meant as the darkey said, "After the grand jury of Travis County sued him for embezzlement." Did he pay it back then? No. He hung on to it with a tenacity worthy a better cause until the house sued him and the Senate was about to pronounce judgment. The circumstantial evidence is so strong that Governor Ferguson knew that this note had been charged to his Governor's account, that there is no room for argument. Governor Ferguson was convicted on this charge by the Senate by 27 to 4.

\$156,000 in Currency

Ordinarily the private transactions of citizens is not of interest to the public, but I submit a different rule applies when a public official has large financial transactions under suspicious circumstances.

Governor Ferguson claims he borrowed \$156,000 from his friends under a strict promise that he would not tell anything about it, and that he would rather lose the Governor's office than break his word.

I ask you these questions:

1. If this was a bona fide loan, why would the lenders want their names withheld?

2. If this was a bona fide loan why could it not go through the ordinary channels of business? Why was it necessary to pay it in cash?

3. If it was a bona fide loan why were not mortgages taken to secure it?

4. Why did Ferguson refuse to answer Senator Page as to whether or not it came from the breweries or the oil interests?

5. Why were all the brewery presidents outside the State and beyond the process of the court at the time of the trial?

It seems to me that when a man occupying the office of chief executive of the State of Texas must resort to secrecy in his financial affairs, and must conduct his financial affairs through secret channels and outside ordinary business channels in order to obtain financial assistance for his private business, should, to say the least, resign his office and give his entire time to his business. A man, in my judgment, who binds himself to secrecy in obtaining the large sum of \$156,000 and is unwilling to let the public know from what source, and under what conditions he obtains such a large sum of money, is a dangerous

(Continued on page 6)

The Midland Reporter

Printers of Anything Typographical

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH MIDLAND COUNTY AND THE CITY OF MIDLAND

G. C. WATSON, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the post office at Midland, Texas as second-class matter.

\$1.50 THE YEAR

FRIDAY, JUNE 21 1918

Announcements

FOR CONGRESS

I am a candidate for Congress subject to the Democratic primaries...

I hereby announce as a candidate for member of Congress from the Sixteenth District of Texas...

For Representative 120th District: JOE JAYNE

For Judge of 70th Judicial District: CHAS GIBBS

For Attorney, 70th Judicial District: TOM T. GARRARD, Jr.

For County Judge: J. M. DE ARMOND

For County Attorney: B. FRANK HAAG

For Sheriff and Tax Collector: W. E. BRADFORD

For County and District Clerk: H. M. RAMSAY

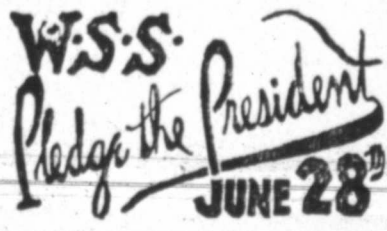
For County Treasurer: I. H. BELL

For Tax Assessor: JOHN CROSSETT

For Commissioner Precinct No. 1: W. C. RAYBURN

ANDREWS COUNTY ANNOUNCEMENTS

For County and District Clerk: MRS. DORA DOUGLAS



FOR REPRESENTATIVE

This week The Reporter is authorized to announce W. W. Stewart, of Reeves County...

"Mr. W. W. Stewart announces in this issue for the office of representative from the 120th district...

"He is now serving his third term as secretary of the board of directors of Reeves County Water Improvement District No. 1...

erty Bond and War Savings Stamps sales, and in raising funds for the Red Cross.

"He asks for your support and should he be elected The Enterprise has no hesitancy in saying that it firmly believes our district will be well and satisfactorily represented in the halls of the Texas legislature."

This commendation on the part of the Pecos Enterprise is strong and earnest enough and The Reporter urges that Mr. Stewart should be given careful consideration by all our people.

—Pledge The President— A WITHDRAWAL

Our esteemed young townsman, Newnie W. Ellis, this week authorizes The Reporter to withdraw his name as a candidate for the office of county and district clerk.

—Pledge The President— FOR COUNTY CLERK

We have authority this week, to announce H. M. Ramsay as a candidate for the office of county and district clerk of Midland County...

—Pledge The President—

Junior Red Cross—Attention! We want every member of the Junior Red Cross boys and girls to be in the Red Cross rooms promptly at 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon.

Ethel Moore, Captain. —Pledge The President—

All the services were well attended at the Baptist church on last Sunday. Five were received into the church, four being received by letter and one coming for baptism.—O. J. Hull, Pastor.

A WORD TO WOMEN

It seems that some of the ladies of the State, who contemplate taking an interest in the primary election on the 27th of next month, have become more or less indignant over the fact that they have been granted only partial suffrage...

"Yet 'tis also sweet, that year by year we lose, Friends out of sight, in faith to muse, How grows in Paradise our store."

Mrs. G. F. Cowden Silently as falls the night shades, our friends and loved ones are slipping from us and leaving us in loneliness and tears.

—Pledge The President— PROCEDURE IN NOTIFYING RELATIVES OF CASUALTIES

Relatives of soldiers named in casualty lists forwarded from France ordinarily are notified within 24 hours after receipt of the lists, according to a statement authorized by the War Department.

A copy of the roster of each contingent sailing to join the Expeditionary Forces is filed in card index fashion, each card bearing the name of one soldier, his organization and the name and address of parent or other relative or friend designated by him to be notified in emergency.

While relatives are generally in receipt of information within 24 hours after the cables are received, delays are sometimes due to clerical errors caused by the fact that names must pass through so many hands in France and in America, incorrect emergency addresses turned in by soldiers, removal of families to addresses other than those listed, and the occasional necessity for cabling back to Gen. Pershing to verify a name or to obtain an address.

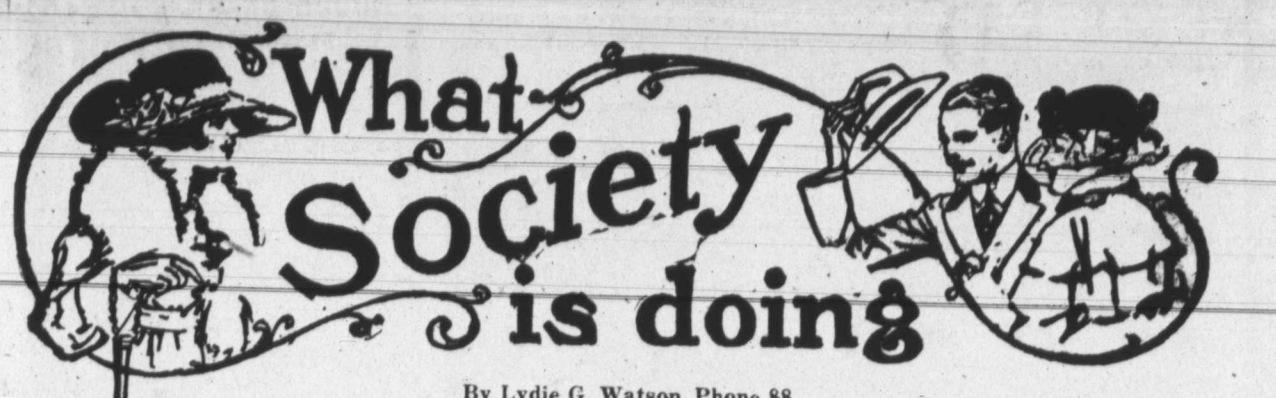
Aside from these four causes of delay the only reason for the failure of relatives to receive word at once is military consideration. Gen. Pershing may, at his discretion, withhold a casualty list until he is positive it will have no military value to the enemy.

Announcement

I wish to say to my many friends and patrons that I am now with the Western Auto & Supply Company, where we can supply all your needs in anything that goes with the auto.

The Thrift Stamp and Economy societies that were organized in our public school last spring have begun their initial work preparatory to the great Thrift Stamp drive, June 28th.

A car load of this salvage means \$300 for our local chapter of the Red Cross.



By Lydie G. Watson, Phone 88

Mrs. G. F. Cowden Silently as falls the night shades, our friends and loved ones are slipping from us and leaving us in loneliness and tears.

"Yet 'tis also sweet, that year by year we lose, Friends out of sight, in faith to muse, How grows in Paradise our store."

Mrs. G. F. Cowden was born April 4th, 1863, and died June 15th, 1918. Thus the dark shadows of death have for the second time within the past ten months fallen upon a once happy home, and we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of earth's purest, sweetest characters, and to mingle our tears with the sorrowing ones who are left behind.

In offering this tribute to the memory of our deceased friend, we shall not attempt to enumerate her many Christian virtues nor to bestow a 'fulsome eulogy' upon her noble exemplary life. She was too well known and loved to require this from anyone.

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church; Mrs. Harry Tolbert with the 8th grade at the Christian church; Mrs. J. E. Nelson with the 7th grade at the BBaptist church; Miss Beaulah Graves and Miss Nadine Pollard with the 5th and 6th grades at Miss Graves' home; Miss Pearl McCall with the 4th grade at the Methodist church; Miss Vernon Hill with the 3rd grade at her home; Miss Alma Cowan with the 2nd grade at her home; Miss Mamie Moran with the 1st grade at the Methodist church.

—Pledge The President—

Mrs. O. J. Hull and children, of Abilene, arrived last Friday night and are receiving cordial greetings, not only from the members of her husband's congregation, but from our town people generally.

—Pledge The President—

Mrs. W. C. Cochran left last Friday for Dallas to be a guest of Mrs. Mike Rankin. She will also visit in Mineral Wells before her return.

—Pledge The President—

Mrs. J. H. Barron and daughter, Miss Mary, returned this week from an extended visit to various Texas cities.

—Pledge The President—

Miss Mary Frances Cowden, an attractive student of Bon Avon, San Antonio, is at home for the vacation season.

—Pledge The President—

Mrs. John Knight, of Andrews, arrived Saturday to attend the funeral of her sister, the lamented Mrs. G. F. Cowden.

—Pledge The President—

Mrs. Adams, of Wadley-Patterson & Company, left last Sunday for Ira, Texas, to spend her vacation.

—Pledge The President—

Miss Nannie Terry left this week for Dallas to take a course in telegraphy.

—Pledge The President—

Mrs. Carl Reeves, of Eastland, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Haag.

—Pledge The President—

Phone 23 or 153 when you have any junk. The scouts will call for it.

UNIQUE THEATRE

Two great stars are to appear tonight, Friday, at the airdome. E. H. Sothern and Peggy Hyland in "The Chattel." E. H. Sothern for many years toured the great cities with Julia Marlow in Shakespearean dramas on the speaking stage and in Romeo and Juliet, they took the country by storm. Peggy Hyland is an English actress and has appeared in the silent drama in Midland on several occasions.

On Tuesday, June the 25th, the management has consented to put on some war pictures for the benefit of the War Savings Stamp Campaign. We have not learned the title of this feature but it is said to be very interesting.

The features last Friday and Saturday nights were unusually good and representatives audiences were in attendance, all expressing themselves as being well repaid.

The serial "The Railroad Raiders" with Helen Holmes Monday night and the two-reel comedy that followed sent the audience home with high good humor.

Saturday night we will have another good drama and comedy with all-star casts.

There was an increase in prayer-meeting attendance at the Baptist church on last Wednesday evening of 33 1-3 per cent over Wednesday evening week. It seems that if there has ever been a time when Christian people should do much praying that time is upon us. Is it asking too much that we come together for one hour each week and pray God's blessings upon the cause we are sacrificing so much for? Let's put the prayer meeting in our program. At the close of the prayer meeting next Wednesday evening the ordinance of baptism will be administered. You are invited to this service.—O. J. Hull, Pastor.

The Salvage Red Cross committee want all your auto casings, rubber articles of any kind, tools and machinery, rope and string, metals. Save them, they are money to the Red Cross. Phone a scout.

Attorney B. Frank Haag returned from Temple Monday, were he had been for a minor operation. We are glad to report that everything was all right and he is now suffering no inconvenience from the ordeal.

Gather up your junk at your earliest convenience. We want it now. There is a \$20,000 salvage campaign on. We want to get in on this.

Advertisement for First National Bank of Midland, Texas, featuring an illustration of the bank building and the text "This Bank Stands committed to the vast undertaking of assisting our citizenship to successfully 'go over the top' at every patriotic opportunity..."

Advertisement for "The Dixie Entertainers WITH Ten Southern Belles" featuring Susie Graves and a benefit for the W. S. S. Campaign.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "CLA CADVE", "FOR SALE", "FOR RENT", "WANTED", "FORFE", and "Do day c with it pls ter d last t Chea mitte N: ness may"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Dairy, enjoying a nice wholesale business. Also 320 acres of good land to lease, with plenty of water and grass. Healthy location. For further particulars and reason for selling, address C. T. Holloway, Austin, Texas. 36-2t

FOR SALE—A 14-foot Eclipse windmill, in good condition; also 145 feet 2 1/2 inch casing, sucker rods, cylinder, checks, etc., a pumping outfit complete. Apply to Elliott F. Cowden, 36-1f

FOR RENT—During June and July will rent my residence, furnished, at reasonable terms. Dr. C. H. Tigner.

ROOMS—For light housekeeping. Bath, electric lights, telephone, etc. only 1-2 block east of Llano Hotel on Wall Street. Mrs. Jemison, phone 224. 41-1f

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

NOTICE—Good ranch for sale, near Odessa. For particulars, apply to Garrett Bros., Odessa, Texas. 37-2p

BUSINESS NOTICES

NOTICE—28 1/2 cents per dose f.o.b., Midland, Texas, is a special price made to members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, for our Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine. C. Holzgraf, Distributor, Purity Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine. 1tpd

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—House, furnished or unfurnished, 3 blocks northeast of south ward school. Good garden and plenty of fruit.—Mrs. A. T. Terry 1tpd

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife. Woman to cook and man to do work about the place.—Also want bookkeeper. Apply to Henry M. Half, Phone 25 office, or 279 residence. 37-1f

Cold weather is coming. Don't crank your head off on that Ford Coleman & Allen have just installed a special machine for re-charging magnets, and it does the work without you having to take down your motor. adv52-1f

FOR SALE—Practically new, latest model, five passenger Ford car, in first class condition, used less than a year. Address Walter L. Thompson, Odessa, Texas. 34-1f

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

FOR SALE—One all-metal refrigerator, 100 pounds capacity, in good condition. Phone 363.

FOR SALE—One good milk cow, three bred gilts, one brood sow, and five barrows; also some ponies, both for saddle and work. C. M. J. Stringer, phone 123. 33-1f

FORFEITURES NOT TO BE MADE TILL NEXT YEAR

The following letter to Geo. T. McClintic from Commissioner J. T. Robinson of the General Land Office contains good news, is applicable to many in the recently drouth-stricken southwest, and is self-explanatory:

"Answering yours of the 10th instant beg to say I am delighted to know that you have had rains that give you faith and coming of grass, the fattening of cattle and generally more prosperous times. You certainly need it.

"Concerning the payment of interest, beg to say I realize that that country cannot rehabilitate in a few months, therefore, I will not forfeit at all this summer, but wait until next year, except on the land where it has not been paid to November 1st, 1915. They will have to be forfeited in August if interest is not paid. But those that are due for 1916, 1917 and 1918, will not be forfeited before next year. I hope in the meantime that they will begin the payment in such a manner that it will not be so hard on them. We might call on them for the three years interest next year.

"With very best wishes for you and your country," etc.

Pledge The President

Notice to Candidates Do not forget June 15th is the last day on which you can file your name with the executive committee and have it placed upon the official ballot. Better do it now. Do not wait until the last day. C. S. Karkalits, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Midland, Texas. w.s.s

Mayor H. A. Leaverton is on a business trip to San Antonio this week. We may have more to say of his trip in

E. R. BRYAN

Attorney at Law

Will practice in all Courts both State and Federal. Especial attention given to Probate Practice. Office over First National Bank.

SUNDAY AT THE CHURCHES

Methodist Church Following are the services for the coming week: Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Junior League at 2:30 p. m. Senior League at 7:30 p. m. Evening service at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. All are most cordially invited. Run-1f J. W. Cowan, Pastor.

Baptist Church Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m., Jno. M. Cowden, Supt. All other services as usual and at usual hours.

You have a most cordial invitation to attend the services at the Baptist church next Sunday. The subject for the 11 o'clock hour will be "Some Things Necessary in the Christian Life." The subject for the evening service will be, "The Price of Disobedience."

During the warm weather you will not be kept long, but the services will be brief. Come and bring a friend with you.

O. J. Hull, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church With many of the people away for the summer months, it behooves the church members of the city to be more faithful, even than usual. And there are a whole lot of folks who are going to want a seat in heavenly places who don't know what a church bench looks like; nobody else can take your place or get the good of an hour's worship in the house of God.

The usual hours of services will be held during the coming week:

Sunday-school 10 a. m.—J. H. Ramsay, supt.

Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Subject of sermon, "The Needful Thing."

Evening worship at the usual hour unless otherwise announced at the morning service.

Junior C. E. at 4 p. m. Miss Roberta Heatly, supt. The Juniors recently elected officers as follows:

President—Rufus Parks.

Vice president—Georgia Kirk Davis.

Secretary—Josephine Skeen.

Treasurer—Reaburn Caudle.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock.

W. H. Foster, Pastor.

Sunbeam Band Baptist church, Sunday June 23rd at 3 p. m.

Subject, Putting in the Sunshine.

Leader—Tommie Preston.

Hymn "Help Somebody Today."

Scripture, Matt. 10:40-42—Lois Al exander.

Piano solo—Agnes May Willingham.

Recitation—C. S. Karkalits.

Scripture verses.

Song—Sunbeam.

Roll call.

Business.

Dismissal.

Pledge The President

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE

The New York Times recently said editorially:

"No man or woman who has acquired a Liberty Bond is relieved from the duty of buying War Savings Stamps. To leave the Stamps plan of lending money to the government to those of narrow means and to the young people is to be careless of the cause of America and her allies.

"Does the average man or woman who earns a substantial salary or good wages have any idea of the sacrifices made by the small investors in War Savings Stamps to do their bit in the war? It is often a story of silent heroism. If those in fairly easy circumstances emulated the very poor whose souls are filled with unyielding resolution to do their share to win the war, what a boom there would be in the government's receipts from War Savings Stamps."

Now is the time for everyone, no matter what his station in life may be, to make as great a sacrifice for his government and for humanity as is made by the most humble of our citizens. Everyone in or before June 28th should pledge himself to save to the utmost of his ability and to buy War Savings Stamps with his savings. There should be an equality of sacrifice.

Pledge The President

Attorney Graham B. Smedley is a visitor from Austin today, here to transact some business for the Attorney General's department, in which he is an assistant.

Pledge The President

To Prevent Belching

Make a regular habit of eating slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, and you may have no further trouble. If you should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. For sale by C. A. Taylor & Son, adv 1mt.

NEWS FROM ANDREWS By Mrs. "X"

The Democratic Executive Committee for Andrews County met here last Monday and levied assessments, etc., on the different candidates for the primary election and appointed the following presiding judges:

Andrews—G. W. Kendrick.

Shafter Lake—Ed Cavener.

Cobb—Earl Guinn.

Floreys—Kye Howell.

Meador Ranch—Miss Rebecca Thornberry.

The committee decided upon majority nominations for county candidates and a second primary was provided for. Gathrei Allen was appointed committeeman for the Andrews Precinct, vice A. N. Brown, who resigned upon his appointment as County judge last February.

Our farmers have the largest feed crops in the history of the county. With the excellent season in the ground, everything points to a most successful year along agricultural lines. Our commissioners court has encouraged the planting of a large acreage by advancing feeds and seed to the farmers.

Hunter Irwin shipped a bunch of black muley cattle from Florey Monday. We understand that they were sold to Midland people at a satisfactory price.

Burl Holloway was in from his ranch west of town Tuesday. Mr. Holloway gave a flattering report of range conditions in his part of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. John Conner left last Monday for a visit to friends and relatives in Sterling City and Ballinger. They were accompanied by Master Robert Lee Maddox.

D. M. Pinnell, of Shafter Lake, attended a meeting of the Democratic executive committee at Andrews last Monday.

Mrs. Frank Miles passed through Andrews Monday en route to New Mexico to visit Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Miles.

Mrs. Dave Thomason returned this week from a visit to Coahoma, Big Spring, San Angelo and Stanton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hall returned home Monday after visiting friends and relatives in Frost and Terrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nelson and Miss Mary Hall visited Mr. and Mrs. John Spady at Florey last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knight went to Midland Monday to attend Mrs. G. W. Cowden's funeral.

Miss Ruby Anderson, of Stanton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dave Thomason.

Mr. and Mrs. Eph. King, of New Mexico, were visiting in Andrews on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gates were in from their ranch west of town this week.

Miss Thornberry, of Wichita Falls, is here visiting M. A. Thornberry and family.

Mrs. Lee Maddox returned last week from a pleasant visit to Ballinger.

Harve Easterman and J. H. Routh transacted business in Florey Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Pinnell were in town his week.

Mrs. Quinn, of the Blue Ribbon ranch, was in town Monday.

M. A. Thornberry made a business trip to Midland Monday.

Mrs. Ed Haag has returned from a visit to her parents at Coahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy Speed were over from Fasken this week.

Mrs. W. A. Meador has returned from a visit to Midland.

Mrs. Dud Jones, of Shafter Lake, visited in Andrews last week.

Miss Nannie Hall is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Hunter Irwin was in town this week.

Ladies of Midland, don't forget to save your magazines, papers, rags, old clothes, bottles, iron, sacks, felt hats, old shoes, burlap.—Let the Red Cross junk man know what you have.

Announcement

We are pleased to announce to our customers and the general public that we have with us now

Mr. W. H. Spaulding

of this city, who needs no introduction in automobile circles, who has taken charge as manager of the

Western Auto Supply Co.

and along with him comes the famous Cadillac agency and our strongest rival in tires, the Racine Tire line, which we will handle in connection with our old line, which time has proven to be as good as can be bought---the Goodyear Tires.

We wish to thank our customers for past patronage and earnestly ask that you and the general automobile public give us your business—because the spring rains over our trade territory have made it possible for us to give you

Much Better Service

and we will handle everything that the automobilist needs in

Auto Supplies and Accessories

We have also purchased the AUTO REPAIR SHOP from Mr. C. I. Kuykendall and will operate the same in connection with the front end. We regret that Mr. Kuykendall has seen fit to leave us for another position, which he expects to accept later.

CLAYTON BROS., Props.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECHES AT PLEDGE MEETINGS

Stressing the responsibility which rests upon all adult men and women to attend the 11,000 Federal War Savings Stamp pledge meeting to be held in Texas June 28th, National War Savings Day, four minute speakers in the State have been instructed by the Texas State Council of Defense to visit it at the school houses in their counties—June 28th, or earlier if possible. In the letter of instructions to the four-minute men of the state, Joseph Hirsch, of Corpus Christi, publicity chairman of the Council of Defense, said: "This is one of the most important campaigns in which we have engaged. The only way we can pay the terrible

cost of this war is by saving; by rigid economy. Sooner or later our people will have to learn that lesson. If we help to teach that lesson we shall indeed be performing a national service. Information relative to the action of the Council of Defense has been received by Louis Lipsitz, State Director of the National War Savings Committee. There are between 1,500 and 1,700 four-minute speakers in the State, Mr. Lipsitz said, and they will carry the government's message to a great number of people. Every precaution is being taken to notify Texas adults of the government's desires. All persons affected by the President's Proclamation will be authoritatively summoned by the Federal Government to attend the June 28th meetings; in addition to this notification, every of-

ficer who has been charged with the holding of a meeting in his district will personally summon the people of his district as far as possible. The President's Proclamation is now being posted in all public places by sheriffs, postmasters and railroad station agents who are considered government employees. From all sections of Texas Mr. Lipsitz is receiving reports from county war savings chairmen notifying him that all is in readiness for the pledge meetings to be held in their districts. Pledge The President—Don't be timid about your old rags and clothes being soiled, they don't care, why should we? They renovate them, we don't. Pledge The President—Don't forget to wind your twine for the Red Cross.

The Zeppelins' Last Raid

Unique Theater

Tuesday Night, June 25th

Benefit War Savings Campaign

A Wonderful Picture

The Latest Thing Out

Everybody Come

BUSINESS CARDS

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Office
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Midland, Texas
OFFICE: FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
General Practice in the State and Federal Courts

Tom T. Garrard, Jr.
H. A. Leaverton
GARRARD & LEAVERTON
Lawyers
Practice in all the Courts
Phone No. 73
Midland, Texas

B. FRANK HAAG
Lawyer
Practice all the Courts
Phone No. 2
Midland, Texas

Dr. L. B. PEMBERTON
Dentist
Rooms 212-214 LLANO HOTEL
Office Hours
8 a. m. to 12 m., 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.
Phone No. 402

Dr. J. F. Haley
Physician
Office Gary & Burns Building
Phone No. 12.

Dr. L. C. G. Buchanan
Practice Limited to
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR,
NOSE, THROAT
GLASSES FITTED
Big Spring and Midland
Office with Dr. Tigner
Midland 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of each Month

L. J. FAPROW
Painter and Paper Hanger
All Work First Class
Phone 90-b
Midland, Texas

NEWNIE W. ELLIS
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER
Room No. 103

LLANO BARBER SHOP
PUCKETT & JOHNSON
Proprietors
Courteous Expert Workmen
Sanitary Specialties
Your Patronage Solicited
PHONE 278

TIN SHOP and
PLUMBING
Call on Me for
TANKS,
SHEET METAL WORK,
PLUMBING AND REPAIRS.
H. H. HOOPER
Phone 217

Stoves, Flues, Tanks,
Bath Room Fixtures
Pipe and Fittings
All in Stock at Anytime
WALTER JERDEN
Phones 19-J-19-Y

Midland Bottling Works
W. W. WIMBERLY, Mgr.
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
Carbonated Drinks
Phones 26-Y and 26-J

HOLDERS OF COTTON SHOULD NOT BE ALARMED

The entire South seems to be upset over the drastic break in the cotton market. Letters and telegrams are pouring into Washington at a rapid rate to Senators, Representatives, the Market Bureau, and to the cotton States marketing board. Some charge that a conspiracy has been formed to deprive the South of its much needed and long waited for fair price for its staple crop; some charge that the spinners have formed a combine to force cheaper cotton without regard to the effect that such action might have on the cotton producers, who must pay exorbitant prices for every item that goes into the production; some make a general charge against everything and everybody that has anything to do with cotton or the cotton market; while some ask and demand that the government make an immediate and thorough investigation into the whole situation in order to ascertain where the trouble lies.

These complaints are not alone from farmers; in fact, the most of them come from merchants, bankers and cotton buyers. That there are grounds for these complaints no sensible person will deny. The export situation has been very bad for some time; in fact, the greater part of this season, due to the fact that our boats and those of our allies are being used to transport men and munitions and food and feed to the battle grounds in Europe. This situation has been rapidly growing worse of late. The interests desiring cheaper cotton took advantage of this condition and put on an extensive propaganda against cotton prices, the effect of which has been seen and felt. What they failed to accomplish in breaking down prices by using the export situation and small spinners' takings, they sought to accomplish by filling the press of the country full of government price fixing talk.

In their monthly circular, issued April 25th, H. F. Bachman & Company, bankers of 61 Broadway, New York, advised their "spinner friends" as follows: "At the present time mills in the United States are carrying reserve stocks of raw cotton equal to about three months' consumption, which is almost three times as much as they ordinarily carry, and this, at a price three times above normal price. If cotton should return to its normal price it would mean a shrinkage in value of the mills' stocks equal to about \$187,000,000. We wish to state again to our spinner friends that such a decline is more than probable, and to repeat our earlier advice that they use their surplus stocks down to the lowest possible margin before the next crop begins to move four months hence."

In other words, Messrs. Bachman & Company are advising their "spinner friends" not to buy a bale of cotton so long as they have a bale on hand. If the spinners followed this advice, a decline in the price of cotton was, of course, inevitable if offerings still continued. Let's see whether or not spinners acted on this advice.

Some days after the Bachman circular was sent out and the cotton market had undergone a heavy decline, the following appeared on the market page of a New York paper: "The trouble with the market has been lack of support from mills. Spinners are doing a very good business, with high prices for yarns, which have shared very little in the decline of cotton. There is no half way uniform market price, and quotations given to prospective buyers vary widely, the same manufacturers making different prices from day to day with little relation to changes in cotton value. Mill men buy as little actual cotton as possible. Every day of waiting has meant an extra profit to them for the last few weeks. Operators are watching the attitude of spinners keenly, as they expect a turn in the market as soon as the mills show an increased desire for cotton."

From this it will be seen that spinners have been buying as little actual cotton as possible and that every day of waiting has meant extra profit to them. For the last few weeks these extra profits have been made because business has been good and there has been no decline in the price of cotton yarn or cotton goods. It is also stated that the operators "expect a turn in the market as soon as the mills show an increased desire for cotton." It is up to the holders of spot cotton in the South to see that there is an increased desire for cotton on the part of spinners, and this can be brought about by the holders absolutely refusing to part with a bale until satisfactory prices are again restored. If the mills are buying as little actual cotton as possible, then spot holders

in the South must not sell any cotton whatever. They can hold it and they will not be doing themselves nor the South justice if they do not do so.

As further proof that Northern spinners have been and are now following the advice of H. F. Bachman & Co. that "they use their surplus stocks down to the lowest possible minimum before the next crop begins to move," their takings for the week ending May 18th, were only 47,324 bales against 100,648 bales for the previous week, or a difference of 53,324 bales. For the season from August 1st, to May 18th these spinners took 2,057,809 bales as against 2,718,521 bales for the same period last year, or a difference of 760,712 bales.

The fact that spinners are not taking as much cotton this season as last does not mean that they are spinning less cotton, but that they are depleting their reserves in anticipation of lower prices. This desire for lower priced cotton is not brought about by stress of business or a lack of profits, but solely to increase profits. That these proofs are more than sufficient is attested by the Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, who in an address delivered at a banquet of the cotton manufacturers in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on the 3rd of May, said:

"The demand which war has made upon cotton has raised sharply a question which the War Industries Board has been compelled to consider. This question is of interest alike to manufacturers and growers, and to the whole country. We have had a phenomenal or rather an illogical situation of a rapidly falling price of cotton with an advance in the price of the manufactured fabric. I am informed that there is absolutely no relation between the price of the raw material and the finished product. Print cloths which at the present price of cotton, cost 60 cents per lb., or less, to manufacturers, and were originally to be sold for 65 to 70 cents per pound are selling at \$1.00 per pound or more, and many other staple cotton fabrics are almost as proportionately high."

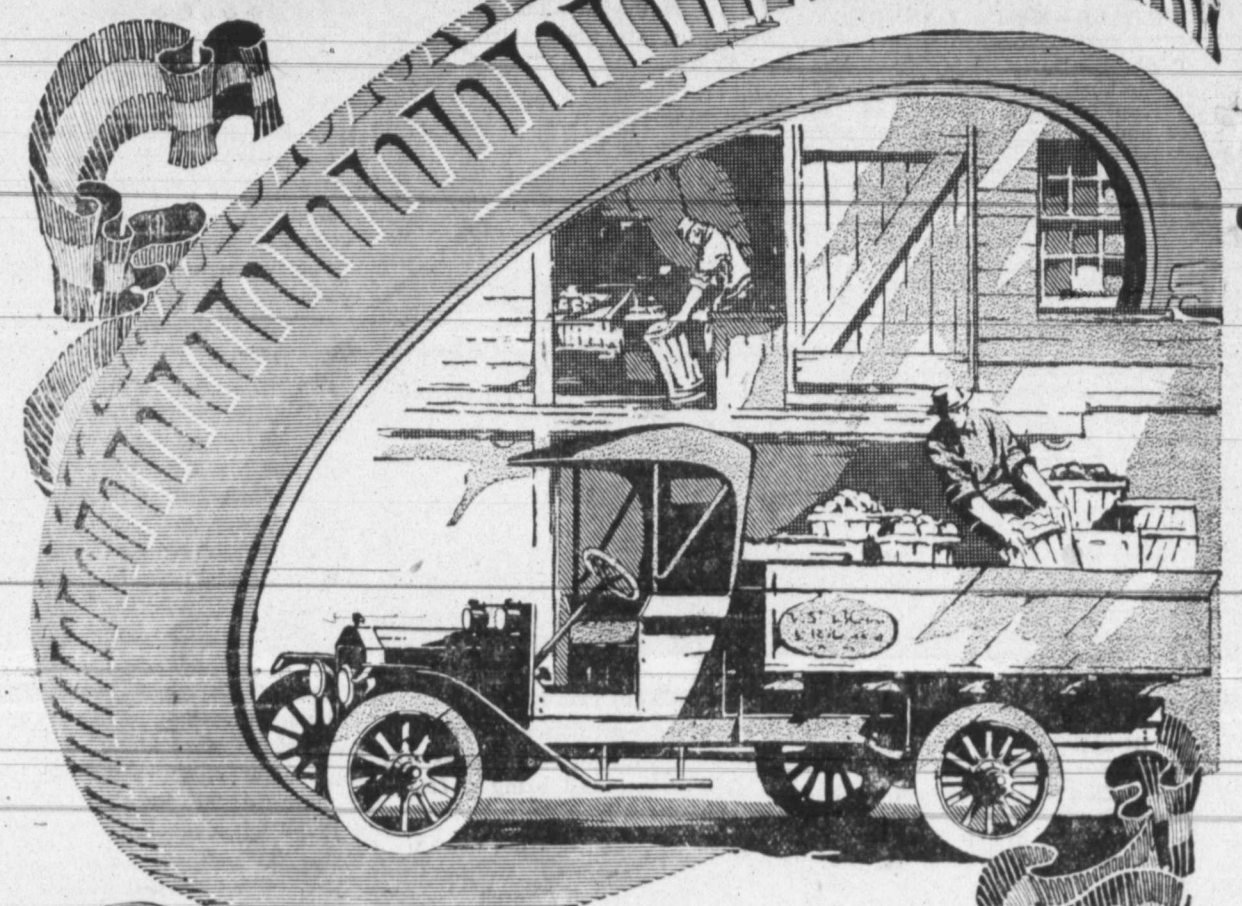
This statement was made by Secretary Daniels after several weeks of investigation by the War Industries Board into the cost of manufactured cotton fabrics to be purchased by the government for the use of the army and navy.

For months Theodore H. Price, H. F. Bachman & Company, and others of New York and other sections of the east and north, have been complaining about the price of cotton, and trying to convince the public that the cost of producing cotton is less than one-third of the price which the farmers have been receiving, when, in fact, no crop of cotton has ever been sold in this country for what it cost to produce it if the farmers had been allowed decent wages in making estimates of the cost of production, and no one knows this better than the above named gentlemen. It has been the policy of these New York gentlemen to class farmers with Hottentots, allow them Hottentot wages in figuring the cost of cotton production.

Whether there is a conspiracy to put down the price of cotton or not, in the light of the facts surrounding the case the people are going to believe that there is such a conspiracy. If there existed a necessity for cheaper cotton, or if cheaper cotton would in any way assist the government in winning the war, the cotton farmers would have gladly consented to a reduction in price, but when they know that cheaper cotton only means greater profits to spinners and other middle men, they cannot be blamed for protesting. The Southern people are just as patriotic and just as anxious to win the war as any people in the United States, and they do not their ability to aid destroyed by conspirators. They want to buy their pro rata of Liberty Bonds and to subscribe their share to the Red Cross, but they cannot do so if selfish interests are allowed to destroy a large part of the value of their products. Spinners may be induced to buy cotton sparingly or stay out of the market altogether for a time, but the South is able to hold every bale of cotton produced this season and the crop will be marketed only as the spinners must have it. It is the duty of every patriotic Southern man whether he be farmer, merchant, banker, to stand by the cotton crop and see that it is not sacrificed in order that a few already over-fed spinners and middlemen may still further increase their profits and fortunes. Messrs. Theodore H. Price and H. F. Bachman & Company should be made to understand that their propaganda is about as disastrous to the South as if they were agents of the Kaiser.

E. A. Calvin, Representative, Cotton States' Official Marketing Bd.

United States Tires are Good Tires



War Has Multiplied the Value of Good Tires

Never were cars so necessary—both in business and domestic life. Never was their continuous and economical use so imperative. Never was freedom from tire trouble and tire expense so absolutely essential. The rapidly growing demand for United States Tires prove their war-time worth. Thousands of motorists each week are turning to United States Tires to

Midland Auto Company

MAY THERE BE NONE UNENLISTED ON THAT DAY
President Wilson, in his statement calling upon every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28th to save constantly and to buy regularly the securities of the government says, "May there be none unenlisted on that day!" As the President points out, "This war is one of nations—not of armists—and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict." Our nation, not our army and navy only, is at war. And that means that all of us not actually fighting must do our part. That part consists in giving the army and the navy all the support of which we are capable. To do that

Keep Well
Do not allow the poisons of indigestible food to accumulate in your bowels, where they are absorbed into your system. Indigestion, constipation, headache, bad blood, and numerous other troubles are bound to follow. Keep your system clean, as thousands of others do, by taking an occasional dose of the old, reliable, vegetable, family liver medicine.
Thedford's Black-Draught
Mrs. W. F. Pickle, of Rising Fawn, Ga., writes: "We have used Thedford's Black-Draught as a family medicine. My mother-in-law could not take calomel as it seemed too strong for her, so she used Black-Draught as a mild laxative and liver regulator. . . . We use it in the family and believe it is the best medicine for the liver made." Try it. Insist on the genuine—Thedford's. 25c a package. E-75

Food Administration Aiding The Farmers To Market Produce
The Food Administration is utilizing every opportunity to assist the farmer in marketing his products, and Administrator Peden has called into service some of the most expert and experienced handlers of perishable products in the country. He is urging compliance with the rules and regulations pertaining to handling, grading, packing and loading of all perishable products. It is only by their enforcement that the Food Administration can render maximum service. Careless sorting, grading, and loading of perishables has caused heavy losses to the producers and shippers. The Food Administration is attempting to minimize these losses by requiring the elimination of all inferior products from all shipments, as these products become a burden on better grades and contribute to the demoralization of markets. The conservation of car space, time, energy, and inferior cull products is an important factor in the successful marketing of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Peden is receiving many letters expressing approval of the course he is pursuing to secure good pack and grade, and secure loading in the cars of all products going out to the market. The observance of these rules by the producers and shippers enables the Food Administration to protect them against refusals on flimsy pretexts at the point of destination.

Friday, June 22, 1918
JUDGE BR... THE
(Conti...
man-to-have government, handles the s that he uses ey for his im months' and ing to his Ferguson C and Co
There wer ed against i on all char Clark and W sary to have vict.
Senators l lom, Bell, J of Bastrop, been Gover sonal and p held their v impeached. Caldwell he presente professors o Board of R some of the money in l read you r Dayton had How can a that these r tical friend ter having impartially trolled by Listen to when it ce is the outp honest ma tween his d tical friend "The su The clock the issues of Texas, s he decide chief exc and perso of my hea sustaining but my d my people to sustain lieve that ignorant character pecially v the funds departme together the exact 600 note Canyon The Sena ious and believing charge-I pages 89 See all on page Lega
Goverr was not 1 son, fir never de meanos impeach signed b ed again The st for the State an that the executiv for the State as the Sta divides district eutive con.) T defines each br Amor Legisla and tri Section ment s Repros Whx Law D as follie ually b of a St of the Se ted St Now not? but w house charg The charg try th Art ment. ernor, Comm Office the S and the S So court

JUDGE BRYAN ON THE FERGUSON ISSUE

(Continued from page 3)

man to have at the head of our State government, and especially one who handles the State funds so carelessly that he uses \$5,600 of the State's money for his individual use for eighteen months and does not know it, according to his own statement.

Ferguson Convicted by His Friends and Convicted on His Own Evidence

There were four senators who voted against impeachment of Ferguson on all charges, to-wit: Hall, Parr, Clark and Woodward. It was necessary to have 21 votes in order to convict.

Senators Hudspeth, Bailey, McCollom, Bell, Johnston of Harris, Page, of Bastrop, Harley and Caldwell had been Governor Ferguson's five personal and political friends, and withheld their votes he could not have been impeached.

Caldwell had gone with him when he presented his charges against the professors of the University before the Board of Regents; he had deposited some of the Canyon City Normal money in Page's bank. I have just read you what Bee McCullom and Dayton had to say about the matter. How can any intelligent man believe that these men, the personal and political friends of Gov. Ferguson, after having taken an oath to try him impartially and fairly, would be controlled by prejudice and passion.

Listen to what Senator Bee says when it comes to the final test. It is the outpouring of the heart of an honest man struggling to decide between his duty to a personal and political friend, and to his State:

"The supreme moment has come. The clock has struck the hour when the issues between the commonwealth of Texas, and its chief executive must be decided. My relations with the chief executive have been politically and personally friendly. Every wish of my heart has been to vote against sustaining the articles or any of them, but my duty under my oath, and to my people demands that I should vote to sustain charge No. 1. I cannot believe that the Governor could remain ignorant of the transaction of the character charged in this article especially when the subsequent use of the funds in the Adjutant General's department and the Highway funds, together with his checks for \$1,800, the exact amount due to pay the \$5,600 note which was paid out of the Canyon City funds—a trust fund. The Senate has confronted a very serious and momentous situation, but believing the evidence sustained the charge, I vote aye." (Senate Journal pages 891-2.)

See also Senator Dayton's reasons on page 892 Journal.

Legality of Court that Tried Ferguson

Governor Ferguson claims that he was not legally impeached for the reason, first that the Legislature had never defined the crimes and misdemeanors for which a governor may be impeached. Second, because he resigned before sentence was pronounced against him. Let us see.

The same constitution that provides for the Executive Department of the State and says in Article 4, Section 1, that the governor shall be the chief executive officer of the State, provides for the Legislative branch of the State as well as the judicial branch of the State. In fact this constitution divides the State government into 3 district branches to-wit: Legislative, executive and judicial (Art. 2, Sec. 1, con.) This same constitution strictly defines the authority and powers of each branch of the government.

Among other powers granted to the Legislature is that of impeachment and trial of certain officers. Art. 15, Section 1 says "The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives."

What does that mean? Bouviers Law Dictionary defines impeachment as follows: "A written accusation usually by the House of Representatives of a State, or of the United States, to the Senate of the State or of the United States against an officer."

Now that is perfectly plain, is it not? So then there can be no doubt but what power was vested in the house to file with the Senate written charges against the Governor.

The house has the power to prefer charges—what court has the right to try these charges? Art. 15, Section 2, says: "Impeachment of the governor, lieutenant governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Comptroller and the Judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals and district courts shall be tried by the Senate."

So here we have a constitutional court before which to try a governor

when he is impeached, and this court before it can try an officer is required to take an additional oath to impartially try the party impeached, not only that, but the rights of the party impeached are further safeguarded by requiring two-thirds of the Senate to vote for impeachment. (See Art. 15, Sec. 3.) to vote for impeachment before conviction. What judgment must the court render? Art. 15, Sec. 4 says: "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. A party convicted on impeachment shall also be subject to indictment, according to law."

Under this latter clause of the section of the constitution, Ferguson's resignation after being impeached would be of no effect, because it would be an infamous doctrine to say that an officer, though he may have committed all crimes known to the law or morality or decency, to avoid the consequences of his own acts by resigning from office, and besides all the text books say that where the penalty is fixed by the constitution barring the officer convicted from holding office, his resignation cannot affect the trial. Now it was never contemplated by the constitution that the Legislature should pass laws, defining the crimes for which, and the manner in which, the above officers should be tried, because in Art. 15, Sec. 7, the following language is used: "The Legislature shall provide by law for the trial and removal from office of all officers of this State, the modes for which have not been provided in this constitution."

Now then my friends we see from the above that the constitution provides that the house may impeach or indict a governor, and the Senate may try him, and enter judgment against him. This has been done in Governor Ferguson's case, and the sentence entered against him is that he was found guilty on ten counts in the charges or indictment filed by the house and the judgment was as follows: "Now therefore it is adjudged by the Senate of the State of Texas sitting as a court of impeachment at their chamber, in the city of Austin, that the said James E. Ferguson be, and he is hereby removed from the office of Governor and is disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of Texas. It is further ordered that a copy of this judgment be enrolled and certified by the president pro tem of this Senate as presiding officer, and the secretary of the Senate, and that such certified copy be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, and be printed in the Journal." (See Senate Journal, page 935.)

Now ladies and gentlemen, I put the question to you fairly and squarely, if every man and woman in Texas should vote for Governor Ferguson, could he, under the constitution, the organic law which you have made, hold the office with that judgment of the highest court in your State and under your constitution, standing against him? You must face the issue squarely. You can't take refuge by hallowing "Kangaroo Court," because the same constitution which provides this court provides for the governor which was impeached by this court, and if it is a kangaroo court it must have impeached a kangaroo governor, and in this connection I wonder if it ever occurred to those people who are bursting their throats hallowing "Kangaroo Court," that there might have been such a thing as a kangaroo governor.

Is ex-Governor Ferguson a law-abiding citizen? I say not. Why? Because he violates the constitution which says the Governor of the State shall receive a salary of \$4,000 and no more, and the use of the mansion and grounds, by taking the money appropriated for care of mansion and the grounds and using it to buy groceries for his family, gasoline and automobile repairs, in the face of the constitution.

1. Because he has no regard for the decisions of the courts of the land, for in the face of the decision of the Court of Civil Appeals of San Antonio affirmed by refusal of writ of error by Supreme Court, he continues to spend the State's money for groceries, and not only spends the money appropriated by the Legislature for care of mansion and grounds for groceries, but issues deficiency warrants on said fund and spends them for groceries.

2. Because while the Supreme Court is considering a motion for rehearing in the chicken salad case he writes them a letter ostensibly for the purpose of calling their attention to the constitution, but in reality for the purpose of dictating to them how he wants the case to go.

3. Because he writes a letter to the Court of Civil Appeals at Beaumont upbraiding them for a decision made in a case in which he was an interested party.

4. Because he failed to keep his promise made the Investigating committee in the house made under the sanctity of a solemn oath.

5. Because he now seeks to hold in contempt of the judgment of the highest court in this State, and treats it with the utmost contempt by referring to it as a kangaroo court and by referring to its members as political crooks and highlanders.

Again I ask you the question, are you going to put this man into a position where the constitution requires him to enforce all laws, when his past history shows that he brushes aside the constitution and the laws when they interfere with his desires, and then quotes them with great eclat when he thinks they will bolster up his course?

Are you going to vote for a man who says that Major Littlefield, because he is worth five or six million dollars, could take a hundred thousand dollars from the American National Bank and go to Europe on it and if something happened to him he would commit no crime, because he knew he could pay it back; but if a stenographer down there, who hadn't a cent but his salary, did that, then it would be wilful, because by no process of reasoning could he prove to anybody that he thought he could ever put the money back. (page 687 Senate Journal.)

Do you want to elect a man to office who, because of the malice he had against a few professors of your great University, that he could not control, vetoed the appropriation for, that institution and stated in his public speeches that he intended his veto to be final as he would not call the Legislature to make another appropriation? Which would in effect have destroyed this great institution which was provided for by the framers of the constitution, and which to day stands pre-empt among all State universities.

If he was sincere in his profession that these parties were not fit for professors, he could have vetoed the amounts appropriated for their salaries and let the others have remained. But, no. Because he could not control the policies of this great institution, he would wreck it. He is a rule or ruin man, and a dangerous man to have at the head of our State government.

Some one asks, what about Hobby, and I answer from the standpoint of a prohibitionist, Hobby is an anti. He does not claim to be anything else. He was elected on an anti platform. I think some of my strongest friends are anti, anti from principle and not for self. I thank God there are both anti and pros., that in the hour of the nation's supreme trial, can rise above partisan politics and work together for the nation's good. I thank God there was a man in the Governor's office, who could rise above partisan politics, when the President and the Secretary of War and the heart of every mother of a soldier boy, asked him to throw around the young manhood of the country every legal protection that would keep them clean and make them not only good soldiers but good citizens. Governor Hobby did this. What more could I, a prohibitionist, ask him to do than he has done?—Would Governor Ferguson have done as much? I do not think so, judging by his past record, and right here I want to throw out a hint to the prohibitionist. We now have the liquor interest on the run, but do not deceive yourselves by thinking that the liquor people are dead. Thanks to an anti Governor their shock-troops have been decimated by the machine guns of statutory State-wide prohibition, the ten mile zone law and other prohibitive laws, but like their Hun brethren they have not given up the fight yet, and if Ferguson is re-elected the prohibitionists will receive the shock of their lives. Ferguson is the only friend the liquor interests have left and if you think they are not working for him, quietly to be sure, you are very much mistaken. Ferguson does not discuss the liquor question, oh no. He does not want the people to know that the liquor people are for him.

tooth and toe nail; he wants to keep their attention away from this fact by calling the Legislature crooks and kangaroo courts.

Ferguson boasts at some place, Rhineland, I believe, significant name, isn't it, he will get every vote and I don't doubt it. He will get every pro-German vote in the State and it is a significant fact that in the last election in certain German communities where Wilson only got 2 or 3 votes, Ferguson got 40 and 50. It is another significant fact shown by congressional investigation in Washington, that in 1914 the German-American alliance was used to spread the Kaiser's propaganda in this country, was very much interested in Ferguson's election. Don't understand me to say that all members of the German-American alliance were used for this purpose but the organization was used for that purpose by designating

men, a great majority of the members knowing nothing about it.

Hobby and the Women

It seems to me that the women of this State owe a debt of gratitude to Governor Hobby. I have already given you my views on women suffrage. I tried my best to get a constitutional resolution through the regular sessions of the 34th and 35th Legislature giving the women full suffrage, but there were too many "personal liberty colonels" then. The 4th called session of the 35th Legislature could not have acted on the subject unless the Governor had submitted it. I believe Governor Ferguson now says he is in favor of giving it to them if they want it. He must have changed front considerably since 1916, as he was the man who brought in the minority report against women's suffrage at the Democratic convention in 1916.

The press credit him with using the following language:

"Our purpose," he shouted, "is to prevent suffrage States from undertaking to tell other States what they should do. Does anyone believe that Woodrow Wilson can be intimidated by the swish of the skirts of a few hundred thousand militant suffragists in the United States? I, for one, do not."

Incidentally I may remark here if it had not been for the vote of those who made the swish of the skirts, Galley ELEVEN—ad to Ferguson—Woodrow Wilson would not have been elected in 1916. Incidentally I may remark also that this is a good time for the women to show Governor Ferguson they not only want to vote but they appreciate the ballot, by voting for Governor Hobby who made it possible for them to vote.

Ladies and gentlemen, Ferguson is not on trial in this campaign. He has been weighed in the duly constituted balance and found sadly wanting. The citizenship of Texas is on trial now. The democracy of Texas is on trial now. The greatest crisis in human history is now confronting the world because of the exploitry of the German people and German empire by a few men who neither care for God or man, and who are willing to sacrifice millions of men and money in order to satisfy their own selfish ambition. God grant that these selfish numbers may be swept into oblivion and that the world shall be born anew with right and justice and Democracy and Christianity predominant forevermore. But a greater crisis confronts the people of Texas if they permit their organic law, the constitution, to be swept aside to satisfy the ambition of one man who has shown his contempt for all law and order, for then it is only one more step to anarchy and ruin. That would be a sadder day in Texas' history than was the day when the Alamo fell, for the defenders of the Alamo were over-proud and each and every one died defending the right, and covered themselves with imperishable glory, and their names will be cherished and revered among all right thinking people as long as the world shall stand and their deeds will be talked on and emulated by her citizens throughout all history.

I love the Lone Star State. She was founded by a great and heroic people. She has given many great men to the world. She has a great citizenship. Her history is rich in heroic deeds and noble sacrifices made by her founders which will be an example for all time to come for those who would found great States and empires.

Under her blue skies my eyes first saw the light and on her broad and fertile plains I have spent the best years of my manhood. I love her because she is my own, my native land. I love her people because I have lived among them. They have honored me and I have tried to the best of my ability to honor them, and thank God I yet have faith to believe that when Jim Ferguson is tried before that greatest of all courts—the people—its verdict will relegate him to political oblivion from which he will never be able to rise again.

Pledge The President
Chronic Constipation

Perhaps you have never thought of it, but this disorder is due to a lack of moisture in the residual matter of the food. If you will drink an abundance of water, eat raw fruits and take lots of outdoor exercise, you may be able eventually to overcome it entirely. In the meantime use the most mild and gentle laxatives. Strong and harsh cathartics take too much water out of the system and make a bad matter worse. Chamberlain's Tablets are easy and pleasant to take, and most agreeable in effect. Give them a trial. For sale by C. A. Taylor & Son, 1mt

Pledge The President
The President has said that the War Savings Campaign is the most important movement ever inaugurated by the Federal Government. Read his proclamation and see. We are going to print it in a few days. Then get busy and pile up your pile of War Savings Stamps.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

White Shoe Dressing

FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

The F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ENDORSED AT HOME

Such Proof as This Should Convince Any Midland Citizen

The public endorsement of a local citizen is the best proof that can be produced. None better, none stronger can be had. When a man comes forward and testifies to his fellow-citizens, addresses his friends and neighbors, you may be sure he is thoroughly convinced or he would not do so. Telling one's experience when it is for the public good is an act of kindness that should be appreciated. The following statement given by a resident of Midland adds one more to the many cases of home endorsement which are being published about Doan's Kidney Pills. Read it.

W. T. Holcombe, Big Springs St., Midland, says: "Last spring I was troubled with my kidneys. They were weak and I had a steady, dull ache through the small of my back. The secretions were highly colored and passed too frequently, bothering me a great deal at night. I had read a lot about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Taylor & Son's drug store. They cured me and I haven't been troubled since."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Holcombe had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. adv 36-2t

—Pledge The President—

Let's put the old county over the fence before June 28th, National War Savings Day. Make your War Savings Stamp pledge the limit today and hand it to the county chairman of War Savings. Be sure, however, that you attend the government meeting June 28th and re-affirm your pledge on the official federal pledge card.

—Pledge The President—

Considerably over 40 per cent of all new cars being produced this year are Goodyear equipped. See Western Auto Supply Company. We have any size that you want. adv 247f

—Pledge The President—

The time, June 28th, National War Savings Day. The time: Two o'clock in the afternoon. The place: the court house. It's your move.

We Will be Pleased to Have You Discuss Your Cattle Loan With Us.

Capital \$100,000, coupled with other resources and unsurpassed connections, we feel amply able to take care of your needs, no matter how large. Small loans will also receive careful consideration.

South Plains Cattle Loan Company

Office with the Midland National Bank

W. H. Brunson, President
Will A. Martin, Vice President
B. C. Girdley, Sec.-Treas.-Mgr.

GOOD EATS CAFE
Grocery and Confectionery

A nice line of groceries delivered to any part of city. A modern, sanitary restaurant where the best the market affords, is served to eat.

An up-to-date confectionery, where choice confections and soft drinks are dispensed.

We Solicit Your Business

Lee Heard & Son, Props. - Phone 147

Good Service

Means promptness, accuracy, full weight, cleanliness, wholesomeness and a square deal all the time, according to our interpretation, and this is the kind of service we try to give. We appreciate your business.

Cash Market & Bakery

J. A. ANDREWS, Proprietor

300 PHONES 71

Listen!

Waste and extravagance is the father of poverty, Thrift the mother of prosperity.

Build You a Home

ROCKWELL BROS. & CO.

(Midland Lumber Company)

REQUESTS CHANGE IN RAILROAD ACT

Washington, June 12.—Director General McAdoo today requested congress to extend the time within which short line railroads may be taken over by the government to January 1st, 1919. The law now fixes the time as July 1st, next. A resolution embodying the request was prepared by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

John Barton Payne, attorney for the Railroad Administration, who transmitted the request, said a rate of compensation for short line roads would be agreed upon eventually, but owing to many details to be worked out in connection with taking over the roads it could not be done within the time specified by the railroad control act.

Under the terms of the law, as finally passed, all short line railroads are to be considered as coming within government control unless otherwise specified by July 1st.

Save your old carpets, rugs, mattresses, old collars, ties, clothes of any kind for the Red Cross. Phone a scout.

Notice of Filing Annual and Final Exhibits

State of Texas, County of Midland.

To all creditors, heirs, devisees and legatees, and to all others interested in the estate of Henry McClintic, deceased:

You are hereby notified that in the estate of Henry McClintic, deceased, No. 79, pending in the county court of Midland County, Texas, George McClintic, executor of such estate has on this the 26th day of March, 1918, filed his annual reports for the years January 1st, 1915, to January 1st, 1916; January 1st, 1916, to January 1st, 1917; January 1st, 1917, to January 1st, 1918; and his final exhibit under oath as required by law, and that such exhibits will be examined by the judge of said court at the next regular term thereof opening on the second Monday in July, to-wit, the 8th day of July, 1918, who shall approve the same if found to be correct.

Witness, W. J. Sparks, clerk of the county court of Midland County, Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 6th day of June, 1918. (Seal) W. J. Sparks, Clerk of the county court of Midland County, Texas.

Issued this 6th day of June, 1918. (Seal) W. J. Sparks, Clerk of the County Court of Midland County, Texas. adv 35-3t

If you have an iron heater or cook stove, phone us, any old barrels, they bring good money to the Red Cross.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIER BOYS

From Clarence Crowley
Petersburg, Va., June 12th 1918.
R. E. Crowley, Midland, Texas.

Dear Father: How are you by this time? Does Charlie and Albert still live in Midland? I am a real soldier now. I stood the examination all right; they vaccinated me and gave me a shot in the back for typhus fever. I just got my uniform today and I look real sporty in it. I am going to have some pictures taken the first chance I have and will send you one.

Listen, Dad, I took out \$10,000 life insurance once when I enlisted. I had it made payable to you, that is if I get killed. While I am gone you get \$57.50 a month for twenty years. If I get crippled or disabled so I can't work, I get \$57.50 a month as long as I live. I did not have it payable to any one in case of your death, but I think this is the way I want it in case I don't come back. If Clyde is still there and don't have to go to war you and him split it equally. In case he is not there, I want sister to have his part. Really I don't just how to fix it best. I may want to change it and make out a will for everything I have. Any way when you answer this give me all the advice you can in regard to it. Well I am pretty tired tonight. They drilled us like everything today so I will close for this time, with lots of love to you and the rest of the folks. Write soon, as ever your son, Clarence Crowley.

P. S. I forget whether I put my address on the card I wrote you or not, anyway I will put it down now. P. R. T. Clarence Crowley, Veterinary Training School, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Camp Hancock, Georgia.
Editor C. C. Watson, Midland, Texas.

Dear Sir: Well we are in Georgia, now at Camp Hancock, near Augusta. It is a very pretty place and is said to be the most healthy camp in the United States. We are enjoying it, anyway. The three of us are in the ordnance corps and are doing well. We wish to say, however, that we don't think some of the boys at home are slackers, but we mean further that some of them are and they know who we mean.

We are in the game to stay as long as they will let us and we are satisfied where we are, but for the fellows at home, we have a great amount of respect, for those who are doing their part there. Tell every one you see that we are doing fine and some day we'll come back and see you in person instead of writing.

Yours very truly,
D. S. Constantine,
Floyd C. Barron,
J. V. Stoker, Jr.
Camp Hancock, Ga.

Probate Notice
The State of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Midland County, Texas—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published for ten days, exclusive of the day of publishing before the return day hereof in a newspaper which has been established in Midland County for more than one year prior to the date of publication, the following notice, to-wit:

The State of Texas. To all persons interested in the estate of Luna Cowden, deceased, G. F. Cowden has filed in the county court of Midland County, Texas, an application for the probate of the last will and testament of said Luna Cowden, deceased, filed with said application and for letters testamentary of the estate of Luna Cowden, deceased, which will be heard at the next term of said court, commencing on the second Monday in July, 1918, the same being the 8th day of July, 1918, at the court house thereof in Midland, Midland County, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said application should they desire to do so.

Herein fail not, but have you before said court on the said first day of next term thereof this writ with your return thereon showing how you have executed same.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at my office in Midland, Texas, on this 19th day of June, A. D., 1918.

W. J. Sparks,
Clerk of County Court, Midland County, Texas.

By Bell C. Richardson, Deputy.
adv. 37-2t

No wood or coal will be unloaded unless paid for on delivery. Midland Fuel Company, phone 216 or 270.

Judge Adrain Pool, of El Paso, was a brief visitor to Midland today, he being on the crippled west bound train that remained at our station for an hour.



Men Who Know

will tell you that the EAGLE SHIRT is the best fitting, the best looking, and above all, the best wearing shirt on the market.

It is a shirt for particular men, and we invite you to compare it with any other shirt on the market.

We can fit you in an Eagle Shirt, if you are long or short, stout or slender, with long or short arms, to your entire satisfaction. Give us a trial.

All Prices and Qualities from \$1.00 to \$7.50

Reduced Prices We have reduced prices on many articles in every department of this store, and can save you money. We sell our goods at a fair profit, and are willing to compare our prices with any store.

Buy a War Savings Stamp

EVERYBODY'S

J. H. BARRON, Prop.

Midland's Quality Store

FRIEDA HEMPEL JOINS EDISON

"THE most richly endowed soprano in America" is what the critics call Miss Frieda Hempel of the Metropolitan Opera. A true artist, her ambition to have her voice preserved in all its splendor outweighed all other considerations. She has joined the Edison group of stars. Henceforth she will sing for the only instrument which can Re-create her superb voice.

Miss Hempel heard Re-Creations of other great artists; noted their superiority to anything she'd ever heard before and decided to investigate. She went to the Edison laboratories; made a Re-Creation; then submitted it to the searching trial of the tone test. She herself sang in direct comparison with the instrument. If you've ever heard her voice on talking machines you can conceive her joy in hearing it Re-created with such fidelity and perfection that no human ear could distinguish artist from instrument. It was enough. There and then she resolved that henceforth the instrument for her voice was

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Call at our store and hear Re-Creations of the voices of the world's great artists and the playing of famous instrumentalists. They are delightfully different from ordinary reproductions.

C. A. TAYLOR & SON, Dealers

RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF MAJOR W. W. LYNCH

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Maj. W. W. Lynch, M. R. C., who died at Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday the 9th day of June, 1918, and whereas we desire to express our affection for him and sympathy for his bereaved widow and son.

Now therefore, be it resolved, that Midland Lodge No. 623 A. F. & A. M., acting through its committee duly appointed for that purpose, do hereby commemorate the many virtues of the deceased, and particularly his enthusiasm and efficiency in Masonic work, and do hereby extend to his bereaved widow, Mrs. I. C. Lynch and to his son, Hunter Lynch, our most sincere condolence upon their bereavement.

It is further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the lodge and that a copy therefore be transmitted to his surviving widow and his son.

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. Caldwell,
W. K. Curtis,
J. A. Johnson,
Committee.

Buy War Savings Stamps to the utmost of your financial capacity, and then increase your capacity by saving more.

Goodyear now equip more new cars than any other make combined. Western Auto Supply Company carry a full line.

Can you refuse to loan your savings when other men give their lives? Buy War Savings Stamps

MISS LYDIE G. WATSON who has been a Piano Student of the most eminent instructors of Galloway, Searcy, Ark., Landon Conservatory, Dallas, and American Conservatory, of Chicago, Ill., now has her Studio open for the term 1917-18. The highest standards maintained. Thoroughness the slogan. Study with definite aim.

Most Needed

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like pain in the stomach and bowels, colic and diarrhoea require prompt treatment, and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life. For sale by C. A. Taylor & Son.

Our old friend, Robt. Malone, now of Seminole, is with us today, a guest of his daughter, Mrs. N. W. Bigham. He tells us he is a candidate for tax assessor of Gaines County, with good chances for election.

Give our boys in the army and navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy War Savings Stamps.

\$1,000 to the Red Cross

Attention Red Cross Members and Loyal Citizens of Midland and surrounding country: If you will help us to make our sales reach \$100,000 in the next twelve months, we will donate \$1,000 to the Red Cross.

From June the 15th we are starting our yearly \$100,000 sale. We made up our minds to do our business for the benefit of winning the war, too, not less than for ourselves. We must set aside selfishness. Every loyal and tolerant citizen, who is helping to raise the \$100,000 sale during the year, is helping to win the war. We consider it unnecessary to advertise our motto, "Sell Cheap, treat right, prompt delivery," etc., as we consider it unnecessary for a candidate for Congress to put his candidacy on a platform of 100 per cent Americanism. If you sell higher, people will buy where they can get goods cheaper. If you don't deliver in time, people will buy where they can get goods delivered in time. If you treat everybody wrong, people will buy where they are treated right, etc. So you must sell cheap, deliver promptly and treat right in order to keep your trade. What we want to do is to call your attention to the fact that at the same time when you buy your groceries cheap, they are promptly delivered and you are treated as right as anywhere. You are also doing a great thing to your "Mother of Mercy." Join the army and start from now. Our correct amount of sale will be accounted for by the Midland banks. We made up our mind to work by ourselves and save expenses of help that we may help the Red Cross.

City Grocery Co.

Phone 22