

THE PLAINVIEW NEWS

Tuesday---TWICE A WEEK---Friday

Volume No. 14

Plainview, Hale County, Texas, Friday, April 2, 1920

Number 93

DEMOCRATS TO MEET HERE MONDAY AFTERNOON

EVERY PERSON SHOULD COME
TO THE AID OF THE
PARTY

Every man and woman in Hale county who has the interest of the democratic party at heart, and who believes in standing by the democratic administration should attend the meeting to be held at the court house next Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when the loyal or administration democrats of the county will organize for the campaign.

Every person who is in favor of prohibition, woman's suffrage and other democratic measures, and who are opposed to seeing the liquor laws made non-effective should attend this meeting.

A great nationwide campaign of evil elements to bring disgrace upon the democratic party, with a view of making it a whiskey party, is on. In every state some kind of a campaign is being made—but all with the same goal in view. In Texas Bailey represents this campaign. All decent people should rally to the fight against him.

At the court house at 2:30 Monday. There will be short and interesting speeches.

The Steer and the Profit

Scarcely more than a fortnight passes between the time the steer is sold at the stockyards and the beef is cooked in the kitchen, yet those who control the movements of the steer and its products for those two weeks get more for their time and trouble than did the farmer for keeping the cow a year before the steer was born and two years thereafter. —Kansas City Star.

She is Still Growing

Just take a look at the News "Want Ads" page. It has grown to about four columns. A year or two ago it was less than a column.

There is a reason for this continued growth. News want ads pay, or there would be no increase.

The News REACHES the people of the Plains. It has many more subscribers in Hale county and the Plainview country than any other newspaper published.

Visits of the Stork

Born to Mr. and Mrs.:
Jesse Delaho, Plainview, March 31, girl; named Carol.

John B. Pope, Plainview, March 28, boy; named John B. III.

W. L. Hogue, Plainview, March 31, boy; named William.

R. W. Elliott, Petersburg, March 29, boy; named William Ernest.

Plenty of Ice Last Night

The cold wave of last night sent the thermometer down to 24 degrees above zero, eight degrees below freezing, and there was considerable ice. We have not heard how much damage was done to fruit, the trees being in full blossom, but we expect a large part was killed.

Will Move to Hale County

A. H. Combs, of Tennessee, a subscriber of the News, writes that he and his family expect to move to Hale county next fall. His daughter has applied for a place as teacher in the Hale county schools.

Elected Principal of Central School

Prof. Earl Spencer of Kennedy, Texas, has been elected principal of Central school, to succeed Prof. Wilson, resigned. He has accepted and will begin his work likely next Monday.

Two-in-One

Joe Bailey's bunch won't need to spend much money for literature in this campaign. They can use the same dope the republicans are sending out.—Quannah Tribune-Chief.

One Hundred Windmills Wrecked

It is estimated by some that possibly one hundred windmills were wrecked in the Plainview country by the strong wind Saturday. Many outhouses were also blown over.

Plainview Defeats Tulia

In the game of base ball between Plainview and Tulia high school teams here Friday afternoon at Lamar grounds, the Plainview team won by a score of 4 to 3.

Weather Report for March

There was 1.91 inches of rain at Plainview during the months of January, February and March. The rainfall for other years was for these three months as follows: 1919, 3.29 inches; 1918, 1.82 inches; 1917, .34 inch; 1916, 1.03 inches; 1915, 4.02 inches.

During March there was .29 inch of rain, 20 clear days, 6 partly cloudy and 5 cloudy.

The highest temperature was 84 degrees on the 5th, and the lowest 8 on the 7th, the average being 50.8.

The official altitude of Plainview is 3,370 feet, its longitude is 101 degrees, 15 minutes, and its latitude 33 degrees, 11 minutes and 6 seconds.

"The Band Box" Improving

"The Band Box" has begun work remodeling the room next door, formerly occupied by Henderson's grocery, and will enlarge its quarters, and fix up the entire building most modernly.

Wayland College Elects Faculty for Next Year

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Wayland college Dr. E. B. Atwood was re-elected president for another year.

Other members of the faculty were elected as follows: W. A. Fite, Bible and Greek; B. N. Warren, history; Miss Anna King, English; M. E. Witt, science; J. W. McDonald, mathematics; W. P. Clements, education; H. H. Ballard, French and Spanish.

The salaries of all members of the faculty were raised 25 to 50 per cent.

The office of dean, which is now held by Prof. J. E. Willis, was abolished.

Has Sold Twenty-Seven Outfits

P. B. Barber of the firm of Jarvis & Barber, local agents for heavy farm machinery, informs us that his firm has sold twenty-seven McCormick combination harvester-threshers outfits to be used in the grain fields of the Plainview country this summer.

The firm has also sold eighteen international tractors, besides a number of plow outfits.

Mr. Barber says he can sell a number of other outfits, but unless the orders are placed soon delivery cannot be made in time for use in this year's crops.

Especially interesting is the reports on the use of the harvester-thresher combination outfits.

Successful farmers report that with modern agricultural machinery, one man now does as much work as twelve did under the old conditions of labor, and accomplishes better results.

Big Excavating Machine Received

The big machine that will be used by Messrs. Irick & Bawden in excavating the ditches for the sewerage extension mains and for the disposal plant, was received today, and created considerable interest as it came down Broadway on its own power. It will do the work at a great saving, so we are informed.

Why not, after the sewerage work is finished, use it to build the railroad to Silvertown?

Publishing Bailey's Speech

In this issue the News runs a four page supplement containing Bailey's opening speech and other matter. This supplement is paid for by the Bailey campaign, and we are running it at an agreed price, just as any other advertising.

We assume no responsibility for non-endorsement of any statement made in the supplement.

Santa Anna Field Looks Good

Flake Garner returned Monday to Santa Anna, near which place he is drilling an oil well for himself and associates.

He says there is much activity in that field now, and prospects for big deep wells are good. There are a number of shallow wells producing oil and gas.

School Trustees Election Tomorrow

The various school districts will hold their annual elections of school trustees tomorrow.

In Plainview independent district four trustees are to be elected, the terms of C. W. Sewell, W. E. Boyd, W. B. Martine and B. E. Mitchell expiring.

DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN IN PLAINVIEW IS TO VOTE IN ELECTION TUESDAY

Vote for Candidates Who You Believe Will Serve Most Efficiently--Vote for Charter and Against C.B.D.

The city election to be held next Tuesday is a very important one. A mayor, city marshal, city secretary and three aldermen are to be elected.

There are four candidates for mayor, three for city marshal and two for city secretary. There is no contest for aldermen, the names of only three candidates will appear on the ballot.

The most important matter is the adoption of a new city charter. This proposed charter was drafted by a commission elected for the purpose. In many ways it is a good document. It has been printed in full and distributed by mail to every poll tax payer so everyone can read and study it. There is little complaint about the main charter.

Two propositions are submitted separately—the Board of City Development, and the auto tax clause.

The News urges that the charter be adopted. Also the auto tax clause,

for under the state law private cars cannot be taxed by cities. Public cars that use the paved streets should be taxed.

The Board of City Development should be smothered by a big majority. The taxpayers of Plainview should not be forced to spend \$8,000 a year to keep up such an organization, and furnish a job to a "hot air merchant," such as most professional commercial secretaries are. The mayor is paid \$1,500 a year, and don't have to give one-third of his time to the duties of the office. Why not let him attend to the commercial club work, with the assistance at times of a stenographer? Let's vote to cut down taxes, not increase them. Let's vote to reduce the number of persons on the payroll, not increase them.

Anyway, let every person vote next Tuesday. Let everyone vote for the best interests of the town. Don't vote for spite or through prejudice.

TEXAS: WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT IT?

H. O. Bishop in the Dearborn, (Mich.) Independent

The ideas that many Americans have concerning other sections of their country are oftentimes very strange and amusing. There's Texas, for instance. In the opinion of the average person living in the eastern or northern states, Texas is nothing more than a vast barren, open space where they raise nothing but cotton, cattle and jackrabbits, buzzards and trouble.

It seems they are greatly mistaken. Senator Morris Sheppard, who has gained national fame and criticism as the author of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which forever banishes booze beyond its boundaries, recently enthusiastically referred to his state as being the greatest of all the forty-eight commonwealths.

When asked by one of his hearers to give some reasons for such a sweeping declaration, the senator made these statements:

Of course everybody has heard of Texas oil, but few know that something like \$200,000,000 worth of oil is being produced in Texas this year, and that the oil fields are just getting under way. Almost everyday a new well is brought in in a new section, thus broadening the field to record-breaking proportions. The vastness of this oil production may be better realized when you consider that the output for the past year was worth three times all the gold produced throughout the United States during 1918, and three times all the silver produced the same period. (The gold and silver figures for 1919 are not yet available.) It is confidently expected that within a year or two the annual oil crop of Texas will exceed the total gold and silver output of the country.

But oil is a secondary item in my state as compared with the value of the cotton crop. The 1919 Texas cotton crop, including the cotton seed, was worth \$547,500,000. Now please do not lose sight of the startling fact that our cotton is worth more than twice as much as the oil, despite the fact that the newspapers and magazines are devoting pages to Texas oil, and practically nothing to the Texas cotton. And a still more startling fact that I'd like you to remember is that our last cotton crop was worth exactly \$3,261,033 more than all of the gold and silver mined in the entire world in 1918. According to official figures given out by the bureau of mines of the interior such world production of gold and silver was worth \$544,239,967.

Texas, with the exception of one state, produces annually five times as much cotton as any other state, and more than twice as much as that

state. If it were not for Texas cotton a goodly portion of the population of the world would go shirtless, sockless, skirtless, table-clothless, sheetless and handkerchiefless. Automobiles would have to be made without tops, curtains or seats, because cotton is the principal item used in their manufacture.

Texas is so large that it comprises 8.7 per cent of the area of the United States. Texas has a coast line of 400 miles, as far as from New York to Buffalo. Texas has 265,700 square miles of territory. That is five times as large as New York, 212 times as large as Rhode Island, and almost nine times as large as Scotland.

There is one ranch in Texas, owned by Mrs. Henrietta King, that is larger than either Delaware, Connecticut or Rhode Island. It is forty-four miles in width and 147 miles in length, comprising more than 1,000,000 acres.

Last year, according to the United States department of agriculture, Texas led all other states in the value of farm products. The value of farm products of the three leading states follow: Texas, \$1,000,000,000; Iowa, \$861,000,000; Illinois, \$813,000,000.

One of the outstanding crops of Texas is that of the onion. Each year Texas raises enough onions to supply a half dozen to every man, woman and child in the country. More than 20,000 acres of rich land are devoted exclusively to onion ranches. The last crop totaled a little more than 6,000 carloads, which required the services of 120 locomotives pulling fifty cars each. Almost 50,000,000 pounds of onions were devoured by the American soldiers during the war.

Texas has long been the second state in the growing of rice, producing a \$12,000,000 crop last year. Louisiana is slightly in the lead. Peanuts are grown in Texas to a larger extent than in any other state. Twenty million dollars' worth of them are grown annually.

While the people of the northern and eastern states were still floundering around in the snow, Texas farmers were shipping out delicious watermelons and big red strawberries by the trainload.

Enough honey is produced in Texas lusciously to spread over the surface of all the griddle cakes, waffles, cornbread and hot biscuits baked by all the wives from Washington, D. C. to Alaska. One of the interesting features concerning Texas honey is the fact that more of it is shipped from the beautiful little city of Uvalde, the home town of Congressman John Nance Garner, than from any other one place on the American continent.

The wild flowers are so prolific in Texas that the bees are enabled to work at their profession all the year (Continued on Last Page)

To Raise Students' Loan Fund

Dr. E. B. Atwood and D. W. McGlasson have been appointed by the trustees of Wayland college to devise plans for the raising of a goodly sum of money, which will form a students' loan fund, to be loaned to worthy students who desire to receive an education at Wayland college, but are not able financially to do so. The money will be paid back on easy terms at a low rate of interest.

This is a very worthy project, and should be put through. It means helping those who will help themselves.

Wayland Will Get About \$5,000

During the recent Panhandle Baptist bible institute, held at Wayland college, a committee was appointed to sell the building and other assets of the Baptist college at Canadian, which has been closed for several years, and turn the proceeds over to Wayland college.

We understand about \$5,000 will be received.

Contract Let For Machinery, Etc. for Modern Gin

The contract for the erection of a cotton gin in Plainview is ready to be let by the stock company recently organized here. The gin will be located on lots on the Santa Fe switch just west of the Ayers Grain Co. elevator, the property having been purchased from a holding company.

Several weeks ago the machinery was purchased from the Continental Gin Co. of Dallas. It is complete and modern in every way and includes four seventy-saw stands and will be as good as any gin in the state.

T. J. Vines, an experienced ginner, has been employed as manager. About four thousand acres of cotton has been pledged for this year, to insure the success of the gin.

Sells Six Tractors One Afternoon

C. E. Powell, Plains agent for the Cletrac tractors, with headquarters in Plainview, has been at his home in Rusk for several months. He arrived in Plainview Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to look after the business of which Mr. Chapman is manager.

Mr. Powell got busy at once and sold six Cletrac tractors before he went to bed that night—which was "going some."

He says the tractor has a bright future on the Plains, for farmers here can save money by using motor driven machinery.

Mr. Powell says times are dull in East Texas, as the people haven't much money. As the farms are small stumpy and very rough, there is not much demand for tractors for farm work, but they are being used extensively for road building.

Would Move Orphanage to Plainview

There is a movement on among the Baptists of Northwest Texas to move their orphanage, now located at Decatur, to Plainview.

Some action toward the removal was taken at the recent Panhandle Baptist Bible institute held in Plainview, and a committee was named to look into the matter.

The state Baptist board has a fund of \$100,000 in banks for the support of the orphanage, which would become available for new buildings were the orphanage moved to Plainview.

Wayland Returns From Trip

Wayland college base ball team will return tomorrow morning from a trip north.

It played Shamrock Tuesday and was defeated, 5 to 3; also on Wednesday, and won, 14 to 2.

At Clarendon Thursday it was defeated 16 to 10, and this afternoon, 8 to 7.

Oscar Seagle Coming Next Fall

Prof. R. McCrabb of G.-C. Electric Co., informs us that his firm will bring Oscar Seagle, the eminent singer, to Plainview next fall for a concert. Seagle gave a concert in Amarillo last week.

He is singing under the auspices of the Victrola people, and is one of their record artists.

Gasoline Goes to 31c

The price of gasoline continues to rise. It made another leap of 2c a gallon the past week, and is now retailing at Plainview filling stations for 31c a gallon.

VICTORS IN HALE COUNTY ATHLETIC CONTESTS

INTERESTING MEETING HELD— WINNERS TO GO TO DIS- TRICT CONTEST

With Prof. Ray Pinson of the Petersburg school as director, the county interscholastic athletic meet was held at the high school grounds Tuesday afternoon, having been postponed from Saturday. Representatives of most of the schools of the county—except Hale Center, took part. In a number of contests there were only one entry, and no awards were announced.

In the tennis doubles Sam Harlan and Kenneth Stevens of Plainview high school defeated Barney McBride and Guy Watson of Abernathy four straight games.

The schools scored in events as follows:

Junior—Plainview Central school 36 points; Plainview Lamar school 27 points; Petersburg 12 points; Abernathy 5 points.

Senior—Plainview high school 62 points; Abernathy 34 points; Petersburg 7 points.

In the junior contests the following were winners.

Junior girls 140 yard relay—Lamar 1st, Central 2nd.

Junior girls 30 yard dash—Oletha Case, Central, 1st; Bertha Alexander, Lamar; Opal Allen, L. 3rd.

Junior boys' mile relay—Lamar 1st; Central 2nd.

Junior boys high jump—A. Howard, C. 1st; L. Anderson, C. 2nd.

Junior boys shot put—Nick Jordan, C. 1st, 31 ft. 2 in.; E. Anderson, C. 2nd, 28 ft.; Roy Garten, Petersburg, 3rd, 27 ft. 8 in.

Junior boys 50 yard dash—Roy Garten, P. 1st; A. E. Harp, 2nd; Geo. Reeves, C. 3rd.

Junior boys 220 yard dash—Graydon Nance, L. 1st; A. E. Harp, C. 2nd; Wesley Hardesty, Abernathy, 3rd.

Junior boys running broad jump—Roy Garten, P. 1st, 14 ft. 4 in.; A. K. Alton, L. 2nd, 14 ft. 2 3/4 in.; Farrar, C. 3rd, 14 ft. 2 in.

Junior boys 440 relay—Lamar, 1st; Abernathy, 2nd.

Senior Boys Events
High jump—Wesley Upton, Plainview high school, 1st, 5 ft. 2 in.; Leon Duncan, P. H. S., 2nd, 5 ft.; Dyer Slaton, P. H. S., 4 ft. 8 inches.

Pole vault—Lipscomb, P. H. S., 1st, 8 ft. 9 in.; Tull, P. H. S., 2nd, 8 ft. 2 in.

Shot put—I. Bailey, P. H. S., 1st, 28 ft. 8 in.; W. Brooks, P. H. S., 2nd, 28 ft. 2 in.; Duncan, P. H. S., 3rd, 27 ft. 6 in.

440 yard dash—McCarty, Abernathy 1st; Harral, Abernathy, 2nd; Cox, P. H. S., 3rd.

Mile relay—Abernathy 1st; P. H. S. 2nd.

880 yard run—Harral, Abernathy, 1st; Upton, P. H. S., 2nd; Martin, Petersburg, 3rd.

100 yard dash—Albert Martin, Petersburg, 1st; Guy Watson, Abernathy, 2nd; Slaton, P. H. S., 3rd.

Broad jump—Jim Bryan, P. H. S., 1st, 18 ft. 11 inches; Upton, P. H. S., 2nd, 18 ft. 5 1/2 inches; Slaton, P. H. S., 3rd, 17 ft. 9 1/2 inches.

220 yard dash—McCarty, Abernathy 1st; Helm, P. H. S., 2nd; Bryan, P. H. S., 3rd.

220 Hurdles—Upton, P. H. S., 1st; Caldwell, Abernathy, 2nd.

120 yard hurdle—Upton, P. H. S., 1st; no opponent.

Mile run—McCarty, Abernathy, 1st; no opponent.

Postal Business Increasing
Postmaster Will Stockton says the volume of letters and other classes of matter passing through the local postoffice is increasing very rapidly. Every month is showing a decided increase.

The parcel post business is especially growing. To see the number of parcels being shipped in from mail order houses is astonishing, and indicates that many thousands of dollars are being sent away for goods that should be bought at local stores.

Afflicted With Sleeping Sickness
George Keenan of Olton, was stricken with a peculiar malady. He was taken to a hospital in Temple, and the case has been pronounced "sleeping sickness." He has been sleeping several weeks, and his condition is considered serious.

QUICK WORK

Several have mentioned to me about getting a farm loan. These and others that want money quick should make their application by Monday and Tuesday, and by so doing get their money in a weeks time'. Yours

C. K. SHELTON

Phone 310

The Plainview News

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J. M. ADAMS Editor and Owner

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Only a few Hale county citizens seem to have the Bailey-ache.

We are generous and broadminded, and all that, but we cannot see how any man, even though he be a republican, can vote for Gen. Wood for president.

Two carloads of eggs were shipped from Plainview to Havana, Cuba, during March. The Cubans know a good thing, and they know where to come to get it.

Maine democrats have elected loyal democrats to the national convention and acclaimed President Wilson as "the greatest leader of his time." Carry the news to the thirsty brethren in Texas.

Editor Loomis of the Canadian Record isn't writing much editorial matter these days. Wonder if he is spending all his spare time writing a poem to spring on the Panhandle Press Association, or doing some "nature faking."

Don't wear tight shoes. Tight shoes compress the blood vessels and nerves of the feet, interfering with the circulation throughout the system. The brain is peculiarly sensitive to such interference and is quickly devitalized by the lack of sufficient blood and nerve fluids.

Joe Bailey, in voicing his grouch because prohibition was adopted under the democratic administration, belittles the federal reserve banking system, and declares that federal reserve currency "is not legal tender." Has he ever found anybody refusing to receive it for any debt?

Judge J. D. Harvey of the district court of Harris county has given a formal statement of his opinion that the women of Texas will be qualified to vote in the general election in November, whether or not they have paid poll taxes, provided the woman's suffrage amendment to the federal constitution is adopted before that time.

Of course, is usual, the public will get it in the neck in the settlement between the coal miners and mine owners. It is agreed the wages shall be increased 27 per cent, and that the price of coal will be advanced 65c to \$1.25 a ton at the mine and several dollars by the retailers. In these days as a rule when the original price of anything goes up 10c the consumer has to pay \$1.

President Wilson very vigorously replies to the allied council, and demands that Turkey shall be driven out of Europe and be made to give up Constantinople. Wilson is right. Turkey has forfeited every right to remain in Europe, and should be confined to the small Turkish country in Western Asia. The allies are trying to play a great game of politics, just as they did before the war, and which resulted in the war.

Bird S. Color, erstwhile Comptroller of the City of New York, and now Commissioner of Charities, has turned prohibitionist. "Two years ago," he said in an address the other day, "I should have been against prohibition, but the recent results have been remarkable. The number of alcoholics received at Bellevue Hospital has dwindled to seven or eight a week, and the alcoholic wards are being abolished. The demands for ambulance calls in the Harlem district, where stabbing and murders were formerly so frequent, have fallen off one-third. There are far fewer children committed to institutions, while the decrease in social disease cases is phenomenal." Yet, Mr. Bailey wants to turn John Barleycorn loose again to do his devilish work—because he believes national prohibition, ratified by forty-six of the forty-eight states, "violates state rights." Rot!

Six years ago the News paid \$15.50 a month for the paper it was printed on. At present, on account of printing two issues per week, increased circulation and greatly increased price the News pays more than \$200 a month for its print paper. Counting increased circulation, the News advertising rate, though increased 7 1-2c an inch in the past two years, is lower than it was before the war.

EASTER

Sunday will be Easter, commemorating the Risen Lord.

It is but significant that Easter should come in the spring, when buds and blooms are bursting forth from their winter's grave into newness of life, just as the Saviour burst forth from the bonds of death and the sepulcher, and arose to live for evermore.

The resurrection of Christ is the most stupendous fact of the world's history. If it is a myth, the whole Christian program falls, for it all depends on His coming forth from the grave as the "first fruits of those who slept."

But it is not a myth. There is ample historical evidence, and there are hundreds of millions of people who through faith know that the Saviour lived, wrought, was crucified, buried, and arose from the tomb. And His saving grace is their greatest boon, here on the Earth and in the realization of the world to come.

The Man of Galilee was on the Earth but a short time, but his life, work and teachings has changed the world as no other life has done, and every good thing that has been and will come, flows from Him.

The Childress Post, which has never been very friendly toward prohibition, asserts that the "pro-leaders insist on keeping this vexatious question alive. The Post certainly knows that this assertion is a wild one; it certainly knows that it is the liquor interests and those who are opposed to the enforcement of prohibition who are "keeping this vexatious question alive." It is this element that is behind the Bailey movement—they hope, not to repeal the national prohibition amendment, but to elect a congress that will shoot the enforcement law full of holes. We have never understood our friend of the Post; he is a genial and decent fellow, who certainly does not want evil legislation or unclean institutions to exist, yet in almost every campaign since we came to the Plains he has either given his encouragement to the evil element or given a very weak support to the clean element.

Ben Smith of the Beacon is importing us to permit him to "tote" the jug of Alf-alf-a tea we will take to the Panhandle Press Association meeting in Amarillo. The question will Ben "tote" in the jug or in himself if we permit him to take charge of the jug?

The editor's strawberry patch is full of blooms and in a few days we'll be eating ripe strawberries and cream. Come to the Plains!

The greatest evil of the present day is the insane desire of people for pleasure and amusement. People have become overbalanced in their seeking after pleasure. Mere pleasure is as Dead Sea apples—beautiful and luscious to behold, but full of ashes when put to the mouth.

The Kentucky legislature has decided to make John Barleycorn build a part of the 3,250-mile pike that is to criss-cross the state. The body has adopted a bill taxing all liquor in the bonded warehouses of the state 50c a gallon, which will yield \$15,000,000 in revenue.

Christ in men's lives furnishes the true balance. He was the highest type of man the world has ever known; He is the perfect model. The man who squares his life with that of the Galilean will never—cannot—fail.

The statement is made that one of the "hog experts" who is traveling over the state under the state department of agriculture and whose salary and expenses are paid from the state treasury, several years ago was engaged in the hog raising business and went bursted. He was then employed to go out and teach the farmers how to "make a success of the hog-raising business." Is there much wonder why farmers do not have much confidence in "agricultural experts."

John D. Rockefeller gave in his net personal income for the past year as \$34,936,604. Ye, he gets no more, and possibly less, out of life than does the editor of the News, who is happy and contented with such as he has, whether it is small or large. To have a peaceful home, with those we love, enjoy the esteem of good people, have the needful things and a few luxuries, health and the ability and privilege of working hard is all that any man should ask, except to serve humanity, as he passes through this life. True happiness is made up of little things, and is mostly of the heart and mind.

PEOPLE ARE TO BLAME

The more we note passing events, the less condemnation we have for alleged profiteers, and the less sympathy we have for the general public.

We don't blame the profiteers much for profiteering—just so long as the people encourage them to do so.

Legislation is not needed to curb profiteering. But common every day horse sense on the part of the general public is needed in great gobs, and it alone can turn the trick.

So long as people pay any price asked, can you blame merchants and others from charging high prices? Don't you charge prices just as high as you think you can get? People no longer deny themselves of anything they want.

Here and there organizations have set about to reduce high prices by urging people to buy cheaper cuts of meats, cheaper though just as good articles of food, clothing, etc., but in every case the effort has failed to bring desired results, for the people demand the best no matter what the cost—so long as they have the money, and just now most everybody has more money than ever before.

Very few persons care to save anything; very few want to own a home; or lay by in store for old age or the rainy day. All the majority of people desire is to live today—they expect tomorrow to take care of itself. Down in the negro districts high wages have ruined the negroes as laborers—for they make enough in three days to support themselves for a week, so it is almost impossible to get a negro to work but Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday of each week for he must take the other days to loaf around and spend what he has made in three days.

When the people as a whole resolve to not pay over \$30 for a suit of clothes, \$25 for a dress, 20c for meat, 30c or butter, these articles will come down to these prices. The law of supply and demand invariably rules. Prices are within control of the consumers, and by their action can they be raised or lowered. Of course, with only a small per centage of level-headed economical people refraining from buying at inflated prices very little can be done, as the multitude is spending its money like water—and then kicking at prices. But normal prices are coming some day, and then the level-headed, economical people of today will be fixed financially and will be donating to charity for the support of the spendthrifts of today who will become paupers.

These are the times for level-headed industrious and economical people to make lots of money and get on easy street before normal times return. Never were there such opportunities to make and save money.

The word democracy comes from two Greek words—Demos, meaning people, and Krates, the rule or govern. It means a government under laws made by the people.

Rev. Bob Shuler has challenged Joe Bailey for a series of joint debates, as Joe denounces the preachers in his speeches. We would bet a dollar to a doughnut that Joe won't accept the challenge. Joe knows that Rev. Bob is 57 varieties of chain lightning and that he has Joe's record down pat.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, the well known moving picture stars, were married in Los Angeles last week. They were some time ago divorced from their former mates.

Politics in Texas is just one blankety thing after another. The recent people of the state must rise up this year and wallop Bailey and his evil bunch, just as they did Ferguson and his evil bunch two years ago. But, they will do it alright. The liquor crowd has lost its grip on Texas; it can never come back again.

One of the bunch on the corner of square says his throat is as dry as the desert of Sahara, for he hasn't had a chance to lubricate his larynx with oil of joy or other such fluid since Hee was a pup. "Darn prohibition—it sure prohibits."

UNDER WHICH FLAG

Keep to the issue: "Shall President Wilson and the Democratic administration be repudiated by the Democrats of Texas?"

Shall Senators Culberson and Shepard be repudiated by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall Texas Congressmen who have been loyal to the Democracy, to their party and the people be repudiated? Shall the program of the Lodges and Penroses for repudiation of the Democracy of America be accepted by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall the wise laws of the Wilson administration be denounced by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall all the legislation aimed at monopoly be condemned by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall an administration that won the world war be flouted by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall the brewers and the distillers of America be given substantial encouragement by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall progress be bludgeoned by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall the comorants of America be vindicated by the Democrats of Texas?

Shall all the pledges made to the American people and redeemed by the Wilson administration be spit upon by the Democrats of Texas?

Return the verdict at the May precinct conventions. Let the voice of the people be heard and the cause of righteousness prevail at the state convention which sends untrammelled and unafraid Democrats to the San Francisco convention.—Fort Worth Record.

These days too many persons are making big money by slick schemes and speculation. What the world needs is to get back to "only the man who works shall eat, and the man who does not work shall not eat."

Some people have preposterous ideas. Recently a local citizen declared that the government should cancel all liberty and victory bonds. He has not a single bond, hence wants to rob people who by hard work and economy saved their money and patriotically invested it in government bonds when the country was fighting for its existence. He did not go to war, he did not contribute to the Red Cross, he did not buy the smallest kind of a bond or a war savings stamp, or in any way help the government that protects and nourishes him. He will vote for Bailey for governor.

SPECIAL ROAD TAX

Very little interest is being taken in the election to be held April 15th to vote on a special 15c road tax in commissioner's precinct No. 1. Unless the matter is agitated more, few votes will be polled, yet this is a very important matter, as it adds considerably to the taxes of every property owner in the precinct.

The people should not kick at any bad legislation; should not kick at inefficient officers; should not kick at high taxes, when they refuse or fail to take any interest in public affairs. Elections are always well advertised, but people do not seem to care whether they vote or not.

This special road tax would enable this commissioners' precinct to buy and operate on its roads, a complete road grading outfit, in addition to its one-fourth time using the county road outfit.

Say, what you please, hard-surfaced roads in Hale county are out of the question, especially if attempted to be built under the rules (and graft) laid down by the state highway commission. There is no chance of any bonds being issued in Hale county for roads, for the people will not stand for any doubling of the present rate of taxation, and a large issue of bonds would mean that.

Hence, the best plan is to vote a 15c special tax and use it in improving the roads in this precinct.

"You can always depend upon the democrats acting the fool at the right time" declared Gen. Grant years ago.

The same can be said of some of them nowadays. The Mississippi legislature had this week the opportunity of ratifying the woman's suffrage amendment and thus giving the democrats the honor of putting it into effect. The state senate did vote to ratify it, but the lower house killed the measure. The honor will now go to some republican state, and will mean hundreds of thousands of votes lost to the democratic party next November. Everybody knows suffrage is a sure thing, so why should Southern democrats act such dampfools over the matter? Some of them make the excuse that it "violates state rights," it does not, no more than many other provisions of the federal constitution. There are times when some democrats should be confined in a lunatic asylum, at least in institutions for the feeble-minded.

IN A MINOR STRAIN

A girl is a good actor. When the Boob tells her that he loves her she acts just as surprised as if she hadn't known it for six months.

Few men realize that they have had enough until they discover that they have had too much.

When you are winning everything else from a man in a poker game you are not winning his friendship.

A good sister at Lubbock declares she is opposed to putting a pipe organ in her church, as she does not believe it is scriptural to make in a church.

Shipped 300 Head of Cattle
Buster Armstrong shipped out 300 cattle Saturday to the Fort Worth market. The cattle came from the W. B. Armstrong ranch near Petersburg.

J. W. Scivally writes us that he and his wife have located at Elm Springs, Ark., and to change the address on the News to that place. He says that is a very nice climate, though there was considerable wind and dust last week.

L. J. King and wife have moved from Lubbock to Clovis, N. M. They used to live in Plainview.

PERRY & CRAM

Real Estate

When considering the question of buying a farm, consider where values have gone all over the central states. In Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, values have shot up to \$300 to \$600 per acre. Those farms will not bring in production a dollar more per acre than our best farms, provided the same intelligent work, and the same energy is applied to our farms. We have as good markets, as good educational facilities, as good churches, a better citizenship and a far better climate. You must reach the conclusion that it is only a matter of time until our lands will be worth as much as those of the central states. Values have never receded in Hale county, no matter what the conditions, but have steadily advanced. Our wheat crop is practically assured. The farmers who have sold out at the big prices in the central states, and hundreds from the oil fields will be coming in here this summer to buy lands. If you expect to buy, get busy and get what you want soon. Below we give a few samples of lands and homes that we have for sale. If you do not find in this list what appeals to you, get in touch with us and tell us what you want. We can supply you if any one can.

Farms and Ranches

For \$25.00 Per Acre
320 acres, unimproved, choice land, southwest of Plainview.

For \$42.50 Per Acre
160 acres in Whitfield neighborhood. 3 room house; 100 ft. of sheds; 1500 bushel granary; 100 acres in wheat.

For \$85.00 Per Acre
320 acre farm, no lakes, a perfect half-section, 280 acres in cultivation, 160 acres fine wheat, 38 acres fine oats, balance already listed and ready for planting. All well fenced, 5 room house, barn, sheds, etc. ALL CROPS AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. About \$16,000 cash, balance time.

For \$40.00 Per Acre
640 acre farm, east of Kress, 320 in cultivation, all in wheat and oats; 4 room house, granaries, for 7500 bushels of grain, barn, chicken house, etc; 3 or 4 acres of lake. Farm rented, get 1-3.

For \$5,500
One of the best built houses in Plainview—hard wood floors, heavy oak doors, 6 rooms and bath, cellar under whole house, fine trees and lawn, 100 ft. front.

For \$2,800
Dandy 4 room house, newly painted and papered, fine garage, 100 ft. front, yard full of fruit and shade trees.
116 W. 7th Street

For \$25.00 Per Acre
A 5,000 acre ranch, one of the best improved in all West Texas. About 15,000 acres leased land goes with ranch. Nothing better. Unimproved lands near selling at \$30 to \$35 per acre.

For \$26.50 Per Acre
160 acres, 10 miles northwest of Hale Center. A perfect quarter. SNAP.

For \$65.00 Per Acre
160 acres, 1 1-2 miles from Hale Center, good 4 room house, shed, stables. Nearly all in cultivation. Mostly in wheat. Farm rented. Reasonable terms.

For \$85.00 per Acre
320 acres, 1 mile from town, 280 in cultivation, 230 in wheat. No lakes, 9 room house, large barn, stock sheds and machine sheds. Farm all fenced and cross fenced with woven wire. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND ALL CROPS. This is a peach.

City Property

For \$5,800
Splendid 8 room house, all new, with all conveniences, east front, 6 rooms and bath.

For \$7,500
Splendid 8 room home, close in, with all modern conveniences, fine garage, chicken houses, etc. Yard full of finest fruit.
Telephone 437

Hon. Joseph Weldon Bailey

Democratic Candidate For Governor of Texas

A Masterful Appeal For True Principles

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

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

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

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

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

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

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

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

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

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

It would be easy to vindicate the democracy of our fathers as against this new Democracy, if we could do so more than compare what we think with what they think, but that vindication can be made more complete by comparing the results when our principles were applied with the results since their policies have been applied in the administration of the government; and upon those results I summon them to stand with us in judgment before the people. They cannot object to a conclusion based upon such a comparison; for we have an authority higher than any politician—higher even than the greatest statesmen—for saying that by their fruits we shall know them. Let us then determine our rival claims upon your confidence and your support—and we can do that in a way which the duller person can understand—by contrasting the operations of the government under our principles with the operations of the government under their policies.

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



Democratic Economy vs. Progressive Extravagance.

I do not say that these men have ever declared themselves, by platform or in any other formal way, against economy. No party, or group of politicians, in this country has ever ventured to do that. But it will not interest you so much to know what they have said, as it will to know what they have done; and you can best judge between them and us by comparing the public expenditures under them with the public expenditures under us. When the Democratic Party surrendered control of this Government to the Republican Party in 1861, we had spent, during the preceding fiscal year, the sum of \$55,000,000, while during the fiscal year of 1916, President Wilson's Administration spent \$1,800,000,000. What good reason can they offer us for this stupendous increase in our public expenditures? They sometimes attempt to extenuate it by saying that our population had greatly increased between 1860 and 1916, and so it had; but nothing like the rate at which our Federal expenses had increased. In 1860 we had 32,000,000 people, and in 1916 it is estimated that we had 102,000,000 people, which means that with much less than four times the population, these "Progressive Democrats," under Woodrow Wilson, spent more than thirty times as much money in 1916 as the Democrats spent, under James Buchanan, in 1860.

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

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

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

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

With a debt of more than \$26,000,000,000 contracted in prosecuting the war against Germany, the interest on which, at the present rate, being more than \$1,000,000,000 annually, we had a right to expect that these men would make some effort to reduce the ordinary expenses of this Government. That is what any faithful employee would have done in attending to his employer's business; and that is what any prudent man would have done in attending to his own business. Under the necessity of providing for an extraordinary expense, a decent regard for the people would have induced Congress and the President to curtail our ordinary expenses to the lowest possible limit. But to this plain duty these sagacious statesmen turned a deaf ear. Either indifferent to the public interest, or incapable of conserving it, they have more than doubled the ordinary expenses of this Government in four years. I am not unmindful of the fact that some part of this enormous increase is chargeable to the general increase in all wages and prices; but that does not account for all, or even for one-half, of the more than \$3,400,000,000 which

they have added to our Federal expenses.

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

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

While President Wilson was in Paris negotiating the treaty of peace, including this league of nations, he had more than thirteen hundred people with him, and on the pay roll of the United States. What he did with them is more than I can imagine; and much less can I imagine how he could have needed them. No man qualified to represent us in that negotiation could have needed the assistance of thirteen hundred people, and evidently the President thought he was the only man in this country equal to that task; for if he could have found another, he would undoubtedly have appointed him so that he could have remained at home to discharge the duties of his office. Two of the best hotels in Paris were leased to house and entertain the President's attendants, and the owner of one of those hotels has presented a claim for \$350,000 damage done by its American occupants. They have had a high old time while the tax-payers of this country were paying the bills.

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

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

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

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

Not content with increasing the number of Federal employees, they are increasing Federal salaries where no increase can be justified. Eighteen months ago the House of Representatives passed a bill providing that the minimum wages paid to any person employed by the United States, except in the army and navy, should be \$3.00 per day. That bill was sent to the Senate, where it failed of passage, and the House has passed it again, within the last eight months. Under it, if it should become a law, the negro men who clean out the cuspidors and the negro women who scrub the floors of our Federal buildings would be paid more than the white school teachers of Texas. I believe in good pay for good work, and we should increase the salaries of our school teachers; but I would never vote for any bill which gives to negro janitors and negro scrubwomen working for the United States higher salaries than my own State pays to her white school teachers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before we engaged in the war against Germany we were collecting \$1,800,000,000 a year; and that sum can be made to answer all purposes, including the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund which will extinguish the public debt within the life of this generation. I would divide that \$1,800,000,000 into three parts: I would first set aside \$560,000,000 to pay the interest on the \$26,000,000,000 public debt; I would then set aside \$650,000,000 for a sinking fund; and I would compel the Government to live on the remaining \$600,000,000. It may seem to some of you that \$600,000,000 is but a beggarly allowance, since we have become accustomed to an expenditure of billions; but \$600,000,000 is more than ten times as much as was spent in the last year of James Buchanan's Administration, and more than double as much as was spent the last year of Grover Cleveland's first Administration. We must not forget, besides, that when those modest expenditures were made, we had no great public debt taking its annual toll of more than a billion dollars from the industry of this country. If free from the pressure of an enormous public debt, Democratic Presidents like Buchanan and Cleveland could conduct this Government at a fraction of its present cost, surely a President under whom this enormous debt was contracted should be more than willing to do everything in his power to diminish its burden.

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

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

An Assault Upon State Rights.
But, my countrymen, grievous as these taxes are, and shameful as has been this waste of money, they are not the only respects, and they are not the worst respects, in which these "Progressive Democrats" have betrayed our great party. They have trampled under their feet our ancient and fundamental doctrine of State Rights; and when we have protested against their brazen treachery, they have insolently stigmatized us as "Reactionaries" or "Tories." For one hundred and twelve years—from the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, to the Democratic Party has contended, without variableness or the shadow of turning, for the principle that every State in this Union possesses, and should exercise, the exclusive right to order and control its own local affairs. That is the one article in our creed which our most implacable enemies have never challenged; and yet these men have discarded it as an impediment to what they are pleased to call the "progress" of this age.

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

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

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

That convention unanimously agreed that the States should delegate to the Federal Government an exclusive control over our foreign relations—commercial and diplomatic. That was a wise arrangement. Indeed, a wiser one could not have been devised; because, as the purpose was to combine the strength of all in the defense of each, and as all of the States would be called upon to contribute men and money in the event of war, it was obviously proper that a Government which represented all of them should have the exclusive power to declare war, to make peace, and to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations. Their experience under the Articles of Confederation had taught those delegates the need of an arbiter in disputes between the States. If every State were left to deal, according to its own judgment, with a question affecting it and another State, each might decide that question according to its own interest or passion; and with none to judge between them, certainly a bitter estrangement, and possibly an armed collision, would sometimes ensue. In order to avert such a calamity, it was agreed that the States should also delegate to the Federal Government a control over certain inter-state transactions, and time has thoroughly vindicated the wisdom of that arrangement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I can understand how a Democrat can favor prohibition in Prodnct, County, or State; because there it represents to him only a question of police regulation. But I cannot understand how any man who ever thought that he was a Democrat could vote for Federal Prohibition; because it alters, to a most radical extent, the relations between the general Government and the States of this Union. Good Democrats have frequently differed with each other on questions of policy; but they have seldom differed with each other on any question of principle, and the one question differed was this question of State Rights. In the days of our fathers, you might as well have asked them to believe that a man who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ was a Christian as to have asked them to believe that a man who repudiated the doctrine of State Rights was a Democrat. Naturalists tell us that there are such

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To guard against such a miscarriage of representative Democracy, Senator Underwood of Alabama offered an amendment to the resolution of submission, requiring that the question of ratification should be referred to conventions, instead of to the Legis-

latures in the several States. The avowed purpose of that amendment was to take the sense of the people on that question as directly as is possible under our Constitution. If conventions had been called, the Amendment would have been the only question before them, and the delegates would, necessarily, have been elected solely with reference to it. Where the people were for the amendment they would have elected delegates pledged to support it; and where the people were against the amendment they would have elected delegates pledged to oppose it. By referring the question to conventions instead of to the Legislatures, the people would have been given the equivalent of a direct vote on it; and the result, whatever it might have been would have been relieved from the suspicion of unfairness.

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

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

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

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

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

he afterwards published in book form, that a Federal Child Labor Law was "obviously and absurdly unconstitutional." But the President had changed his mind on that question, as he had on all other questions, and he promptly approved the bill.

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

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

Legislation under a false pretense is not new to Congress; but it is new to men who call themselves Democrats. The first important debate in which I participated after I entered the United States Senate was with Hon. John C. Spooner, then a Senator from Wisconsin, a stalwart Republican, and a man of exceptional ability. The subject of that debate was the Oleomargarine Bill. In order to make it constitutional, its authors drew it so that it levied a tax; but the purpose of it was to relieve the butter produced by the dairies in other parts of the country from the competition of a commodity produced by our cottonseed oil industry. I exposed, as best I could, the false pretense of that measure, and I was aided by a practically unopposed Democratic Party in opposing it. It passed by Republican votes, with every Democrat in the Senate, except one, voting against it.

The next time a Republican majority offered a bill to discriminate against a southern product, and in order that it may muster in the courts, entitled it "a bill to raise revenue," what can these "Progressive Democrats" of the South say against it? They cannot say that it saves itself from being judicially outlawed by speaking a false pretense. If they were to make such arguments, their Republican colleagues could easily silence them by reminding them of this Child Labor Law; and the Child Labor Law is not the only law which these "Progressive Democrats" have passed under a false pretense. My countrymen, I put it to your conscience and to your common sense, can we safely trust men with the destinies of this Republic who will take a solemn oath to support the Constitution of our country, and then violate it?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Political Advertisement.)

KNOW THE TRUTH.

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

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

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

EXTRAVAGANCE IN GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

The \$5,249,000,000 is equivalent to THREE TIMES the assessed value of all land, town and city lots and all buildings and improvements thereon. In other words, if every acre of land in Texas and every city lot, together with the buildings and improvements, should be sold at its assessed value, the proceeds thereof would pay less than one-third of the Government's expenses for the year in question. This sum is the equivalent of four and one-half times the assessed value of all property in Texas (including the railroads) other than real estate. It is also the equivalent of two and one-half times the value of the total cotton crop of the United States estimated at thirteen million bales if sold at 30 cents per pound. If all of the property of every kind in Texas were sold at its assessed value and if the total cotton crop of the United States for a year were sold at thirty cents per pound, and all of the proceeds thereof were turned in to the National Treasury, they would lack more than \$287,000,000 of being sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government for one year.

As stated above, Hobby, Looney or Thomason have never said one word in condemnation of this manifest extravagance, but, upon the contrary, they are each and all demanding of the Democrats of Texas a complete endorsement of this wild catnallia waste of the people's money. Hobby and Thomason, especially, ought to ask an endorsement of the extravagant practice in the National Government because they solely need precedent and justification for their own waste of the people's money in the Administration of State affairs. It will be remembered that Thomason was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 36th Legislature, and, as such, appointed the Appropriation Committee which passed upon the appropriation bill, and that Hobby, as Governor, approved the appropriation made by Thomason's Legislature. In order that their reckless squanderings of the tax money may be quickly grasped, we shall make some comparison of their expenditures with the expenditures of preceding administrations.

including the last two years of Campbell's Administration and the first two years of Colquitt's Administration. Hobby's last two years will cost the people of Texas more than three times as much, as Campbell's last two years cost them and it will be exceedingly difficult to find a man who will not say that Campbell with \$10,347,961.00 gave the state a much better Administration than Hobby will do with his more than \$31,000,000.00. Because of the criminal waste made manifest by the data stated above, the burdens of life, of service, of industry and of commerce is almost unbearable. In fact, we have fallen upon times when it is clearly unprofitable for a man to own a home, either in town or country. Sound public policy requires that home owning shall be encouraged; but, because of extravagances of the Government, the reverse policy has been established, and, from a business standpoint, it is much better for a man to rent a home in which to live and lend out the money which would be required to build a home, at interest at 6 per cent. Hobby and his crowd are now before the people of Texas absolutely demanding that the extravagances of his Administration be completely endorsed; they even go so far as to denounce every man in Texas who criticizes their criminal waste as being untrue to the Party, if not unjust to the country.

THE "GREATEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD."

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

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

THOMASON VOTED AGAINST SUBMISSION

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

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

HOBBY'S PROHIBITION RECORD

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

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

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

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

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

We make the following Declaration of Principles:

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

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

WANT COLUMN

Try a want-adv. in the News. Only a word, minimum charge 15c a time.

WATSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is the best.

See Cash Grocery for Garden seed.

PIANO TUNING—See Paul Ryden. Phone 417.

FOR FIRST-CLASS PIANO TUNING, Call F. D. Barnes, phone 379.

WANTED—Carpenters at the Harvest Queen Mills.

FOR BARGAINS in new and second-hand windmills see or phone S. S. Sloneker. 42-1f.

Marechal Neil Flour at Cash Grocery Co. Phone 101.

FOR SALE—12-20 Gasline tractor.—G.C. Electric Co.

FOR SALE—Young paint pony and rubber tired buggy and harness. Bargain if sold at once.—John T. Hall.

FOR SALE—5 registered Hereford bulls.—L. L. Davis, 2 miles north of Plainview. 84-9t-p

STORAGE ROOM TO RENT—See J. M. Murphy, or phone 425. 92-2t

J. R. Shackelford, "The Rawleigh Man" of Hale county. See him for anything in the Rawleigh line.

FOR SALE—Two east front lots, west side town, well located.—R. M. Peace. 89 tf

FOR SALE—Mahone Cotton Seed for planting, early picked, before rains, \$2.00 per bushel at Overall's Barn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 15 eggs, fertility guaranteed.—W. J. Klinger, Box 25, Plainview, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two acres improved, 12 lots; 1 good saddle, box of carpenter's tools.—S. W. Waddell. 84-9t.

I AM in a position to handle vendor's lien notes payable on or before.—C. K. Shelton.

ESTRAYED—Sorrel blaze-face horse, about March 25, between Plainview and Post City. Notify E. Dowden, Phone 511. 93-4t-p

FOR SALE—House, close in, 4 rooms Address P. O. Box No. 758.

SAVE MONEY
By feeding your milch cow cotton seed hulls—the most economical roughage available.

PLAINVIEW GRAIN COMPANY
Phone 435

If you have good mules see A. I. Lanford, the mule buyer. In the market all the year around. I buy and sell every day, one or carload.—A. I. Lanford, day phone 550, night phone 217.

GET YOUR OYSTER SHELL for ster shell at Rucker Produce Co., duce Co., southeast corner of square. Phone 174. 93-3t

FOR SALE—One Ford, with form-truck body. A good farm truck, price \$275.00.—Texas Land & Development Co.

AUTOMOBILISTS, have you a Purse Protector on your car? Patterson & Groves, Room 37, Grant building, insure you against fire, theft and collision.

BUY YOUR HAT at The Band Box. You will be pleased with style and price. 112 West 7th Street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One roan horse, branded 49 on left thigh; one sorrel horse, branded L on left shoulder; one bay mare; one bay horse one yearling mule. \$15.00 reward. Notify—J. C. Terry, Sheriff, Plainview, Texas, or S. G. Luttrell, Kress, Texas.

PLAINVIEW GRAIN COMPANY—SELLS—
Wheat Bran,
Wheat Gray Shorts,
Wheat White Shorts,
Wheat Screenings,
Schumacher Cow Feed,
Mo-Milk Cow Feed,
Oats,
Corn,
Threshed Maize,
Maize Heads,
Maize Chops,
Mixed Chicken Feed,
Cotton Seed Meal,
Cotton Seed Hulls,
Planting Cotton Seed,
Alfalfa Hay,
Millet Hay.

Delivery all parts Plainview. Get our prices.—D. F. Sansom & Son, Props. 87-1f.

Can spare a few settings of Buff Orpington eggs, from my prize winning flock, \$3 a setting.—Mrs. C. H. Curl, phone 507. 2t

WANTED—Hides, poultry and eggs.—Panhandle Produce Co.

ANYONE WANTING to borrow money on land, take up due paper or sell vendor's lien notes would do well to see C. K. Shelton.

FOR SALE—Four room California bungalow, modern, with lights, bath and sewerage, hot and cold water, sink in kitchen, one lot, new house.—See H. B. Adams or phone 97.

8lb. bucket of Shortening for \$2.25 at Cash Grocery, Phone 101.

MILK COWS—One car load of fresh and springer Jersey cows for sale, one or all, at bargain prices, at 1109 West 8th Street, Amarillo, Texas.—J. S. Little, Phone 1556.

POULTRY is getting higher. The Panhandle Produce Co., west of Nobles Bros. wholesale house, is paying the highest prices. See them.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Ford touring car, good condition, will sell or trade for good mules.—See A. L. Lanford, at Mule Barn.

IF YOU WANT to buy a farm, buy a horse, mule or cow, or have an auction sale, see T. J. Allen, Petersburg, Phone 3.

WANTED—A second-hand Buckeye incubator. Address Box 212, Plainview.

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs \$1.25 for 15 \$5 per 100.—Mrs. R. P. Frazier, Phone 179-3 rings. 89-16t

We are long on syrup. See us before you buy.—Cash Grocery Co.

FOR SALE—Good Jersey Milch Cows with young calves.—J. W. Boyle Music Store.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred single-comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.25 or \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.—C. D. Crump, Lubbock, Texas. 93-2t

FOR SALE—One thousand bushels Mahone Cotton Seed.—Plainview Feed Co., J. M. Murphy, Manager. Phone 425. 92-2t

MASONIC BODIES
Plainview Chapter R. A. M., meets the Third Thursday night in each month.
Plainview Commandery, K. T., meets the second Monday night in each month.

Chase & Sanborn Coffee at Cash Grocery Co., Phone 101.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Leghorns eggs, \$1.50 per setting.—Jack Leslie, third door north of Baptist church. 88-1f.

ARMY SHOES—Send P. O. or Express Money Order for \$3.85 to U. S. Reclaimed Shoe Dept., 518 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas and receive a pair of Reclaimed Russet Army Shoes worth twice the price. A list sizes. Special prices to merchants, in quantity orders. Write or wire for prices.

JUST RECEIVED—A carload of oyster shell at Rucker Produce Co., southeast corner of square, Phone 174. 93-3t

FOR SALE—Few settings of Blue Andalusian eggs, \$1.50 per setting.—E. W. Byars. 92-1f.

POULTRY is getting higher. The Panhandle Produce Co., west of Nobles Bros. wholesale house, is paying the highest prices. See them.

If you want syrup see Cash Grocery Grocery Co. Phone 101.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres best land in Hale county, adjoining Seth Ward, fenced rabbit-proof. Nice ornamental, evergreen and shade trees on it, and fine building site. Direct from owner.—D. C. Aylesworth.

RAWLEIGH'S GOODS—I handle a complete line of Rawleigh's goods, including medicines, spices, toilet articles, extracts, stock and poultry tonics, dips and disinfectants. They are guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Can save you money. Call at Gibbs' Cash Grocery, northeast corner square, or drop me a card.—J. R. Shackelford, "The Rawleigh Man," Rt. A. 93-4t

POULTRY WANTED—The following prices will be paid for poultry delivered at my produce house near southeast corner square. From April 2nd to 7th:
Hens, per pound 26c
Stags, per pound 13c
Old Roosters, per pound 11c
Ducks, per pound 15c
Turkeys, No. 1, per pound 25c
L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO.

FOR SALE—Buick Six touring car. Late model, like new. Bargain for quick sale.—J. M. Hamner. 88-1f

FOR SALE—Two hundred bales alfalfa.—J. O. Brown, Rt. A, Plainview, Texas. 88-4t.

FOR SALE—Residence property, modern, close in, good garage. Inquire G.C. Electric Co.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Am moving to Amarillo, and offer for sale my six room home, modern conveniences, garage, lot and half, admirably located. Also some furniture. Phone 467. Mrs. E. E. Roos.

We can be depended upon to pay the highest market prices for poultry, eggs and hides.—Panhandle Produce Co., west of Nobles Bros.

EGGS—Thorough bred White Wyandottes, \$1.50 setting. See me at fire station, or phone 716.—Fred Cousineau. 84-9t

FOR SALE—Nearly new Radio round incubator and brooder.—S. S. Sloneker.

FOR SALE—Complete pump outfit consisting of 80 ft. 5 inch standard pipe, 80 ft. heavy sucker rod, 8 ft. 4 inch lead pipe and 4 3-4 inch brass cylinder, 40 inch barrel. \$125 buys the outfit. Clyde Phillips, 1 1-2 miles southwest Hale Center, Phone 67F11. 93-8t.

SAVE MONEY
By feeding your milch cow cotton seed hulls—the most economical roughage available.

PLAINVIEW GRAIN COMP. NY
Phone 435

BUY YOUR HAT at The Band Box. You will be pleased with style and price. 112 West 7th Street.

FOR SALE—5 acre block, 12 blocks west of square, 5 room modern house, sheds and poultry houses on same, fenced and cross fenced with hog wire. Price \$6,000.00. Can give immediate possession.—J. A. Williamson at McAdams Lumber Co. Phone 25.

COPIES WANTED—The News needs copies of its issues of Aug. 5th and Oct. 31, to complete its 1919 files, and will pay 25c for copy of either of these dates. If you have a copy send it to us at once.

LET US SHOW YOU the hat to wear Easter Sunday.—The Band Box, successors to the R. & H. Millinery.

FOR SALE—My threshing outfit, in good running shape. Terms to right party. See or call—C. L. Barrett, at Perry Motor Co.

D. F. SANSOM & SON WANT PARTY TO BREAK and plant 200 acres sod, or to rent same.

TO SELL OR TRADE, close in, well improved residence property in on land, paying or assuming balance.

TO BUY a good second hand saddle.

TO SELL OR TRADE a six cylinder seven passenger 1918 model Studebaker, run very little, in good condition, in on land or moderate priced Plainview residence, or for livestock.

TO SELL you any kind of feed stuff, delivered anywhere in Plainview. Located public scales old stand. Phone 435 for our prices.

TO SELL 1050 high grade Rambouillet ewes, three to five and six years old, due to begin lambing April 1st.

TO SELL 320 acres exceptionally good land, 200 acres in cultivation, improvements moderate, located about twelve miles northwest Hale Center.

TO SELL 640 acres improved land, about ten miles northwest Hale Center Hale county, one-half in cultivation, 70 acres wheat.

CAN MAKE attractive terms upon any of this land. 88-1f

F. DAVENPORT
Located sixteen miles east and three miles north of Plainview, wants to sell:
ONE TEAM good small work horses, \$100.
ONE YOUNG TEAM, \$150.
ALSO SEVERAL fine arge young workhorses.
FIFTY COWS and Springing Holstein Heifers.
60 FISCHER WHITE ROCK Hens.
ONE FORD TRUCK.
TWO FORD Touring cars.
ONE RUMLEY Tractor, 18-35, used one year, price \$1,000. Terms.
SEVERAL NEW two-row John Deere Listers.
ABOUT \$5,000 worth of other farm machinery, none of which has been used over two years.
ADDRESS Lockney, Texas, or inquire at Wayland Hotel, Plainview.

FOR QUICK SALE—List your city property, farms and ranches with H. B. Adams, office in News office, phone 97.

FOR SALE—We are anxious to show some nice homes. Also some cheap places.—Peace Bros., Plainview, Texas, Phone 60 93-2t

NOTICE—Several months ago when Wm. Rieder and myself were shipping a carload of cattle to Kansas City, a cow was lost before loading. As it has been reported by some people that I had made away with the cow dishonestly, I wish to say that the cow was found in Plainview wlast week.—Carl Kleingeist.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—The firm of Reynolds & Frye has been dissolved, Mr. Reynolds having retired. I will continue the business.—J. Paul Frye. 93-3t

LET US SHOW YOU the hat to wear Easter Sunday.—The Band Box, successors to the R. & H. Millinery.

LOST—Between Hale Center and Plainview, heavy log chain, hook on both ends. Finder notify Roy Irick, and receive reward. 93-4t-p

AUTOMOBILISTS, have you a Purse Protector on your car? Patterson & Groves, Room 37, Grant building, insure you against fire, theft and collision.

MONEY TO LOAN—See Patterson & Groves adv. on page 5.

MILK COWS—One car load of fresh and springer Jersey cows for sale, one or all, at bargain prices, at 1109 West 8th Street, Amarillo, Texas.—J. S. Little, Phone 1556.

WANTED—Cotton seed, with family to handle fifty acres cotton on halves.—L. M. Faulkner.

FOR SALE—Good five-passenger car, or would trade for real estate, prefer city property. What have you got?—John Ryden. 93-1f.

FOR SALE—320 acres, east half survey 11, Block N, Floyd county, 16 miles southeast of Plainview, 7 miles southwest Lockney, shallow water belt, close to Irick school house, 2 room house, other improvements; \$47.50 per acre, including owner's third of 1920 crops. Half cash. Owner, 1805 Timmonds Ave, Portsmouth, O.

EGGS FOR SALE—White Leghorn, from fancy stock, 100 per cent fertility guaranteed. \$3 per setting of 15, \$15 per hundred.—V. L. Formway, Plainview. 84-1f

WANTED—Green and dry hides at L. D. Rucker Produce Co.

FOR SALE—1918 Model Ford Sedan in good condition, would trade for notes.—J. L. Dorsett. 93-1f

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Subject to Democratic primary.

For District Attorney:
CHARLES CLEMENTS, Plainview.
AUSTIN C. HATCHELL
For County Tax Assessor:
GEO. J. BOSWELL
W. H. MURPHY.
For County Judge:
L. D. GRIFFIN
L. W. SLONEKER.
R. P. SMYTH
For County and District Clerk:
J. P. HOWARD.
JO. W. WAYLAND
For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
JOHN VAUGHN
E. E. MONZINGO
BEN E. MITCHELL
J. C. TERRY.
For County Treasurer:
J. M. JOHNSON.
For Commissioner Precinct No. 1:
G. MARSHAL PHELPS.
For Commissioner, Precinct No. 2:
E. B. SHANKLES
For Commissioner, Precinct No. 4:
R. T. BARBEE.
H. R. TARWATER.
R. L. HOOPER

CITY ELECTION
For Mayor:
CHAS. F. VINCENT
F. D. BARNES
GEO. C. KECK
ELMER F. SANSOM
For City Marshal:
P. H. ANDREWS
JOHN BLAIR
CHARLES WILSON.
For City Secretary:
GEO. SAIGLING
B. H. TOWERY

CLUBBING RATES
Then Plainview News one year and the Dallas Semi-Weekly News one year \$2.75
The Plainview News one year and the Amarillo Daily News one year for \$8.75
Plainview News one year and the Kansas City Weekly Star \$2.35
News Want Ads Pay.

LOOK! MR. FARMER!

Insure Your Growing Crops of Grain Against HAIL

In One of the Following Old Line Companies

THE HARTFORD	THE HOME
THE AETNA	THE SAINT PAUL
THE FRANKLIN	THE SPRINGFIELD
THE NATIONAL UNION	THE GREAT AMERICAN
THE NORTHWESTERN	THE INSURANCE CO. OF N. A.

This Agency Has Stood the Test for 14 Years.

Why Take a Chance—Be Safe Rather than Sorry

We write all kinds of insurance, we make all kinds of bonds, money to loan on farms and city property.

MALONE & WARE

Successors to Malone & Jackson
Grant Building Plainview, Texas

Lands Wanted

We are anxious to get in touch with those who have land for sale, as we have numerous customers ready to buy.

We will be glad to see or hear from any one wanting to sell with best prices and terms—Don't delay, our customers are coming.

Otus Reeves Realty Co.

Plainview, Texas

In Addition to Our Complete Line of

JORDAN AUTOMOBILES

We Can Now Supply You With

Texan Trucks, Texan Automobiles and Southland Tires

Made in Fort Worth. Guaranteed positively 7,500 miles.

Come in to see us.

Jordan Motor Car Sales Co.

Phone 345
Plainview, Texas

LIGHT CRUST FLOUR

"The Flour of Quality"
For Sale By

LINN & BOTTS

Kress, Texas

J. P. Linn W. G. Botts

SWEET--SEED POTATOES--IRISH

Genuine Bradley Yam sweet potatoes seed. Irish Cobbler and Triumph seed potatoes.

Everything for the garden, field, lawn. Incubators, brooders, Poultry supplies.

C. E. White Seed Co. Plainview

LET ME SELL YOUR LAND FOR YOU

I am in position to furnish some ready buyers for farm and ranch lands in Hale county, and would like to have those who have property for sale to list same with me.

Come in and see me, and tell me what you have to sell, and I will find you a buyer.

H. B. ADAMS, office at News office, Phone 97.



Forty-two Club Organizing

A meeting of a number of well known people of the town was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anthony last night, looking to the organization of a forty-two club. Those present were Messrs. and Mrs. E. C. Lamb, C. H. Curl, G. C. Keck, Earl Keck, M. F. Garner, L. C. Wayland and W. J. Klinger. A committee was appointed to arrange for permanent organization. The club will meet the first and third Thursday nights, and the next meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. Garner Wednesday night, April 14, on account of another attraction on Thursday night.

The evening was spent playing forty-two and Mrs. Anthony served an ice course.

Children Enjoy Easter Egg Hunt

This afternoon David Miller was host at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Miller, to a number of small boys, at an Easter egg hunt. The youngsters had a jolly time hunting the eggs hidden about the place, after which ice cream cones and candy were served.

David had as his guests Clarence D. Wofford, W. W. Thompson, Stanley Myers, Barry Towery, "Snookie" Scott, Robert Underwood, Paul Edmond Bernat, E. O. Nichols, Jr.

Store Talk

That fine starter of a rain should be encouraging. It means that you will be just that much more interested in planting in the fields and in the gardens. We don't want you to forget for a minute that we have the sort of seed that "get up and grow."

Time was when folks just bought a few staple articles of food. They wished that someone would furnish them with something different. The food producers heard the demand and prepared many new things in quality canned goods. It is much easier to have a variety now than it used to be and we are well prepared to meet this demand for variety in your menu.

We simply can't get enough cream. We want cream and more cream, fresh cream, sour cream, rotten cream, all kinds of cream. We pay the highest market prices, and pay quick. You don't have to wait a long time for your test or your check. We want all the cream you can possibly get to us.

To avoid diarrhoea and other diseases fatal to baby chicks you must study your feeding. No matter how carefully you feed there is danger unless you are willing to allow the experts of the Purina Mills to show you how they have worked out the proper balanced ration. Purina Chick Feed will keep your chicks healthy and keep them growing. We have it.

It will very soon be time to plant the early garden. Our seeds are carefully selected and cleaned and they will give you the yields that will make your garden operations successful and profitable. Make out your list and bring it to us.

We can use every egg laid in Hale and adjoining counties and you will find that day in and day out we have the attractive price to offer you. Bring your eggs in fresh every day. You won't have to peddle them for we can use them.

Cliff keeps that Gibbs' Cash Grocery growing. Lots of folk like to trade there for the curb is not crowded with autos and they can drive right to the door for what they want and don't have to wait to be loaded.

The spring vegetables are coming in from California and other early supply markets. You will find that we can usually supply your desires for early garden "sass", and we invite you to call us each day to find out just what we can offer you that day.

Guy went to work and bought an electrical store but we are content to go right along selling good quality groceries at reasonable prices. We believe that our patrons appreciate the sort of service we give and the close prices we offer you.

We have two stores at your service. If you don't like us at one place try the other.

PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO.
Phone 366
GIBBS' CASH GROCERY
Phone 337

Parent-Teachers' Association Elects New Officers

At its meeting last Friday the Parent-Teachers' association elected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. J. B. Scott, president; Mrs. C. A. Pierce, vice president; Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb, secretary; Mrs. F. W. Vanderpool, treasurer for high school; Mrs. J. G. Haltom, treasurer for Central school.

The program for the meeting included an address by Supt. W. E. Patton and the educational amendments to the state constitution to be voted on next November. Miss Julia Clark's pupils rendered several musical selections.

The next meeting of the association will be held Thursday afternoon, April 15.

Concert to Be Given for High School Piano Fund

The high school orchestra directed by Prof. R. M. Crabb, will give a concert in the high school auditorium on Friday night, April 16, and the proceeds will go to the piano fund.

Many Interesting Bulletins in Library

A number of very helpful and interesting bulletins have been donated to the public library by the Home Economics club. These can be taken out by subscribers to the library by asking for them of the librarian in charge. Some of the subjects are:

- "How to Select Foods,"
- "The Principles of Menu-making,"
- "Economical Use of Meat in the Home,"
- "Nuts and Their Uses as Food,"
- "Seasonable Fruits and Their Uses,"
- "Sugar and Its Value as Food,"
- "The Use of Milk as Food,"
- "Suggestions for Infant Feeding,"
- "Food for Infants and Growing Children,"
- "Child Betterment,"
- "Six Texas Food Products,"
- "The Prevention of Fire,"
- "The Planning of Simple Homes,"
- "The Beautification of Home Grounds."

Circle No. 2 of the Methodist Missionary Met with Mrs. Cochrane Circle No. 2 met at the home of Mrs. R. E. Cochrane with Mrs. L. Lee Dye, Mrs. Guyer and Mrs. Cochrane as hostesses.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the chairman, and Bible study led by Mrs. Marshall Phelps, proved very interesting. The business meeting followed an interesting program. The Easter bazaar and market was discussed, and different committees appointed.

After all business was attended to the hostesses took charge of the social hour and served such delicious marshmallow cake and vanilla cream to 33 members and 6 guests.

The circle adjourned to meet with Mrs. Robert Tudor Friday, April 23.

Marriage Licenses

Forest W. Ansley and Miss Mabel Sanderson. They will be married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Austin Phillips and Beda Cooper, April 1. Both parties live at Petersburg.

HALFWAY

March 31.—The wind storm of last Saturday did considerable damage to small buildings, windmills and trees in this vicinity.

Little D. T. Sevier had the misfortune to get his left hand badly hurt in a cream separator. The doctor dressed his wounds and he is now doing nicely.

Hugh Owens and Lura Helen Pinkerton are suffering from chicken pox. Both are recovering.

Chester Hooper is unable to be in school this week on account of illness.

A. H. Moyers and family left last week for their new home at Tahoka. School will close on April 30, instead of April 23, as previously announced.

Election of district school trustees takes place next Saturday, April 3. This is a time when politics should have no place but all should act for the welfare of the coming generation. A number of our neighbors are improving their places by building cement tanks.

Most everyone has engaged in gardening lately and things begin to have a spring-like appearance.

Ethel Kleingart was absent from school all of last week on account of sickness.

Rev. G. I. Britton filled his regular appointment here last Sunday.

The Hale county singing convention held at the church here on last Sunday, proved to be a success in every way. Singing began at the appointed time and was very much enjoyed from first to last. At about 12:30 dinner was served by the Halfway community on a long table built especially for the occasion. There were visitors from all parts of Hale county and some from adjoining counties. On every hand appreciation was expressed by the visitors. We thank you all and assure you we shall be happy to entertain you again.

News Want Ads Pay.

Here's More Evidence of the Success of the McCormick Combined Harvester and Thresher

Larned, Kansas, Jan. 30th, 1920

Mr. P. B. Barber,
Plainview, Texas,
Dear Sir:

About thirty of these machines were sold in this county last year. I do not know of one of the farmers who used one of the machines who was not satisfied with it. The straw was very rank last season and the machine was able to handle it. Most of the harvesters were drawn by tractors. Farmers seemed to have better success with the tractor than with horses for this purpose. We were badly handicapped on account of a shortage of labor last harvest and the combined harvester, of course, made the labor problem easy for farmers who operated these machines.

County Agent L. E. Howard, of Pratt, made a survey of the subject in his county and published a report on the results last fall.

Yours truly,
R. P. SCHNACKE
County Agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Above Was in Reply to the Following Letter.

Plainview, Texas, Jan. 24, 1920.

The County Agricultural Agent,
Pawnee County, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are selling the I. H. C. combination harvester-thresher and have been advised that the farmers in your county have had a good deal of experience with these machines. We would appreciate your writing us in regard to the work as it has come under your supervision.

Yours most truly,
P. B. BARBER.

This is just a bit more evidence of the complete success of this great harvesting equipment. As further local evidence we have sold within the past few weeks twenty-two of these outfits. If you desire the names of those who have made purchases we will be pleased to give them to you. We will also be pleased to tell you more of how you can save money and in a marked degree solve the labor problem.

DONOHOO-WARE HARDWARE CO.

JARVIS & BARBER, Distributors

West Side Grocery

1st door in West end of the Ellerd Iron Building, across the street from new bank building.

First chance as you come in and the last chance as you go out to get your groceries.

Since I have moved in to my new location, I find with my increased business that I needed some help, so I have taken my son, Foster A. Henderson, in to help me. We will be able to make any and all deliveries, anywhere in town, so call or phone us your orders. If we haven't got it, we will get it for you. Strictly cash on delivery, no goods charged, and I will still give you the lowest price on goods and highest market price for Eggs and Butter.

W. M. Henderson

Phone 379

Best Influenza Treatment.

There is only one point in regard to influenza on which the medical profession is in agreement. This is stated by the Journal of the American Medical Association as follows:

"The pulmonary complications of influenza, which make it so serious a disease, may be avoided to a large extent by rest in bed at the onset of the illness. Influenza itself is not usually fatal, and generally insistence on the importance of rest and warmth at the onset of the illness will accomplish more than all else in preventing complications and reducing fatalities from the disease."

The Lay of the Lost Poultry

Dedicated to the owners of loose chickens:

When the following "Lyric" is set to music it is hoped it will be sung in every household in the city. The sum of \$100 will be given the person sending me (the author) the most acceptable music for these words.

For the stanzas we would suggest something like:

"Hark from the tomb a doleful sound" and for the chorus something light and airy—infant, scratchy—that will make the dirt fly. The chorus is what we bank on.

To you who let your chickens run And scratch your neighbor's place to slithers Now do you truly think it fun To make that neighbor cuss like blithers?

CHORUS

Your chickens scratch early, your chickens scratch late. They're the scratchiest chickens we've seen up to date; They scratch up our turnips, they scratch up our souls, And our flower-beds and gardens they scratch full of holes.

We pray you put your chickens up The city law you've broke to smithers Feed them good grain and give them sup 'Till gardens fade and verdure withers—and then keep on keeping them up some more.

Yours to shoo chickens,
A. N. ONYMOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN—See Patterson & Groves adv. on page 5.

LAND LOANS Low Rate of Interest

We are still in position to make you a loan at a low rate of interest, allowing you to select your interest paying period. Can make you a loan for long time with annual interest, no charge for inspection of the land or examination of the title, nor any commission to be added. You do not have to pay interest until the money is paid to you. Payable on or before. Prompt inspection. No red tape, money ready as quickly as the title is in shape.

Come in and let us discuss with you any of your financial difficulties. It is very probable that we can loan you the money to take up the obligation and get it out of your way. Remember that the loan man is your friend.

Insurance In All It's Branches

Fire, Tornado, Hail, Automobile, Life. We can place you in some of the largest and oldest Old Line Companies in America. Come in and let us discuss the matter with you. Hail storms are already making their spring visit. Let us take care of your Hail Insurance on those growing crops. We will appreciate your business.

PATTERSON & GROVES

Room 37, Grant Building

Phone 513

SILVERTON

March 26.—Donald O. Blackshear and Mrs. Willie White of Turkey were married at the court house March 22.

C. W. Byers and Miss Vera Elleen Skeen were married at her parental home here March 21.

The town of Quitaque, just below the caprock in this county, is on a boom, and much building is in progress, some of them being brick business houses. A national bank of \$25,000 capital is being organized.—Star.

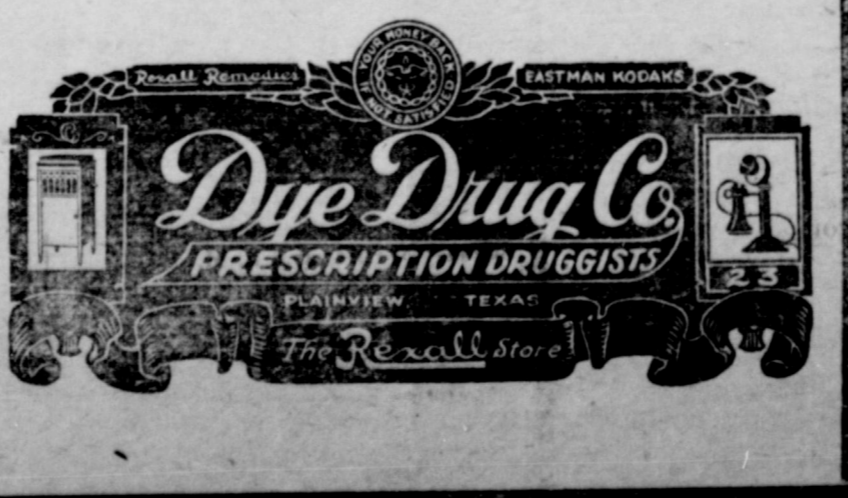
J. L. Townsend of Matador is here today.

POULTRY WANTED—The following prices will be paid for poultry delivered at my produce house near southeast corner square. From April 2nd to 7th:

Hens, per pound	26c
Stags, per pound	13c
Old Roosters, per pound	11c
Ducks, per pound	15c
Turkeys, No. 1, per pound	25c

L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE CO.
WANTED—By experienced farmer of small family, place on farm.—Write Box 1004, Plainview.

Ben Jones of Happy is here today.



These Windy, Dusty Days

Are terrible on milady's complexion, unless the proper cosmetics are used.

We have a very complete line of all the dependable cosmetics and toilet preparation and sundries. No matter what you want for the face, hands and hair, you will find it our store.

McMillan Drug Co.

You are always welcome here
 Day Phone 62 Night Phone 118
 Home of Pure Drugs

To the Voters and Taxpayers of Plainview:

As I stated in my announcement, if I am elected mayor I will be on my job and give ALL my time and attention to the city's business. I will have no outside business to draw my attention from my duties. What you want is service—undivided service, and now that the salary is sufficient, you should demand this.

A great saving can be accomplished by eliminating the unnecessary salaries and expenses which are now being paid.

I hope you will give this matter earnest consideration and give me your vote the 6th of April.

Yours for better service,
 F. D. BARNES

Arrivals at Wayland Hotel

Tuesday—Emit Held, Dallas; F. W. Gottman, El Reno; V. G. Flanagan, C. T. Flanagan, Bob Harp, Dallas; C. B. Barber, Lubbock; Rex Ragan, Lamesa.

Wednesday—A. Freiman, New York; M. A. Rex, Los Angeles; Henry Weinberger, Los Angeles; J. Harrell and wife, Kansas City; Sam'l Boyce, Abilene; J. B. Sutton, Waco; C. W. Wooley, Amarillo; S. K. Wilson, Ranger; E. M. Allred, Happy;

Thursday—M. A. Cannon, Dallas; E. T. Dwyer, Dallas; E. A. Johnson, Amarillo; W. R. Hutchinson, Dallas; W. R. Gartiser, St. Louis; F. Davenport, Sam Echols, City; J. P. Handley, R. R. Holland, I. M. Kline, terday. He fell from a windmill several days with relatives.



J. W. Ellison, a well known pioneer stockman of Lubbock, died there yesterday. He fell from a windmill several days with relatives.

PERSONAL MENTION

Frank Witkosky went to Amarillo yesterday.
 K. S. Trotter of Slaton was here yesterday.
 Alvin Miller of Matador was here yesterday.
 Geo. C. Keck had business in Lubbock Saturday.
 J. W. Baggett of near Lockney was in town Tuesday.
 Lanham O'Hair of Hedley is here visiting C. S. Busby.
 J. C. Bullock of Bovina was here Monday on business.
 Raymond Miller and Earl York of Ralls are in town today.
 Jess Burson of Silverton had business in Plainview yesterday.
 Ivey Moon, the Hale Center merchant, was here this morning.
 W. T. Dunn and R. E. Gowan of Crosbyton are in town today.
 Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Boswell and child left Saturday for Utah.
 Mrs. L. B. Humphreys spent Saturday with Hale Center friends.
 W. W. Strong and O. D. Holloway of Lamesa were in town Tuesday.
 Mrs. C. C. Gidney and Miss Marie Gidney spent Wednesday in Amarillo.
 Mr. and Mrs. Klein Wilson of Ranger are here visiting the Keys family.
 L. F. Cobb returned this morning from a business trip to Kansas City.
 Mrs. E. H. Humphreys and son, Edgar, went to Amarillo this morning.

H. A. Tait, division officer of the Santa Fe at Slaton, was here Wednesday.

H. E. Skaggs left this morning for a business trip to Fort Worth and Denton.

Miss Fay Mariin has been the guest of Miss Mildred Livingston in Canyon.

Mrs. G. D. Falls will return today from a visit with her daughter in Kaufman.

J. M. Shafer returned Wednesday from a visit of several weeks in Southeast Oklahoma.

Mrs. L. G. Wilson returned Wednesday from Mineral Wells, where she spent the winter.

Messrs. and Mesdames W. B. Dillard and H. P. Smith of Lorenzo are in Plainview today.

J. Wade James left this morning for Temple to be with his wife, who is in a sanitarium.

Bob Burch of Oklahoma City is here on business and visiting his brother, H. M. Burch.

Albert Howell of Cisco will arrive Saturday morning to spend several days with relatives.

Mesdames Dudley Stoval and Paul Barker went to Lubbock Wednesday to visit several days.

W. B. White and J. H. Puett of Carbon and W. L. Dickson of Ranger were here this week.

S. D. Struve, Fritz Molineaux, W. H. Baughn and E. L. Williams of Olton were here yesterday.

E. F. Moore has returned from a trip to Northwest Arkansas, Southwest Missouri and Tennessee.

Miss Orlean Glass of Waco will arrive tonight to spend Easter as the guest of Mrs. R. C. Joiner.

C. V. Bryson and daughter, Miss Ruth, left this morning for San Angelo, on business and to visit relatives.

Miss Myrtle Bryan, who is employed as a stenographer in Amarillo, spent the week end here with relatives.

R. F. Baylies came in this morning from his ranch in Southwestern Wyoming, to look after his farm and ranch south of Plainview.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cole and daughter, Miss Lillie, will return Saturday morning from Fort Worth, where they spent the fall and winter.

Mrs. Scott Gale, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Theo. Shepard for four months, will leave tomorrow morning for her home in Oregon, Ill.

Mrs. G. L. Blanton is in an Amarillo hospital, where she underwent a surgical operation. Miss Nannie Calvert went to Amarillo Wednesday to be with her.

Mr. Banks of Amarillo, traveling representative for the International Harvester Co., was here yesterday. If he can get a residence he will move his family to Plainview.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anthony of Mrs. N. E. McIntyre Sunday. Miss Dimple Gass, of Hereford, who has also been visiting at the McIntyre home returned to Plainview with them.—Canyon News, April 1.

A. I. Cram and wife of Burwell, Neb., who have been here visiting the Cram families, left today for their home. He is a nephew of E. A. Cram, and owns 160 acres of land near the Cram farm, south of Plainview. He let the contract for the breaking of 130 acres of sod on the place.

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WHY NOT?

Why not make a practice of keeping all funds in the bank and paying all bills by check?

This is the safest and most business-like method; it tends to eliminate controversies; and it gives you a greater prestige with merchants and others with whom you deal.

Why not begin at once?

Guaranty State Bank

R. S. Beard, Pres.; L. P. Barker, Vice-Pres.;
 C. D. Hensley, Cashier
 Temporary location just across the street North of our new building now under construction

HAIL! HAIL!

The Season's Here
 What the Duce Do We Care

So long as we are insured in old and tried companies like the Campden, the Glen Falls and other established companies, such as are represented by

Knoohuizen & Boyd
 First National Bank Building

Rev. 1-8—Marvin Stein. Topic: "How Did Christ Secure Endless Life for Us?"—Miss Mamie Lou Hill.
 Harris. "How is it Obtained?"—Jeanette Stein.
 "What Difference Would There be in Our Conduct and Attitude Toward Life if You Thought There Was No There is An Endless Life?"—A. E. emmortality?"—H. Bascom Watts.



The
 MAN THAT
 SELLS YOU
 AN



"Exide" Starting and Lighting Batteries KNOWS

that he is selling you a battery that will satisfy the demands of your starting and lighting systems for a vital and enduring power supply.

—that the "Exide" has thirty-one years of exclusive storage battery building behind its smallest detail and that not a feature of its construction was incorporated until it had absolutely proved its practical worth. —that it "costs most to make but least to use" because it is manufactured not to meet the market's competition but to give real and enduring service to the customer. Every ounce of it is made to stand the gaff—to live and to serve under the roughest conditions.

If you knew the "Exide" as well as the "Exide" man knows it, you would be an "Exide" user. It will pay you to know.

Rushing Battery Co.

Phone 345 East Side Square

W. A. MORTER H. L. GRAMMER J. J. Lash Real Estate Co.

160 acres, 3 1-2 miles east of Runningwater, 6 room house, good barn and sheds, 115 acres in cultivation, 40 acres hog pasture, 60 acres in wheat. All crops goes at this price. \$65.00 per acre, \$3,000 cash, good terms on balance at 7 per cent.

204 acres, southwest of Hale Center, well improved, 105 acres in cultivation, all nice level and, except 4 acres. \$42.50 per acre. \$3,000 cash, good terms on balance.

320 acres, 8 miles west of Runningwater, unimproved, \$25.00 per acre, \$500 cash, balance on or before 7 years, at 7 per cent interest.

160 acres, 9 miles south of Plainview, 3 room house, sheds, granary, well and mill, practically all in cultivation, and in wheat. 1-3 of crop goes with land, at \$63 per acre. \$2,400 cash, balance 1 to 10 years at 7 per cent interest.

We have some exceedingly good lists on large stock farms and small ranch propositions. Let us show you.

We are in touch with a lot of good live prospective buyers, and want lists on more good improved farms worth the money to submit to them. Also list your city property and vacant lots with us.

This is the time to insure your property against TORNADOES, WINDSTORMS and CYCLONES. The Hall rider clause is worth the money. Have us to write you some.

J. J. Lash Real Estate Co.

Epworth League Program for Sunday, April 4, at 6 P. M.
 Easter lesson: "The Power of An Endless Life."
 Leader—Harvey Allison.
 Devotional.
 Scripture lesson—Heb. 7:15-25; 5:1-10; I Cor. 15:20-50.
 Easter Story—Mrs. Droke.
 Luke 10:28—Miss Blanch Bowen.
 John 11:25—Nick Jordan.
 John 14:19—Miss Webb.

LOBSTER NOW LUXURY

Food Has Passed Beyond the Reach of the Poorer People.

Should Catch Small Lobster and Leave Larger Ones to Breed, Is Opinion Expressed by Expert.

The lobster has passed beyond the reach of the poor and has become a luxury only to be enjoyed by the rich. Every year the price of lobsters advances a few points, and even at the highest price offered it is difficult to obtain them. From Massachusetts comes the information that were it not for the catches in Maine and Nova Scotia, lobsters could not be had in Massachusetts, for the waters of that state have been fished out. In 1888, so the Boston Transcript says, 1,740,850 lobsters of legal size were caught in Massachusetts. In 1914, only 16,133 were taken there. The opinion seems to be gaining ground in Massachusetts that a mistake has been made in dealing with the lobster industry. The small lobster has been protected, while the large lobster, which is the one which produces an enormous quantity of young, has been taken. This, it is held by some, is wrong. We should catch the small lobster, so it is argued, and leave the bigger ones to breed.

There seems to be some virtue in this contention, because in spite of the lobster hatching plants maintained by the federal government fewer lobsters are being taken each year, while the demand for them is continually increasing. This, of course, accounts for the high prices. It is also claimed that in planting lobster fry the federal agents have made serious blunders. The fry have been liberated in places where they have been subjected to the attacks of other fish, and few of the lobsters hatched by the government plants have been able to survive where they could look after themselves. The experienced fisherman of the Maine coast have frequently called attention to the mistakes which were being made in lobster propagation and preservation, but as frequently happens in the making of laws, the opinions of men who know something about lobsters and their habits have been ignored, and the theorists have been the only ones consulted.

If the federal government should put a closed time on lobsters for several years and arrange with the Canadian government to do the same thing, it is reasonable to suppose that the lobsters would increase and this industry would regain something of the magnitude it has lost. But we have no idea that such a plan will be adopted. It would be strenuously opposed by the dealers, who now make large profits in the business, and probably by the fishermen also, who have considerable capital tied up in their fishing gear. What has happened in Massachusetts, where few lobsters are now being taken, must eventually take place in Maine, and unless some radical step is adopted the time is not far away when even as a luxury the lobster will become so scarce as to be beyond the reach of everyone save the epicurean of the plutocratic class.—Portland Press.

Fish Eggs.

The cod is estimated to yield 45,000,000 eggs each season. As many as 8,000,000, 9,000,000 and even 9,500,000 eggs have been found in the roe of a single cod. An eel was caught in Scotland some years ago which contained upward of 10,000,000 eggs. This, however, would appear to have been an exceptional find, and it is generally admitted that the cod is more prolific than any other fish. Though not equalling the cod, many kinds of fish are exceedingly prolific. More than 26,000 eggs have been counted in a herring, 38,000 in a smelt, 1,000,000 in a sole, 1,120,000 in a roach, 3,000,000 in a sturgeon, 342,000 in a carp, 383,000 in a tench, 546,000 in a mackerel, 992,000 in a perch, and 1,357,000 in a flounder. The oyster is also very prolific. It has been ascertained by recent observation that in the liquor of their shells small oysters can be seen by aid of the microscope—129 in the space of an inch, covered with shells, and swimming actively about. A herring weighing six or seven ounces is provided with about 30,000 eggs. It has been estimated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 154,000,000. Buffon calculated that if a pair of herrings could be left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of 20 years they would yield an amount of fish equal in bulk to the globe.—London Tit-Bits.

An Aid to Memory.

The stranger in camp pointed to a stack of army hats and caps on a shelf behind the desk in the "Y" hut. Said he to the secretary: "I didn't know you ran a clothing store." "We don't," replied the secretary. "Stick around a minute and you'll understand." Before the minute had ended, a lad in khaki came in. "Got a baseball to lend me?" he asked the man at the desk. "Sure thing." The secretary produced a ball from a box under the counter, the soldier seized it, left his hat in pawn and rushed away bareheaded toward the playing field. "We tried keeping books on our athletic equipment at first," said the secretary. "But this way is simpler and more effective. We never run out of baseballs any more."

WHEN THE LONG LANE TURNED

Man Relates Boyhood Experience in Learning to Measure Life and Conduct by God's Standard.

"Almost forty years ago, when I was a lad of fourteen, a crotchety old farmer named Josiah Stebbins ordered me and two other boys out of his woods, where we were gathering chestnuts," said a gentleman recently, in reminiscent conversation with a friend. "Of course, Mr. Stebbins was within his rights, but there were bushels of nuts that he could never use, and his rough, abusive language angered us.

"We'll get even with you for this," Lyman Crosier shouted back defiantly, and he added in a lower tone: "It's a long lane that don't turn somewhere." "On the way home we discussed ways and means of 'getting even' with Josiah Stebbins, but none of our boyish projects were practicable. The other boys soon forgot the whole matter, but as for me, the adage about the 'long lane' was scarcely out of my mind for a day, and I repeated it to myself every time I saw Mr. Stebbins. It did not occur to me that I was nursing a revengeful spirit; on the contrary, I felt rather proud of standing up for my own rights.

"One October afternoon the next year, as I was crossing a corner of Ira Judson's pasture, I saw eleven lambs jump over a low place in the fence into Mr. Stebbins' field. Something had started them, for they raced full speed the length of the back meadows and disappeared over the crest of a rocky ridge beyond.

"When I reached the top of the ridge the lambs were nowhere in sight. There was a small, unused hay barn in the next field, and I found the frightened animals huddled, the sagging door closed behind them. Plainly the lambs had jostled against the door when they crowded in, setting it awing, and the high wind had done the rest. To my mind, the accident was full of possibilities. The heavy door was not likely to be pushed open, and when the animals were missed it would be easy to direct the search in the right direction. Then I should find the turning of the long lane.

"I decided to take Lyman Crosier into my confidence and actually set off for the Crosier farmhouse; but halfway there I halted. Could I state the circumstances in a way to reflect creditably on the part I was playing? I did not intend to disclose all the facts, but only to tell Lyman that I had found the lambs shut up in Josiah Stebbins' hay barn. I had always hated lying and deceit, and it shocked me to realize how near I had come to telling my friend a falsehood. No, I would keep my secret.

"Could I? I stopped short as if a real questioner blocked my path, demanding an instant answer. Some times I think he did. God knew all the details that I had hesitated to relate to a schoolmate, and what must he think of me? Was the thought of petty revenge I had cherished any more pleasing to him than the open deceit I had refrained from practicing? And could I carry my project through without acting a lie? "I opened the door of the hay barn and let the lambs out before I returned home, and I told Ira Judson that they were in Mr. Stebbins' field. No one else knew of the matter. That was the turning point of my whole life, for out there in the silence of the autumn fields I learned to measure life and conduct by God's standard.—Youth's Companion.

Movies in the War.

On the fast cruisers that convey the troop ships across the sea, the Y. M. C. A. movies are in many cases the only recreation the sailors have. Owing to the need of caution about showing lights, and owing to the fact that coal fills most of the space in the ship, these shows have to be given below decks in highly restricted quarters. Now and then it happens that the sailor who secures even standing room has to fight for the privilege.

In government circles the story is told of a bad labor situation which the movies remedied. At a certain point in Chesapeake Bay, windswept and cheerless, it was impossible to keep a sufficient force of stevedores on the job until a naval "Y" man came along with a tent and a movie camera.

In the transport service the Y. M. C. A. is using 750,000 feet of film, and 500,000 feet have recently been selected for use with the American forces in France. In choosing the films to be sent abroad, the viewers worked 36 hours at a stretch and examined approximately 2,000,000 feet of film in order to find one-quarter of that amount that was both free from French rights and fit to be exhibited before American youngsters.

U. S. Religious Population.

The government does not include religious matters in census figures, so church statistics vary somewhat according to source. World Almanac for 1915 gives total of all communicants in the United States as slightly over 40,000,000, of which Roman Catholics are 14,300,000 in round numbers; Methodists of sixteen branches, 7,000,000; Baptists of fifteen branches, 6,500,000; Lutherans of twenty-one branches, 2,450,000; Presbyterians of twelve branches, 2,200,000; Disciples of Christ 1,340,000; Episcopalians, 1,100,000; Congregationalists, 800,000; Reformed, 500,000; Latter Day Saints, 400,000; United Brethren, 370,000. Remainder of 40,000,000 is made up of numerous small church bodies. Catholic Directory for 1917 gives total Catholic population of the United States as over 17,000,000.—The Pathfinder.

MADE FAST FRIEND

How Dr. Lyman Beecher Won Over Bitter Enemy.

Personal Contact Converted Old Neighbor, Who Had Been Violently Opposed to Him, Into One of His Enthusiastic Admirers.

The surprising effect personal contact sometimes has in our estimation of persons against whom we had previously maintained a prejudice is well illustrated in the following humorous story of Lyman Beecher, the preacher. "While Mr. Beecher was settled in Boston he had as a neighbor an old wood sawyer, a rough, shrewd man, the member of a rival sect, who, although he had never seen the doctor, was violently bitter against him. Mr. Beecher himself had formed a habit of sawing a great deal of wood as an exercise for maintaining his health. He was as fastidious in the care of his saw as a musician in the care of his Cremona. No moments were happier with the famous clergyman than those spent in the careful filing of its teeth.

"Looking out of his study window one day, when his own woodpile was reduced to a discouraging state of order, Mr. Beecher saw with envy the pile of the before-mentioned neighbor. Forthwith he seized his saw and soon the sawyer of the street opposite beheld a man without cravat and in his shirt sleeves issuing from Brother Beecher's house, who came briskly up and asked if he wanted a hand at the pile. The doctor fell to work and soon proved to his brother sawyer that he was no mean hand at the craft.

"Nodding his head significantly at the opposite house, the old sawyer said: 'You live there?'

"B—Yes.

"S—Work for the old man?'

"B—Yes.

"S—What sort of an old fellow is he?'

"B—Oh, pretty much like the rest of us: Good man enough to work for.

"S—Tough old chap, ain't he?'

"B—Guess so, to them that try to chaw him up.

"S—First rate saw, that of your'n.

"This touched the doctor in a tender point. He had set that saw as carefully as the articles of his creed; every tooth was critically adjusted, and so he gave a smile of triumph.

"I say," said the old sawyer, "where can I get a saw like that?'

"B—I don't know unless you buy mine.

"S—Will you trade? What do you ask?'

"B—I don't know; I'll think about it. Call at the house tomorrow and I'll tell you.

"The next day the old man knocked and met the doctor at the door, fresh from the hands of his wife, with his coat brushed and cravat tied, going out to pastoral duty. The sawyer gave a start of surprise.

"Oh," said the doctor, "you're the man that wanted to buy my saw. Well, you shall have it for nothing; only let me have some of your wood to saw when you work on my street."

"Be hanged," said the old sawyer, when he afterward told the story, "if I didn't want to crawl into an auger hole when I found it was old Beecher himself I had been talking with so frank the day before."

"It need scarcely be said that from that time the sawyer was one of the doctor's stoutest and most enthusiastic advocates; not a word would he hear against him. He affirmed that 'Old Beecher is a right glorious old fellow, and the only man in these parts that can saw wood faster than I can.'"

Why Frieda Stayed.

"I've changed my mind; I'm not going to quit," announced the cook to the mistress of a Sheridan road household the other day. Mrs. Sheridan Road tried to hide her elation. No maid would leave such a well ordered home, she chuckled.

"Why, Frieda?" she asked.

"Well, ma'am, you see I just bought a new suit. At that swell tailor's on Michigan street. Fur trimmings, and latest Paris style, too. It cost me \$165—so I guess I'll stay a few weeks more to pay for the suit."

The mistress of the household choked. Why, she couldn't afford such a suit herself! Anyway, she was glad the cook stayed. And it would be such a delicious story to tell at the Thursday bridge. Gracious, the airs of servants nowadays.—Chicago News.

Decorated Gloves.

We are told that decorated gloves are to be one of the extravagances of the coming season, and that turns the thoughts very far back to when gloves were a most elaborate and important part of a costume. Queen Elizabeth, that lover of fine raiment, had several wonderful pairs embroidered in gold and even precious stones, while hawking gloves were miniature works of art. The sterner times of Cromwell banished such frivolities, but introduced the leather fringed gauntlet, which had a revival last winter. The dainty dames of the Georgian period had embroidery on their gloves and carrying the idea yet further, had those coquettish lace mittens which lasted well into Victorian times.

Quick Cure.

"How did you break your son of trying to be a poet?'" "Refused to supply him with postage stamps."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PUBLIC SALE

Thursday, April 8th, at 10 O'clock

Free Lunch on the Grounds

At my place, 8 miles north of Plainview and 5 miles south of Kress, on the Plainview-Kress road, I will sell the following livestock and implements.

Livestock

- 1 span of Sorrel Horses, 5 yrs. old, wt. 2900; extra good team.
- 1 span of Horses, 7 and 8 yrs. old, 2700; extra good team.
- 1 Brown Horse, 6 yrs. old, wt. 1250, extra good.
- 1 team Black Mare, 6 yrs. old, wt. 2200.
- 1 Black Mare, 4 yrs. old, wt. 1000.
- 1 Bay Mare, 4 yrs. old, wt. 1100.
- 1 Bay Mare, 4 years old, wt. 900.
- 1 Bay Filley, 2 years old.
- 1 Brown Horse, 3 yrs. old, wt. 1100.
- 1 Black Horse Colt, 2 yrs. old; nice one.
- 1 span of Mares; mule colts by side.
- 1 span 2-yr.-old Mules; good ones.
- 1 Bay Horse, 2 years old.
- 1 Black Filley, 2 years old.
- 1 Brown Jersey cow, fresh; calf by side.
- 1 Iron Grey Colt, coming yearling.
- 1 Black Mare, 6 yrs. old; good saddle mare.
- 1 Grey Colt, 7 months old; extra good.
- 1 Jersey Cow, 6 yrs. old; giving milk.
- 1 Jersey Cow, 6 yrs. old; fresh soon.
- 1 Jersey and Durham Heifer, 2 years old; fresh soon.

- 2 Jersey Heifers, 2 years old; bred.
- 3 Jersey Heifer Yearlings.
- 1 Jersey Bull Yearling.
- 3 Heifer Calves, 3 months old.
- 1 Red Polled Cow, 6 years old, giving 4 gallons of milk per day.

Implements

- 1 1-row John Deere Lister, good one.
- 1 2-row John Deere Go-Devil, good one.
- 1 Disc Harrow, John Deere, 8 ft.
- 1 Drag Harrow, 70 teeth.
- 1 Walking Sod Plow.
- 1 J. I. Case Lister, in good shape.
- 1 John Deere Go-Devil, in good shape.
- 1 1-row Go-Devil, in good shape.
- 1 Emerson Double-disc Plow, good as new.
- 1 Emerson Mower, good shape.
- 1 Emerson Hay Rake, good as new.
- 1 John Deere Mold Board Gang with sod bottom.
- 1 Sulky Plow.
- 1 McCormick Row Binder, good repair.
- 1 Buck Rake, good as new.
- 1 Disc Harrow, 12-16.
- 1 John Deere Grain Binder, good.
- 1 Superior Grain Drill.

TERMS—Sums of \$10 cash; over this amount 4 months' time will be given on good bankable notes. 5 per cent discount for cash. No property to be removed until settled for.

John Workman, Owner

W. A. Nash, Auctioneer

Ed Morehead, Clerk

Planting Cotton Seed

We have arranged for a large quantity of acclimated Mabine and Barnett's planting seed—the best variety for this country—which will sell at reasonable price.

A most successful Floyd county cotton raiser says: "Bed your land only once, plant shallow a bushel per acre, plow shallow and often.

There will be a big demand. Fill your requirements early. We will appreciate your orders.

Plainview Grain Company

D. F. Sansom & Son, Props.

EASTSIDE CAFE

L. R. CREWS, Proprietor
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
A Most Complete Line of Short Orders
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SUNDAY

QUALITY COAL AT ALL TIMES

QUALITY COAL

BONNER-PRICE

PHONE 162

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

GRAIN HAY

PUBLIC SALE

I will sell at public auction at my farm 1-1/2 miles southwest of Hale Center, the following property, on

Tuesday, April 6

15 Head of Milch Cows

- 1 Jersey cow, fresh in January.
- 1 Jersey cow, 10 yrs old, springing.
- 1 coming 3 yr old Jersey heifer.
- 1 2-yr-old Jersey, with young calf.
- 1 1-yr-old Jersey heifer.
- 2 Grade cows with 3 weeks old calves.
- 1 Holstein cow, 4 yrs. old, giving milk.
- 1 2-year-old Red heifer, with three weeks old calf.
- 4 Grade Cows, fresh early in the summer.
- 2 Grade heifers, 2 yr old, springing.
- 1 10-gallon cream can.

3 Head of Horses

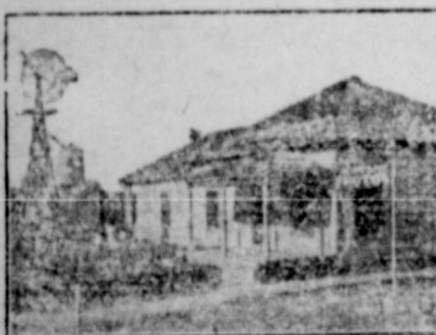
- 1 5-yr-old Mare, weight 1000 lbs. in foal by jack.
- 1 6-yr-old Extra Good Gaited Saddle Horse.
- 1 1-yr-old Colt, saddle gaited.

Sale Begins at 2:00 p. m. Sharp.

TERMS—Sums of \$15.00 and under, cash; all sums over \$15.00 nine months' time, on bankable notes at 10 per cent interest from date of sale. No property to be removed until settled for. Five per cent discount for cash.

Clyde Phillips, Owner
B. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
CLAUDE GENTRY, Clerk

COCHRANE'S PHOTO STUDIO
High Grade Portraits



Southwest of Square

DR. L. STAAR
OPTOMETRIST

Expert Glass-fitter. Repairing done. Upstairs over Shifflett Grocery Store

C. F. SJOGREN
Auctioneer

KRESS, TEXAS

Phone or write me for dates or dates can be made at News office.

KILLS TREE PESTS

Doctor Woodpecker Is Nature's Chief Wood Surgeon.

In Everlasting Conflict With Millions of Dangerous Enemies That Would Destroy the Life of the Sturdy Forest Monarchs.

If half a thousand disease germs should suddenly begin eating into the life tissues of your body, you would surely need a doctor, writes F. E. Brimmer in the Farm Journal. Yet more than 500 species of insects prey upon the oak tree, and still we wonder at its strength and vigor. So much, indeed, that "sturdy as an oak" has become an advertising slogan.

The sturdy oak owes much of its long life to Doctor Woodpecker, nature's skilled wood surgeon. The borer would kill a tree single-handed if left at his deadly work long enough; so will a few beetles. A single mother beetle will produce nearly 500,000 young destroyers in a summer of uninterrupted activity. Weevils stunt the growth of the tree and leave it full of holes, an easy victim to other destroyers. Saw flies, caterpillars, ants and moths are among the hosts of tree pests that damage the outer part of the trees. Against all these the tree is defenseless, except for the busy surgeon. A hungry bird of any other kind cannot help the tree, for the pests are hidden beneath the bark or far under the surface.

Just as plagues and epidemics wiped out whole villages of people in the middle ages, so if left to their enemies it would be only a few decades before all forests would be murdered—nothing but dead, grub-bored stumps and fallen trunks left. To prevent this terrible condition nature sends a physician regularly to each patient. Sometimes Doctor Woodpecker has been known to spend as many as three days operating on one very bad case, constantly using to advantage his tree-surgery tools. Generally his incision is only as deep as the thickness of the bark. Often he slides his spearbill between seams or crevices and draws out the worm, leaving no mark or scar on the bark to show where he did it. At other times his cuttings may be deep galleries tunnels or caverns.

A great deal of the drumming that we hear is only for sounding purposes—much like a man taps the wall with a hammer to find a studding. When Doctor Woodpecker has discovered a diseased part he directs a rapid fire of rattling beats upon the spot with his pickax bill, raining his hammer-like blows with automatic and astonishing precision, until his prey is brought to light. Then he thrusts in his bill and with a sudden backward jerk, brings forth the deadly grub.

Early Aviation Flight.

One may be reasonably surprised that interest in aviation has not sooner revived, as a curiosity of the past, the legend of Alexander the Great and his youthful ascent in a small car drawn by gryphons. The legend was widely current in the middle ages, and many who heard it doubtless believed that Alexander's "gryphoplane," as a modern headline writer cheerfully calls it, had attained an altitude which would make the record ascension of modern aviation seem like a childish experiment. Gryphons, as those who know their "Alice in Wonderland" will remember, were odd birds, and Alexander, an adventurous boy of twelve, was said to have harnessed two of them to a basket of rushes and been carried to a height of 917,654 feet, returning to meet a protesting parent, who asked him "how long he expected to keep up his infantile tricks."—Christian Science Monitor.

Signing Treaties.

Signatures on treaties have become easy to arrange now that the system of alphabetical order is followed, but formerly the fight for precedence was a cause of grievous difficulty. The order in which names appeared on treaties used to be determined by the status of the realms concerned. But this device involved such interminable disputes that other systems were suggested, and as long ago as 1718, at the signature of the quadruple alliance, each Power signed first the copy which was to remain in its possession. At Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the contracting parties each signed one copy for each of the others. Finally the present plan of alphabetical order (according to the French alphabet) was adopted.

Steel Pipe Industry.

Very few persons realize the varied applications of the prosaic steel or iron pipe. It has been used for many years as a conduit for water, sewage, steam or gas, but at the present time pipe enters into the construction of such varied products as agricultural implements, automobiles, architectural ironwork and grill work, building columns, refrigerating machinery, dry-kiln apparatus, elevator cars, wheelbarrows, work benches, ornamental gates, elevator grain spouts, safety ladders, warship masts, lighting and high-tension poles, electric wiring, railway signal apparatus, sprinkler systems and signal towers.

As the variety of uses for tubular products increased and the cost of making steel diminished, there has been a change also in material. Fifty years ago nearly all the screw-joint pipe was made of wrought iron.

TYPICAL JOAN OF THE FORGE

Blacksmith Work All That Was Left for French Woman After Husband Had Fallen.

I can give you no better interpretation of the character of French womanhood than to attempt to visualize what will always remain in my memory as the most touching sight I have yet seen in the war. Isaac F. Marcossou writes in the Saturday Evening Post. It was in the devastated region where the Hun had left a trail of ruined towns, blackened forests and despoiled land in his wake.

I was on my way back from the front, chilled and depressed by the horizon of waste that hemmed me in. Suddenly I heard a steady hammering—a strange sound it was in the midst of such desolation—and no loneliness is quite so utter as the solitude of the ravaged places. I stopped my car, got out and walked toward a dilapidated house—the only structure with four walls that remained in what was once a thriving hamlet. When I reached the spot this is what I saw.

A woman stood at an improvised anvil, beating out a horseshoe. Her husband, as I learned, had been a blacksmith. He had fallen in battle and she wore his uniform. A child played at her feet while the sparks flew upward. All she had in the world, save this mite of humanity and the ruins of her home, had been wiped out by the war. Even the roof above her head was wrecked. Yet she kept to the task that had once sustained her. Between the strokes of her hammer I could hear the boom of the far away guns, sounding like the doom notes in the last act of "Aida." It was a thrilling and unforgettable contrast.

The woman of that rude forge was the heroic incarnation of defiant will—the symbol of her sex. Some great artist might have painted the scene and made it the companion picture of the great canvas that depicts Joan of Arc walking with her vision in the little churchyard at Domremy. These two daughters of France are of the same immortal sisterhood.

Writers Are Queer Fish.

In an article which Emerson Hough, the great novelist, has written for the American Magazine, he says:

"At one time it became necessary in our household to discharge a large blond person who had never been anything but an alien enemy to our dishes and digestions. As she departed, full of wrath, Goosta turned at the door and remarked:

"Well, ay hope you get better girl as may, ma'am! Ay lak youse vell enough; but your hoosian, huy ess somehow kever."

"Perhaps Goosta was right. I make no doubt that many believe that any writing man is somehow queer. I believe my wife—a strictly competent human being who keeps me jumping through hoops—is of the same belief. It looks strange to see a strong man, who would have made a good blacksmith, sit around with no means of support except a typewriter and a piece of paper.

"Yes, perhaps Goosta was right. For instance, I have two places where I work: One my home office and one my downtown office. I do copy at the former and transact business at the latter. On the desk at each place is a skull, which I installed years ago as a corrective measure. Across the forehead of each is written the ominous words intended to keep me from going fishing. 'Life is short!'"

When Beards Were Taxed.

In the reign of Elizabeth every beard of a fortnight's growth was subject to a tax. Peter the Great, in 1705, imposed a tax upon the beards of the Russian nobles of 100 rubles while the common people's beard tax amounted to one kopeck. This tax caused much dissatisfaction, but in spite of this the impost was extended to St. Petersburg in 1714. The tax on beards was confirmed by Catherine I in 1726, by Peter II in 1728, by Empress Anne in 1731, and in 1743 by the Empress Elizabeth. It was repealed by Catherine II in 1762. In France a beard tax was imposed upon the clergy. The celebrated Duprat, lord high chancellor of France, was the adviser of the measure, and a bull was published by the pope enjoining the clergy to shave their chins. Then a tax was levied by the king upon all who wished to be exempted from the harsh decree. The bishop and others who could afford the means paid the tax, but the poorer clergy were obliged to yield at the point of the razor.—London Tit-Bits.

Wire Splints for Wounds.

A new kind of surgical splint in which galvanized wire netting takes the place of wood has been put on the market, says the Popular Science Monthly. The steel entering into the construction of this woven wire splint is so tempered that it can be molded by hand. Being galvanized, the wire is sterilized and at the same time welded into a single piece that cannot fray out at loose ends.

As it is porous, it allows a certain amount of evaporation and air circulation to the dressings beneath, which wood or plaster does not. The splint comes rolled like a bandage and is lighter and less bulky than wooden splints.

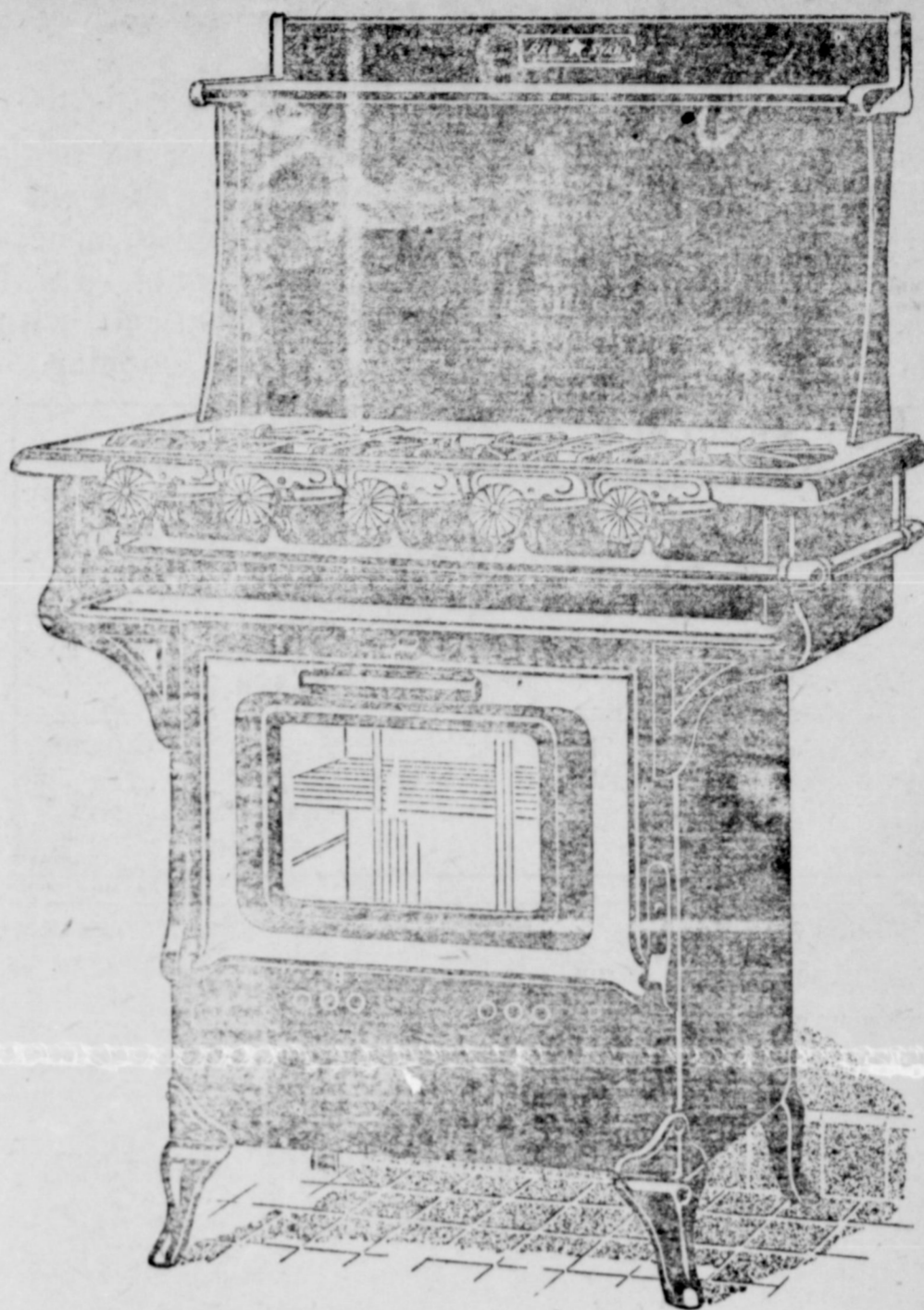
A Leap Year Hint.

"When we get better acquainted," said he, "I shall call you by your first name."

"All right," she rejoined. "And I hope our acquaintance will reach the point where my friends can call me by your last name."

RED STAR VAPOR OIL STOVE

Works Like Gas



Is the most modern oil stove made. It produces a heat equal to a gas burner. It gives the best service, is economical, sanitary, simple to operate, its oven bakes perfectly, and the Red Star is made to last many years' hard usage. It roasts, bakes and fries—for its heat is easily regulated. The Red Star is handsome in design, and made in a number of sizes and styles. Burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate.

R. C. WARE HARDWARE CO.

General Hardware & Builders Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.
Telephone 178
Plainview, Texas

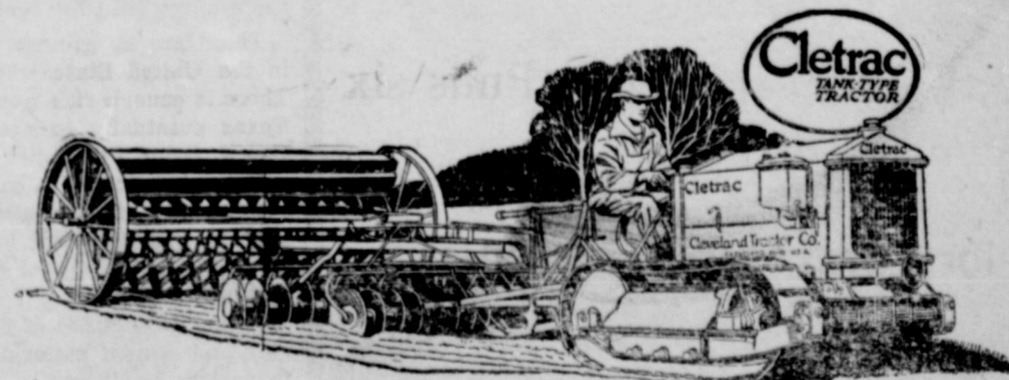
H. R. Ramsey, who moved here several months ago from Hill county, and bought a half-section farm ten miles south of town on the Petersburg road, has sold the place to Lash Realty Co., and will buy another place.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Hale County, on the 23rd day of Feb. A. D. 1920, in the case of The State National Bank of Ardmore, Okla., versus T. J. Jordan and Dona Jordan, No. 1723 and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I have levied upon, this 23rd day of Feb. A. D. 1920, and will, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1920, it being the 6th day of said month, at the court house door of said Hale County, in the City of Plainview, Texas, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which T. J. Jordan and Dona Jordan had, on the 18th day of August A. D. 1917, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following

described property, to-wit: Beginning 824 1-2 feet East and 301 2-3 feet South of the Northwest corner of said McClelland Survey, for the beginning corner of this tract, thence East 193 1-2 feet, thence south 226 1-2 feet, thence West 193 1-2 feet, thence North 226 1-2 feet to the place of beginning; containing one acre of land, being a part of and out of the rough McClelland Homestead Survey to the town of Plainview, Hale County, Texas, said property being levied on as the property of T. J. Jordan and Dona Jordan to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$322.66 in favor of The State National Bank of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1920.
J. C. TERRY,
Sheriff Hale County, Texas.
By C. A. Knupp, Deputy.



The CLETRAC rides over the plowed ground without packing the soil, pulling a tandem disc and seeder, consuming no more fuel in doing this than on hard ground. The CLETRAC lays down its own track and runs on it. The CLETRAC will do your work at a lower cost than any other tractor.

Let us SHOW you.

C. B. Powell, Distributor
B. R. Chapman, Salesman
Plainview, Texas

Here Are Some of the CARTER-HOUSTON'S SPECIALS

For This Week and Next Week

Have you been taking advantage of the weekly specials at Carter-Houston's? If you have not make your plans to visit our store this week and next. The specials we offer afford great money saving opportunities, to both men and women, and combined with the high standard of quality merchandise that is mentioned with our store service, affords both pleasant and profitable shopping.

<p>SPECIAL 80x90 Bed Spreads A very fine finish Dimity with beautiful designs. This week Extra Value \$2.95 Each</p>	<p>SPECIAL Women's Silk Hose Shown in the very best of \$2.50 values, on sale now Extra Value \$1.50 The Pair</p>
<p>SPECIAL Nurses Linen Suiting 40 inches wide, full bleached linen weave. Now on sale Extra Value 48c Yard</p>	<p>SPECIAL Radiant Voile 40 inches wide, extra fine sheer fabrics, in new 1920 patterns, now on display at Extra Value 69c Yard</p>

<p>WORTHMORE WAISTS Regular \$1.50 values, This week your choice \$1.00 Each</p>	<p>SKIRTS Silk and wool on sale this week at 25 Per Cent Discount</p>	<p>WELLWORTH WAISTS Regular \$2.50 values, while they last. Your choice \$1.50 Each</p>
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Extra Specials in Our Men's Clothing Department

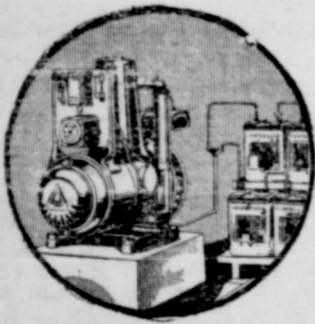
You men who are interested in suits should come in and see our assortment at \$25 This Week Only

Carter-Houston's

The Store of Quality

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Every Farm



By installing Delco-Light you have your own power plant—dependable electric service. Electric lights will make your home cheery and bright. Electric power will pump the water and in other ways save you time and labor every day.

Write for Catalog

CONNER-MATHES BATTERY CO.

It Runs On Kerosene

Just Received

Twin City 12-20 tractors. Pulls six disc plows or combined.

See us for Farm Power Machinery.

Panhandle Sales Company
Edge's Old Stand

(Continued from 1st Page)

Twice as many cattle are raised in Texas as in any other state. If they could all be converted into one mammoth cow she would be so large that she could leisurely swish her tail round the South Pole as she bumped the snow from her horns against the North Pole. If a dairymaid of sufficient gigantic proportions could be secured, she could use a peak of the Andes for a milking stool and easily extract milk from that colossal bossy to float ever yship in the navies of the

world through the Panama Canal, with enough left over to take care of the new canal that is being advocated by Secretary of War Baker.

clothes you may rest assured that the mohair in it was grown on the back of a Texas goat. In one section of Texas alone there are more than 2,000,000 goats.

I have mentioned just a few of the many wonderful things we produce in Texas along the line of crops and animals. I will now tell you a few surprising things about our mineral resources. Seventy per cent of the na-

tion's sulphur is mined in Texas, from seemingly inexhaustible mines at the town of Freeport, at the mouth of the Brazos river; and the Brazos river, by the way, is the longest stream within any single state. Its length is greater than from Baltimore to Chicago.

A fourth of the nation's output of quicksilver is obtained in one county in Texas.

Texas is sixth in the production of gypsum, used not only as a fertilizer but in many manufactures.

Go as far west of Vermont as you please and you will find no finer or larger deposits of granite than abound in Texas.

An entire mountain of graphite was discovered in Texas during the war and is now being mined and manufactured in large quantities. The former owner of this land, a well known cattleman, bought 1,000 acres years ago, paying \$12 an acre or it and used it as a pasture. He sold seventy-five acres of it for \$75,000 spot cash. He still uses the remaining 925 acres for pasturage, which is doubtless the most valuable land in the country used for that purpose.

There are no greater salt deposits in the United States than in Texas. There is enough rich iron ore in East Texas eventually to make that section a second Pittsburg.

Texas is conceded to have the greatest deposits of rare earth metals of any state, metals that in Europe are used in many chemical and commercial manufactures.

Immense deposits of brick and tile clay and cement materials are found in various localities.

One of the biggest things in Texas is the vast supply of lignite coal. There are 30,000,000,000 tons of it in sight. According to the experts of the bureau of mines of the interior department, this coal can be briquetted and enough byproducts extracted to make every ton worth \$16.

It is always a great surprise to most people to learn that Texas stands sixth in the number of sawmills and lumber production.

No state in the union is building good roads as rapidly as Texas.

Climate? Why, bless your souls, Texas can sport every variety that has ever been invented. Frequently when the snow is flying in the Panhandle section of the state, little kiddies and fond lovers in South Texas are plucking the first violets of springtime, while others are feasting on fried chicken at open air picnics. There are times in midsummer when

CHURCHES

Baptist Pastor Arrives
Rev. and Mrs. Harlan J. Matthews arrived this morning from Decatur. He is the new Baptist pastor and will occupy the pulpit Sunday.

Special Easter Services
At Methodist Church
There will be two special Easter services at the Methodist church Sunday. At the morning service a class of about seventy-five members will be received into the church. Pastor Robinson will preach. At the night service Rev. H. Bascom Watts of Lockney will deliver a sermon. The choir will render a special program at each service, the programs having been printed in Tuesday's News.

Rev. Dickey Won't Be Here
Rev. M. L. Dickey of Claude, who was scheduled to preach at the First Christian church Sunday, writes that he cannot be here on that day.

Will Have Sunrise Easter Prayer Meeting
A sunrise Easter prayer service will be held by the Christian Endeavor at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Easter Program at Baptist Church
The following is the program for the morning and evening services at the Baptist church next Sunday:

Morning service—
Prelude.
Hymn.
Invocation.
Anthem—"Oh, Lord of Hosts; Almighty, King."
Scripture reading.
Solo—"Angels Rolled the Rock Away."—Mrs. Geo. Wilson.
Announcements.
Quartet—"Lo, Easter Dawns."—M. Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Watson, Mr. Will Stockton, Mr. Jake Burkett.
Sermon—Rev. Harlan J. Matthews.
Hymn.
Benediction.
At the evening service Pastor Matthews will deliver a sermon, and the following musical numbers will be rendered:
Anthem—"Fast Falls the Eventide." By the choir.
Duet—"Peace to This Dwelling."—Mrs. Knoohuizen and Mrs. S. W. Smith.
Solo—"My Faith in Thee."—Mr. Will Stockton.
Violin solo—Selected—Mr. R. M. Crabb.

Hale Center Presbyterian Church Dedicated Last Night
The Presbyterian church at Hale Center, which was erected two or three years ago, was dedicated last night, with considerable ceremony.

Knights Templar Easter Service At Presbyterian Church
The annual Knights Templar Easter service will be held at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning. There will be a special musical program, and Sir Knight J. E. Willis will deliver an address.

SUMMER HATS FLATTERING



This brilliant group of summer hats includes both large and small shapes that are in themselves classy. Lovely materials and colors make them flattering to their wearers. Fringed frills of changeable silk make the first hat; just below it two-toned fiddle ribbon is artfully used; at the left black malline and braid, and the Russian turban is of unbrothered silk.

it gets pretty hot in some sections but the cool, soothing breezes from the gulf have an unflattering habit of spreading themselves over the state every night about bedtime, thus enabling the folks to sleep like babies. Such things as sunstrokes are absolutely unknown in Texas.

LOST—Between Hale Center and Plainview, heavy log chain, hook on both ends. Finder notify Roy Irick, and receive reward. 93-4t-p



QUALITY!

Every American Lady corset is boned throughout with Mightybone, the resilient, non-rusting boning that is always alive—a boning superior to any yet found in a corset of moderate price.

Barrier Bros. Dry Goods Co.

Dependable Merchandise
N. W. Corner Square Phone 26
Plainview, Texas
Stores also at Lubbock, Brownfield and Floydada

We will **SAVE YOU MONEY** ON FURNITURE

WE TURN A HOUSE INTO A HOME

Garnet Brothers
FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

PHONE DAY 105 NIGHT 704 376
LICENSED EMBALMERS AUTO-HEARSE
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS.

White Bermuda onion plants.
Frost Proof cabbage plants.
Everbearing Strawberry plants.
Giant Rhubarb roots.
Horse Radish roots.
Asparagus roots.
Onion sets.
Seed potatoes.
Every day shipments.
The best that grows.

White Seed Company

COPIES WANTED—The News needs copies of its issues of Aug. 5th and Oct. 31, to complete its 1919 files, and will pay 25c for copy of either of these dates. If you have a copy send it to us at once.

AUTOMOBILISTS, have you a Purse Protector on your car? Patterson & Groves, Room 37, Grant building, insure you against fire, theft and collision.

CLUBBING RATES

Then Plainview News one year and the Dallas Semi-Weekly News one year \$2.75
The Plainview News one year and the Amarillo Daily News one year for \$3.75
Plainview News one year and the Kansas City Weekly Star \$2.85
H. L. Gardner of Snyder is here on business.