

The Memphis Democrat

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GOVERNOR VETOES APPROPRIATION FOR STATE UNIVERSITY

Ferguson Refuses to be Intimidated by Faculty and Ex-Students Combine. Cuts Off Funds Because of Injunction.

UNIVERSITY MAY CLOSE FOR 2 TERMS

Days Majority of Board of Regents Favor Removal of President Vinson and Certain Members of Faculty and Would So Vote if not Restrained by the Court.

A proclamation by the governor of Texas.

By exercising the powers given me by the constitution of the state of Texas, I hereby veto and disapprove the entire appropriation made by the thirty-fifth legislature for the maintenance of the state university including the medical branch of same at Galveston and disapproving said entire appropriation with the exception of the appropriation made for support of the school of mines, at El Paso.

By exercising the powers given me by the constitution of the state of Texas, I hereby veto and disapprove the entire appropriation made by the thirty-fifth legislature for the support of the State University of Texas for the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 1917, and ending Aug. 31, 1919, the amount aggregating \$98,755 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1918, and \$710,198.50 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1919, for the support of the medical branch of the university, at Galveston, Texas, and aggregating \$698.50 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1918, and \$710,198.50 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1919, for the support of the main university, to be spent for the payment of salaries of various professors, assistant professors, instructors, assistants, adjunct professors, tutors, curators, secretaries, employees, agents, shavers, business manager, auditors, clerks, agents, laborers of all kinds and road, and for various contingencies, current expenses traveling expenses, in said medical branch of the state university at Galveston, Texas, and in the said main university situated at Austin, Texas; and all of the same as described in the original house bill No. 13, on pages 1 to 24 inclusive, submitted by the Thirty-fifth legislature and filed in my office on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1917, to which reference is made for a more particular description of the appropriations which were disapproved and vetoed; except, however, from said appropriation the various items for salaries, contingent fund, current expense fund aggregating \$26,150 for the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 1917, and \$477 for the fiscal year beginning Sept. 1, 1918, for support and maintenance of the school of mines at El Paso, Texas, which said appropriations of mines is hereby approved and said appropriation described in said house bill 13 on said pages 1 to 24, inclusive, are hereby approved.

I have taken this action after consideration and serious deliberation of my duty in the premises and am sure it is an unpleasant duty, but I have hoped that the matters might be changed, so that I might approve the bill after disapproving only those appropriations which appeared wholly necessary and unreasonable.

On the 25th day of May, 1917, I met the regents of the state university, the following: J. P. Johnson, former governor, and the members of the board of regents to meet with me on Monday, the 28th, at my office for the purpose of considering a matter very important to the state university. I trust you can come. In response to said request, on the 28th, the following members of

the board of regents appeared in my office, to-wit: Wilbur P. Allen, George W. Littlefield, J. W. Butler, Joe S. McKeynolds, W. R. Brents and A. W. Fly. After we were closed in private conference in my office, I informed the board that I desired to transmit to them a communication, and I read to them the following: "May 28, 1917. To the board of regents, state university. Gentlemen: I desire to call to your attention the following: The legislature just adjourned has appropriated in round numbers

\$1,640,000 for the support of the university for the next two years. The institution now has considerably less than 3,000 students, or, in other words, the state is called on to pay approximately \$545 per student for university facilities for those who are able to attend said institution for next two years. In all probability the state will not get aside for those attending the common schools of the country more than \$15 for the next two years. Before we commit ourselves to the expenditure of this vast sum of money for the benefit of such a comparatively few of our people, we ought to satisfy ourselves that the money is being wisely spent. And this brings us to the question of what is the university doing and what it is seeking to do.

"2. In my opinion the university has not a proper president. He has neither that experience as a teacher nor sufficient educational attainments that would qualify him to fill this important place. His management of an institution previous to his promotion to the presidency of the university was a failure, and his record there by no means recommended him to be employed at \$6,000 a year by the people of Texas.

"He is a sectarian preacher, and not only makes no denial of such fact, but since his elevation to the institution has regularly and often continued to preach under the auspices of his particular religious denomination. Article 2645 reads as follows: "No religious qualification shall be required for admission to any office

(Continued on page four.)

HALL COUNTY WOMEN MEET

Conservation Club Meeting Draws Good Attendance. All Sections of County Represented.

The meeting of the Hall County Conservation Club held last Saturday afternoon at the court house attracted a large attendance. Visitors and members from almost every section of the county were present and a flattering interest was shown.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. W. L. Whent. Minor business matters and committee reports were passed upon and the matter of accepting the services of the three young lady demonstrators offered by Col. Ousley was discussed. The secretary was instructed to correspond further with Col. Ousley with a view to obtaining demonstrators of more experience.

The following precinct chairman responded to their names: Mrs. J. P. Montgomery, of Lesley; Mrs. B. T. Prewitt, of Estelline; Mrs. J. B. Russell and Mrs. Wheeler, of Hulver; and Mrs. Jap Duncan, of Parnell.

Judge Bryant responded to an invitation with a short but inspiring talk on "Woman's Patriotic Opportunity."

Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, of Claude, who came in response to an invitation, delivered an address that was decidedly the feature of the meeting. This little lady, who has a most wonderful flow of language, even for a woman, not only reaches the heart of her subject with directness but appeals just as directly to the hearts of her hearers. Her address was a treat well worth the trip to the most far away visitor.

The meeting was adjourned after a two and a half hours session to meet here on Saturday, July 7.

Mrs. U. S. Key.

Flora Ellen Key was born, March 7 1874 near Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, died June 2, 1917.

She professed faith in Christ in her early married life and joined the Baptist church. She was a devoted christian woman up till the time God called her from our midst. She was married to U. S. Key, December 29 1895, at Hillsboro, Texas. She leaves her husband and four children three sons and one married daughter, Mrs. Merl Penninger of Lakeview, besides a host of friends to mourn her loss. Yes, away from us they have taken her to a home where she shall rest, away from this light that shines so dim; God knows and has chosen the best. It's hard for us to try to bear the heavy burden thrust upon us here; but we must try to make the best for we no she has gone to rest. Why was she taken? We ask, this is easily told, we think it hard but to God an easy task. A soul so pure and a heart so true, from her tire hard for us to part. She an example to this earth came. Her duty she fulfilled, and she leaves behind her precious name, although her voice is still; although she is so far away, we hear her voice day by day, they are the beautiful, but sad words she spoke, and to repeat is a glory but we almost choke. She left her husband dear behind, whose love was so divine, but she is tenderly watching from above with the sweetest of womanly love. Her children dear are left alone to mourn the loss of the dear love one, for they know there is no other to take the place of mother. She saw above the beautiful light, and closed her eyes and fell asleep. Her absence has left as sweet a thought as her presence could have ever brought she will join the Angel's in their call for one and for all. One Who Loved Her.

PLEADS FOR AID FOR RED CROSS

President Wilson Proclaims Red Cross Week; June 18 to 24. Giving Patriotic Sacrifice.

"The White House, May 25, 1917.—Inasmuch as our thoughts as a nation are now turned in the united purpose toward the performance to the utmost of the services and duties which we have assumed in the cause of liberty and justice:

"Inasmuch as a small proportion of our people can have the opportunity to serve upon the actual field of battle, but all men, women and children alike may serve effectively by making it possible to care properly for those who do serve under arms at home and abroad:

"And inasmuch as the American Red Cross is the official recognized agency for voluntary effort in behalf of the armed forces of the Nation and for the administration of relief:

"Therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States, and as President of the American Red Cross I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby, proclaim the week beginning June 18, 1917, as Red Cross Week, during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously and in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice for the support and maintenance of this work of national need.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Senior League Program.

Subject: "Sins of the Mind." Bible Lesson, Romans 8: 1-11. Some Questions asked by leader. Passages of Scripture recited, John VIII. 29; Titus 1, 15; Isa XXVI, 3; 2 Cor. VIII, 12; Phil IV, 7; Titus II 6; by Members Present.

Prayer. Topic, "The Sin of Unbelief," Marie Cole.

Topic, "Temporal Things," Blanche Temple.

Topic, "The Sin of Worry," Lom Madden.

Discussion, "Sins of Gossiping, Selfishness, Covetousness," by Members. "How to be Spiritually Minded" Leader.

Reading of next Sunday's Program. Leader, Otta Greene.

Life Lost in Hotel Fire.

Childress, Texas, June 1.—The Wolford House, a family hotel run by Mrs. Wolford, was burned to the ground early this morning. Robert Hiatt of Duncan, Oklahoma, who has been working for sometime in the City National Bank here, was overcome by smoke and fainted as he reached the window when he found his legs were nearly burned off. He died in a hospital here.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our most sincere thanks to the people of Memphis and surrounding country, for their many many deeds of love and kindness to us in the sad hour and death of our loved one. We shall always remember their many evidences of true friendship and love. All through many faces were strange to us we can only pray that God in his infinite goodness fully reward you all. U. S. Key and Family. Mrs. J. S. McMurtry.

Child Kicked by Horse.

The little three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, who live at the old Pot Hooks headquarters, was kicked by horse Monday at noon and seriously injured the skull of the forehead being crushed. An operation was performed and the condition of the child is now reported as favorable to its recovery.

REGISTRATION FAR EXCEEDS ESTIMATES LOYALTY DAY SUCCESS

Nearly One Thousand Register in Hall County. No slackers and no Apparent Reluctance. Few Ask Exemption from Service.

LOYALTY DAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED

Big Crowd Takes Part in Flag Raising and Witness Loyalty Program. Ladies Present Badges to Those Who Register. 310 Register Here. Speeches and Music

Registrations in Hall county total 990, exceeding estimates by almost fifty per cent. The number registered in Memphis was 310. Turkey registrations almost equaled the number of voters in that box and every precinct exceeded the number estimated. Sheriff King found it necessary to rush additional supplies to several boxes during the day.

The day passed off quietly, no show of resistance or even reluctance, was reported any where in the county, and so far as known, there were no slackers. Very few of those who register-

thirty waiting in line. The "Loyalty Day" program, published in last week's paper, was carried out; speeches were made recitations and readings given and band and vocal music rendered.

In addition to this program was the ceremony of raising the flag on the sixty foot pole erected on the square. Short speeches, prayer and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the crowd were features.

In spite of the fact that the day was disagreeably windy and dusty there was a big crowd, including many women and children, throughout the day.

Because the number to register was underestimated the beautiful printed badges, bearing name of place and date, provided by the ladies, and pinned on those registering by girls, were exhausted long before all were served and substitutes of ribbon decorated with flags had to be used.

The spirit of hearty loyalty, and willingness for service, pervading here left nothing to be desired. There was an utter lack of vociferous display and the mood and manner of the crowd indicated a full appreciation of the magnitude of the work we, as a nation, have undertaken and a calm determination to accomplish it, what ever the cost.

WINS A BRIDE AND AN OFFICE.

Memphis Man Draws Double Prize. Accomplished and Handsome Bride and Lucrative Office

If marriage is, as it is said to be, lottery; then T. C. Anthony, of this place is certainly a favorite of the goddess of chance; since he last Monday drew not only one of the most accomplished and handsome of Hall counties ladies for a bride but at the same time secured the most lucrative office in the county.

After resigning her office of County and District Clerk, in which position she was serving her second term, in favor of Mr. T. C. Anthony, who was appointed to the place by the Commissioners' court, Miss Francis Roberts, perhaps the best known and most popular lady in the county was married to the new clerk Monday evening.

The groom is a well-known cotton dealer who has lived here a number of years.

The Democrat joins the numerous friends of both bride and groom in wishing them the brightest possible future.

Registered Pigs For Sale.

I have some Duroc Jersey pigs for sale from Milo Princess No. 449336, sired by Select Grand Master No. 199585. Registration papers furnished. 51-2 JNO. T. BISHOP.

DR. ROUSE CALLED TO VERNON.

Teacher in Burleson College, Accepts Pastorate of Baptist Church.

Dr. W. T. Rouse, teacher of Bible in Burleson College, Greenville, accepted yesterday the pastorate of the First Baptist church of this city, answering the call extended him Sunday morning by the congregation.

Dr. Rouse has had an experience of eighteen years in pastorate work. He is also a teacher of high standing in the Baptist denomination. For some years he taught Bible in Howard Payne College, Brownwood.

The new pastor will begin his work with the local church the third Sunday in this month. He will move his family here shortly.—Vernon Record.

To Vote Special Tax.

Both the Finger and the Webster common school districts will vote on special tax levies for school purposes. Wolf Flat and Parnell are to vote on bond issues in their respective districts soon.

Can't Sell Cider.

Local officers have secured an injunction against A. L. Adecox to prevent him from selling any kind of cider to stop the sale of cider or they will secure injunctions against them.—Childress Index.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY
9:45 a.m. Sunday School. 11:00. Morning Service
3:30. Junior B.Y.P.U. 8:00 Evening Service
SPECIAL MUSIC AT BOTH SERVICES
Your best friend will be with us, will you?
DAVID M. GARDNER, Pastor

"WHAT GETS RESULTS"

It ain't the guns nor armament nor funds that they can pay
But the close co-operation that makes 'em win the day.
It ain't the individuals nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team-work of every bloomin' soul.

—Kipling.

"Do your bit." BUY A LIBERTY WAR BOND. Ask us about the easy payment plan. OUR SERVICES ARE FREE to you and the Government. Help equip our boys to fight who stay should help to pay.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Memphis, Texas

BOARD REGENT'S INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY

EVIDENCE AND REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY BOARD AT AUSTIN LAST OCTOBER

THE GOVERNOR AND UNIVERSITY

This Publication Will Make Clear the Issues Between the University Faculty and the Governor

that the Co-Op. assumed the profit for the benefit of the School of Physics and not for the benefit of Dr. Mather?

Mr. Long: Yes, he was carrying the account over there.

The Chairman: I got an entirely different impression from your testimony. Didn't you (to Dr. Reynolds) get the impression that I did?

Dr. McReynolds: I had the impression that Dr. Mather dug up that money himself.

The Chairman: That is the impression I got.

Dr. McReynolds: He said the state paid out \$300 for those books. Has the state ever been reimbursed for those books?

The Chairman: That was paid through the University printing.

Mr. Long: No, it was charged to his school.

The Chairman: His school got credit for profit.

Dr. McReynolds: The Co-Op. got the books and sold them.

Dr. Battle: Pardon me, the books have not been sold.

Mr. Long: He has not sold over five hundred.

Dr. Battle: The books are sold in the Co-Op. and the edition is going to be used for several years. He printed a large edition for cheapness and the books are in the Co-Op. shelves at this moment. They belong to the Co-Op.; they belong to the School of Physics.

Mr. Long: Here is my contention. You see we paid—the Legislature appropriated money for printing for those schools. Dr. Mather has estimated in his budget the amount his school will need. We paid for these twenty-two hundred copies out of the appropriation for the School of Physics. He asked Mr. Steek to print these twenty-two hundred books as State printer and he delivered them cut to Dr. Mather's School of Physics. Dr. Mather sent them through the Co-Op. to the freshmen classes at seventy-five cents apiece. He said, "I paid Brown and Kuehne a royalty for their notes." I gave Mr. Kuehne twenty-five cents apiece, and I don't know what he paid Mr. Brown. My contention was then—I said, "Dr. Mather, you have no right to put your profits in the Co-Op. for retail sale."

Dr. Battle: That is what I am telling you.

The Chairman: Make it clear; the balance went to the School of Physics rather than to Dr. Mather personally.

Mr. Long: That is what I have stated, Mr. Hogg. I want to give the conversation so we will understand it. Dr. Mather said, "What had we better do about it?" I said, "we had better straighten it up some way or other." He said, "Don't you think it would be a good idea to have the Co-Op. come over here and check over the account?" I said, "You can do as you please with it, but we will get into trouble with the State about this under the State contract, to print books and sell them to the Co-Op." I heard no more of it. Shortly after

Mather sent me this check for a hundred dollars.

The Chairman: You were doing something for him in a business way that he didn't know how to do himself. Simply had him run that account through the Auditor's office.

Mr. Long: Mr. Hogg, I never ask the man what it cost to have the books printed.

Major Littlefield: How is that—the state is out the cost of printing?

Mr. Long: With the exception of one hundred dollars.

(Discussion.)

The Chairman: Dr. Battle, item 15 (See page 150) items charged to the President's traveling expense fund (Charges under item No. 15 of the Governor's memorandum explained by the Chairman.) Criticizing the charges made against your expense account in lieu of your own personal expenses.

Dr. Battle: Is it the difference between other accounts and my personal expense account?

The Chairman: That is the criticism.

Dr. Battle: That is a practice which has been in vogue in the University since the beginning and it never occurred to me to object to it. All those three trips were trips which had to be made. In the case of the Registrar's trip, he was the representative of the University at the Registrar's meeting, and the Chairman of the University in registrarial methods was quite sufficient in my judgment to justify the University in paying his expenses and there wasn't any other account out of which they could be met. The contingent fund was running low and I knew I wasn't going to use my full traveling expense account. Following the example of Dr. Mezes, I charged it to my own expense account. The same was true of Prof. Sutton's trip to Detroit. It was very desirable that the University should be represented at that meeting and there was no other fund out of which it could be met. The same is true of the trip of Mr. Belmont for the development of our physical training department. It was very desirable for Mr. Belmont to visit the leading institutions of the north and northeast. He made that trip with my approval and with very beneficial results to our work here.

The Chairman: That is all that is involved in this matter. Call Dr. Ellis.

Examination of Dr. A. Caswell Ellis.

(Dr. Ellis is brought up.)

The Chairman: In a memorandum of specific complaints or charges by the Governor made up on data partly from the Auditor as well as other sources, the first item is "mileage," No. 1—mileage. (Chairman explains nature of charge No. 1 of the Governor's memorandum, see page 144.)

What do you know about the practice in your department and what has been the practice and who all have been doing that and how and under what conditions have they been doing that?

Dr. Ellis: Why, I have myself been buying mileage books and paying for them out of my own funds, and then for a trip from here to Fort Worth—\$5.85—I charge whatever the straight ticket is. I furnish my own money in advance, also sometimes going to the bank any paying interest for that money in order to go off on a trip. I frequently have the University owing me for as much as a hundred dollars, and the other members do the same thing. It was my understanding that this was done everywhere until the matter was mentioned quite lately by Comptroller Terrell in a printed article. The matter was perfectly well known and, as I understand everybody that was in the State employ did it. Even then we would often come out two or three dollars short on a trip because they never allowed us to put in our expense accounts tips which we were obliged to pay while traveling. It was almost necessary at times, also, to invite men to lunch and I always had to pay for their lunches when I went out with them. I was not al-

lowed to charge them in my expense account. I was out in this and other ooooooanana ETAOIN SHRDU LSRRD similar ways probably three or four hundred dollars every year. I charged this mileage at regular retail fare just as everybody was doing it.

The Chairman: That practice has been discontinued recently?

Dr. Ellis: I am not in the Extension Department; I don't know what they are doing now.

The Chairman: That is all so far as I know.

Major Littlefield: When you bought that ticket for twenty-five dollars you charged it back for three cents and you knew you were making five dollars, and you supposed that five dollars would go to pay for your tips and other little things?

Dr. Ellis: I didn't think it would pay for them, but I thought it would pay me back that much. I suppose it must have run anywhere from two to five hundred dollars a year. I had to take trips constantly, in a position of that kind, and I was forced to confer with the better class of people such as the editors of leading newspapers. In meeting men I had to go to hotels very frequently and was obliged to expend my money for a great many things that I was not allowed to charge up. I thought I ought to be allowed to charge them, but I did not do so and I kept within the law as I understood it. With regard to the railroad fares, I figured that I would have to pay that price for the ticket unless I made this investment of twenty-five dollars beforehand myself. I never knew when I bought this mileage whether I was going to use it all or not. In fact, I have about twenty dollars worth left on my hands now. Furthermore, I paid for it with my own money. I frequently not only advanced money for myself, but the younger members of the Extension Department frequently would not have money when they went out on trip and in addition to my own expenses I occasionally loaned between a hundred and two hundred dollars to the other members so that they could go out, there being no other way provided for them to get expense money. Two or three have just come from other colleges after they had finished their work and they would have no money and would know no bankers and I advanced them the money. About the other members of the department, I don't know whether they used mileage books or not. I suppose they did. It is my understanding that everybody did.

Major Littlefield: Didn't you have to endorse the vouchers of the men that were in your department?

Dr. Ellis: No, sir; the department is organized into divisions and the head of each division endorses the vouchers in his division. Even when it came in, it would be simply "railroad fare to Dallas" and hotel fare, etc. I would have no way of knowing whether mileage was used. Unless I had reason to investigate it myself, I would not have known whether they had mileage books or not. As a matter of fact, the accounts came in through the heads of divisions and the secretary of the department and not through the director. Of course I would have a right to go to the head of the department and make suggestions, as the President would have a right to go into the general offices and make suggestions, but practically all the bills came through the heads of the different divisions.

Major Littlefield: Isn't it a fact that you did the investing yourself and you invested twenty-five dollars and got thirty dollars?

Dr. Ellis: Yes, I bought mileage, instead of going to the depot and buying single tickets each trip. I bought it from a central office.

The Chairman: Item No. 6 of this memorandum (See page 146) calls for you also. The subject is, "False entry on expense account." I will elucidate it. (Explains the nature of the charge.) Go ahead and make your statement about it.

Dr. Ellis: As I recall this matter, Miss Gearing came to me and told me it would be very expensive to bring in an outside lecturer. She wanted a speaker to address the women there at Home Economics Week on what women could do towards helping improve a city, and said it would cost something like two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars. I don't remember exactly. Some had wanted to get some lecturer from the east, such as Miss Jane Aldams. It was suggested, I don't remember who suggested it, that Prof. James would be all right for this work. Miss Gearing may have suggested it or I may have suggested it, at any rate we agreed that Dr. James could do the work exceedingly well. When he was invited, as I understand it from Miss Gearing, he said that he looked after his baby at night and his wife all day and that she wasn't willing for him to go away and leave her alone in the house with entire responsibility of that baby for a week. Prof. James was not a member of the Extension Department and in no way under obligations to go. He offered to do the work without pay, as a courtesy. He offered to do the work

if we would allow Mrs. James and the baby to go with him, so they could assist each other in the care of the baby. This was agreed to, as I understood it then. I don't recall the early history of this bill, but the nature of thing would have been that Miss Gearing should have handed in this bill as head of that division. The bill was not approved by the Auditor and Mr. Polk brought the bill to my attention. I went to see the Auditor about it and I told him it appeared to me that it was not only a legitimate bill but it saved the University two or three hundred dollars expense and it was very much cheaper than getting a person from away and that it was as good as we could have done under the circumstances. The additional expense on account of Mrs. James going, was \$19 and some cents—I remember that because I paid it. The Auditor agreed with me, as I understood it, but he said he didn't believe that the Comptroller down at the Capitol would approve it, and he didn't want his own record spoiled by having the Auditor down turn down a recommendation of his, that he wanted to keep in with the Comptroller down there. I understood him to say that he understood the thing and saw it was a legitimate expense, but still he thought it better not to carry it to the Comptroller. I asked him if he would object to my speaking to the Comptroller personally. I said that I knew Comptroller Terrell, had found him a reasonable man, and didn't believe he would turn the bill down. I told the Auditor that I did not want to reflect on him or strike over his head, but if he did not object that I would like to see Comptroller Terrell personally and explain this bill to him. He said, "Go ahead." I got to thinking about it and decided the Auditor would not like it in spite of what he said. I therefore did not go at once to the Comptroller. In a day or so President Battle sent for me and said that the matter would be taken care of by putting Mrs. James down as assistant.

The Chairman: Who said that?

Dr. Ellis: Dr. Battle. He said that it had been or would be taken care of by putting Mrs. James down as assistant to Prof. James, in helping to take care of that baby. I had wanted to go down and talk to the Comptroller and see if that was the best way to put it in. As I understood it, Dr. Battle, on thinking further about the matter, decided it might be subject to criticism, although it was in perfectly good faith a legitimate bill. I went to the Auditor and got the bill back from him; he told me what had happened and confirmed what I had heard. I then asked again about my speaking to the Comptroller. I requested that I be allowed to do this and he said that we ought not to do that; that we would lay the University open to criticism. That some members of the departments down at the Capitol had been junketing around over the State and carrying their wives with them when there was no reasonable excuse for it and that it would be hard to get some members of the Legislature to distinguish between those cases and this one, and we would be criticised. I said, "If that is the case I don't want to bring the University in for criticism although I feel that it is a perfectly proper bill." I went to Dr. Battle and I said I would pay that bill myself. I would rather pay it than to subject the University to criticism, and, so far as I recollect, that is the last of the bill.

The Chairman: That is all as far as I am concerned.

Major Littlefield: You didn't get the bill back?

Dr. Ellis: I did get it back and handed in another bill for only that part of the expense that belonged to Professor James. I had as a matter

(Continued on page 6.)

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Mrs. Warner Existan Chair

For years, if we had underlying, And if w you? And ly defined th sometimes it a glimpse of then again I would sink in the current and worry W of life's visi after weeks and waiting some definite we would lo or life had c uncertain m it up for lost

You know hoped and d failed, loved loved and tr this true if y is supposed t to reach. H tionless if he many men's clear purpos of men? Is defined moti many busine ures among

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EVERY WOMAN A CLUB MEMBER

Mrs. Warner Pleads For a Larger
Existence For Women; A
Chance to Develop.

For years, we have been wondering if we had a real motive in life; an underlying, all-absorbing purpose. And if we had, what is it? Have you? And if you have, is it so clearly defined that you can recognize it? Sometimes it seemed, we would catch a glimpse of our prime purpose, and then again for months, yes years, it would sink out of sight and be lost in the current of the every-day work and worry. When again on the horizon of life's vision it would appear and after weeks and months of watching and waiting it would seem to take some definite form. But the next time we would look for it some condition or life had come between us and our uncertain motive and we would give it up for lost again.

You know how it is. You who have hoped and despaired, have tried and failed, loved and lost, then hoped and loved and tried again. Especially is this true if you are a woman. A man is supposed to have a purpose, a goal to reach. He is looked upon as ambitionless if he does not have. Yet how many men's lives are fired with a clear purpose? What ails the world of men? Is it not a lack of a clearly defined motive in life, that causes so many business and professional failures among men?

But with women it is different. She is not supposed to have a motive or a vision above or beyond the regular routine of daily life in the home. That is her world—the world, fixed for her by the world. But sometimes, something happens to her world and it passes away and leaves her alone in an empty home or perhaps disasters come and she is forced into life's battles to protect and perpetuate her life world. Then it becomes necessary for women to have motives and purposes beyond and outside their home. But suppose we never think a thought, spend an hour or perform an act outside our home until this emergency comes? How about our preparation for such a period? It is thoughts like these that started us once more in search of our motive in life. And this time it seems that the conditions of the times helped to clear away the uncertainties and bring our motive out in such bold relief that we were able to recognize it. Behind it we see such great need. Before it we see such great possibilities for all the women of our loved land. It is to live, to think, to work and plan until every woman in our state find every woman in our land belongs to some organization—whose mission is two-fold. First, an organization that will give every woman a chance to keep growing. Second, an organization that will open a way to every woman to be of some use to her fellow-women. Talk about waste? The greatest waste in our nation today is the undeveloped resources in the minds and hearts and lives of American womanhood. Their latent energies that have never been set free. Their possibilities that have never been put to a test. With all our societies, most of our women live their lives alone without a thought of giving or receiving inspiration or help to or from another, and no amount of help that we can give them will begin to help them so much as to open a way for them to help us. Is it not more blessed to give than to receive? Would you not rather be in a position to help others than to need help? We can all be a help to one another if we will. Why, the woman in the lowest under-current of life, if you would go to her and ask her to help you solve the social problems of your community, could tell you more of the dangers, pitfalls and traps that threaten the safety and purity of your child than the president of the missionary society

because she knows where they are and what they are. She is a victim, a fallen, wretched victim and she knows more about the evil conditions that surround your child than you do. She could help you if you would go to her for help. And it might help her to help you. Are you in a selfish social rut? Are you in a self-conceited sentimental religious rut? If you are, won't you try to help yourself out of it by trying to help some other woman to a higher, happier life? None of us can do a great deal alone, but we can life than to sit at the pinnacle of some all do a little. And we would rather be one of the common people and help pull some lever by which all humanity may be lifted one degree in the scale of life than to sit at the pinnacle of some great power and be afraid of falling if we stooped down to help another up.—Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, in Star-Telegram.

Teething babies always have a hard time of it when this process occurs in hot weather. They not only have to contend with painful gums but the stomach is disordered, bowels loose and body uncomfortable. The best help you can give the little sufferer is McGEE'S BABY ELIXIR. It corrects sour stomach, cools and quiets the bowels and helps digestion. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Fickas Drug Company.

FINISHING THE PLOT

By LOUISE OLIVER.

John Pendery saw something shining on the sidewalk and stooping quickly lest it be crushed by the foot of some pedestrian, picked it up and put it into his pocket.

In the elevator he took it out and examined it. It was a buckle off a lady's slipper. He had it in his hand when he opened the door of his office, and Miss Purcell looked up with interest and surprise when he laid it on her desk. "That's what I've been looking for for six months!" he said. "I don't understand," she answered, puzzled.

"Don't you remember my telling you that I was going to write a book just as soon as I had a real clue to a plot. I've always held that there wouldn't be so much bosh in fiction if authors would choose real things to work on instead of making them up. Now, here I have a mystery—a real one. To whom does the buckle belong?"

"Yes, Mr. Pendery, but that's only an incident, finding it, not a plot." Miss Purcell felt it her duty to discourage any literary attempt on the part of her employer's son, in her employer's absence. She had heard so many alterations upon the subject. The older Mr. Pendery wished his son to devote all his time and ability to learning the business, that of foreign trade, while John, who had been assistant editor of his college journal, insisted that he wished to follow in the footsteps of Kipling.

"No, it's not a plot, but that will come. The thing was to get a real start and now I have it. What kind of person do you think, Miss Purcell, could have lost that buckle?"

drawn up a chair
desk.

She picked it up and looked it over. It was of silver, square and plain, with fine lines of black enamel tracing on it that gave it an Oriental look. "I should say," said she, "that it belongs to a person who knew something pretty when she saw it and who would be very much chagrined when she found it gone."

"But that doesn't get us anywhere. Let's leave the lady's feelings out of it."

Miss Purcell was pensive. "She might be old, of course, for any shoe dealer would tell you that buckle is modest enough to be worn by anyone." "Modest! I knew it. We'll leave out the 'old.'" And John made an item with his fountain pen in a small notebook.

"And it is good. It's marked sterling. The lady would not wear an imitation."

"Honest!" cried John with delight. "Modest and honest! Holmes and Leeco were not in it with you. Go on!"

"I'm afraid I can't. I should like to tell you the lady was beautiful, petite and clever, but my powers of observation fail me here. This buckle could come off a number seven as easily as a two, and the lady may be as homely as Three Eyes—the fairy tale. I'm afraid she wasn't clever, either, or she would have missed it instantly."

"Perhaps she did. There was an immense crowd. I was probably right behind her. I wish I'd looked."

"Mr. Pendery, I'd choose a heroine of my own making. I'm afraid if you go to hunting a perfect one you'll be like Tom the Water Boy hunting Mr. Grimes. It will take you over seven hundred years."

"I have a bully idea," cried John, springing up. "You'd make a fine critic. I'm going to do a chapter every day and let you go over it, if you will."

John started his book, much to the disgust of his family. It was a marvelous tale of an ambassador's daughter who, after discovering the willingness of the young man (who finds the lost buckle) to follow her to the ends of the earth, conceals her identity and uses him to discover state secrets, which she hastens to carry back to her own country. The young man follows, and then—

Up to this time Miss Purcell had been a great help. She had hurried with her lunch every day and was back at the office in time to give a half hour's work to the manuscript. "Now what?" asked John, putting the latest chapter before her one day.

"What do you mean?"

"What shall I do next? I've got the poor fellow in a dreadful box and don't know how to get him out. Besides, I find I have not made the girl affectionate enough. She doesn't seem to like him, really."

Miss Purcell was aghast. "Do you mean that you started your story without finishing your plot first?"

He looked crestfallen. "I'm afraid I did." "Then you'll have to begin all over again," she said firmly. "That is, if you really still insist on writing a book."

"I hate to be beaten, but I'll be blessed if I can think of a thing."

"I told you fact was stronger than fiction," she reminded him, opening a drawer. "Look here; I'll give you a plot."

He bent over eagerly. "What is it?" She held up two buckles just alike, one of which he had found.

"It was yours!" he gasped.

"Yes. That's your story—a coincidence."

"But it won't sell without love."

"I can't help that. You'll have to do the rest yourself."

"All right, I shall. Laura, dear, I adore you."

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Tree of Life.

Living on the tree of life, and eating of the fruit thereof, was living in the essence of love, the inmost life and force of all existence.

The clearest thing in the world is to be merely happy and the unappreciated to be merely clever.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Dallas, Texas.—As the eyes of the world are looking to Texas to furnish in great part the food of the world, the management of the State Fair of Texas will this year devote particular attention to the Agricultural and Live Stock Departments, these departments belonging primarily to the producers who will be able to bring about a realization of the hopes of the world. Properly developed, the broad prairies of Texas are capable of raising cattle enough to furnish meat supply for our entire nation. Intelligently cultivated the fertile farm lands offer opportunity to supply foodstuff for millions. To encourage along educational lines those into whose hands these lands have been delivered will be a special mission of the 1917 State Fair, to be held Oct. 13-28.

"No institution in Texas has been a greater factor in the development of the State along broad educational lines than the State Fair," President R. E. L. Knight said, "and at no time in the thirty-two years' history of the Fair has there been such a splendid opportunity to carry forward this work. Texas has wonderful resources and because of these special blessings we owe it to the world to develop our productivity to the fullest extent. That's what the Fair wants to do—to lend assistance that will enable the people of our great commonwealth to get the greatest possible amount of good out of these opportunities."

In arranging the premium list for the 1917 Fair special thought was directed to the live stock and agricultural departments, with the result that nowhere has there ever been offered more liberal purses and prizes.

THRILLING AUTO RACES.

Dallas, Texas.—Automobile races will be a big feature of the State Fair of Texas, Oct. 13-28. The races last year proved to be one of the greatest attractions offered at the Fair and the management is arranging to have even a more thrilling program in 1917 than last year. The speedway at the State Fair Grounds is recognized among automobile drivers of the professional class to be the greatest dirt track in the entire Southwest and many of the speed demons are anxious for a chance to try their skill over this course. Purses which will be offered at the meet during October will be of sufficient size to attract the fastest drivers in the world today. Secretary W. H. Stratton, in discussing this feature of the Fair program, declared that he expects to see the greatest aggregation of automobile drivers here that has ever been brought together in the South. Fred Horey, star of last year's meet, has already signified his intention of being on hand with his fastest car and others of the topnotchers intend to enter the contests.

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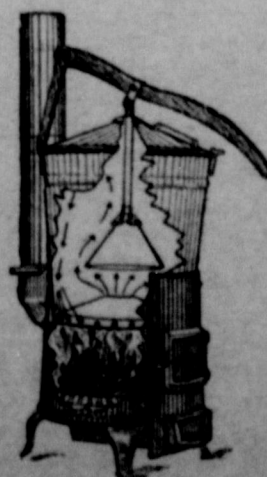
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EVIDENCE AND REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY BOARD AT AUSTIN LAST OCTOBER

THE GOVERNOR AND UNIVERSITY

This Publication Will Make Clear the Issues Between the University Faculty and the Governor

that the Co-Op. assumed the profit for the benefit of the School of Physics and not for the benefit of Dr. Mather?

Mr. Long: Yes, he was carrying the account over there.

The Chairman: I got an entirely different impression from your testimony. Didn't you (to Dr. Reynolds) get the impression that I did?

Dr. McReynolds: I had the impression that Dr. Mather dug up that money himself.

The Chairman: That is the impression I got.

Dr. McReynolds: He said the state paid out \$300 for those books. Has the State ever been reimbursed for those books?

The Chairman: That was paid through the University printing.

Mr. Long: No, it was charged to his school.

The Chairman: His school got credit for profit.

Dr. McReynolds: The Co-Op. got the books and sold them.

Dr. Battle: Pardon me, the books have not been sold.

Mr. Long: He has not sold over five hundred.

Dr. Battle: The books are sold in the Co-Op. and the edition is going to be used for several years. He printed a large edition for cheapness and the books are in the Co-Op. shelves at this moment. They belong to the Co-Op.; they belong to the School of Physics.

Mr. Long: Here is my contention. You see we paid—the Legislature appropriated money for printing for these schools. Dr. Mather has estimated in his budget the amount his school will need. We paid for these twenty-two hundred copies out of the appropriation for the School of Physics. He asked Mr. Steck to print these twenty-two hundred books as State printer and he delivered them out to Dr. Mather's School of Physics. Dr. Mather sent them through the Co-Op. to the freshmen classes at seventy-five cents apiece. He said, "I paid Brown and Kuehne a royalty for their notes." I gave Mr. Kuehne twenty-five cents apiece, and I don't know what he paid Mr. Brown. My contention was then—I said, "Dr. Mather, you have no right to put your profits in the Co-Op. for retail sale."

Dr. Battle: That is what I am telling you.

The Chairman: Make it clear; the balance went to the School of Physics rather than to Dr. Mather personally.

Mr. Long: That is what I have stated, Mr. Hogg. I want to give the conversation so we will understand it. Dr. Mather said, "What had we better do about it?" I said, "We had better straighten it up some way or other." He said, "Don't you think it would be a good idea to have the Co-Op. come over here and check over the account?" I said, "You can do as you please with it, but we will get into trouble with the State about this under the State contract, to print books and sell them to the Co-Op." I heard no more of it. Shortly after

Mather sent me this check for a hundred dollars.

The Chairman: You were doing something for him in a business way that he didn't know how to do himself. Simply had him run that account through the Auditor's office.

Mr. Long: Mr. Hogg, I never ask the man what it cost to have the books printed.

Major Littlefield: How is that—the state is out the cost of printing?

Mr. Long with the exception of one hundred dollars.

(Discussion.)

The Chairman: Dr. Battle, item 15 (See page 150) items charged to the President's traveling expense fund (Charges under item No. 15 of the Governor's memorandum explained by the Chairman.) Criticizing the charges made against your expense account in lieu of your own personal expenses.

Dr. Battle: Is it the difference between other accounts and my personal expense account?

The Chairman: That is the criticism.

Dr. Battle: That is a practice which has been in vogue in the University since the beginning and it never occurred to me to object to it. All those three trips were trips which had to be made. In the case of the Registrar's trip, he was the representative of the University at the Registrar's meeting, and the gain to the University in registrarial methods was quite sufficient in my judgment to justify the University in paying his expenses and there wasn't any other account out of which they could be met. The contingent fund was running low and I knew I wasn't going to use my full traveling expense account. Following the example of Dr. Mezes, I charged it to my own expense account. The same was true of Prof. Sutton's trip to Detroit. It was very desirable that the University should be represented at that meeting and there was no other fund out of which it could be met. The same is true of the trip of Mr. Belmont for the development of our physical training department. It was very desirable for Mr. Belmont to visit the leading institutions of the north and northeast. He made that trip with my approval and with very beneficial results to our work here.

The Chairman: That is all that is involved in this matter. Call Dr. Ellis.

Examination of Dr. A. Caswell Ellis.

(Dr. Ellis is brought in.)

The Chairman: In a memorandum of specific complaints or charges by the Governor made up on data partly from the Auditor as well as other sources, the first item is "mileage," No. 1—mileage. (Chairman explains nature of charge No. 1 of the Governor's memorandum, see page 144.) What do you know about the practice in your department and what has been the practice and who all have been doing that and how and under what conditions have they been doing that?

Dr. Ellis: Why, I have myself been buying mileage books and paying for them out of my own funds, and then for a trip from here to Fort Worth—\$5.85—I charge whatever the straight ticket is. I furnish my own money in advance, also sometimes going to the bank any paying interest for that money in order to go off on a trip. I frequently have the University owing me for as much as a hundred dollars, and the other members do the same thing. It was my understanding that this was done everywhere until the matter was mentioned quite lately by Comptroller Terrell in a printed article. The matter was perfectly well known and, as I understand everybody that was in the State employ did it. Even then we would often come out two or three dollars short on a trip because they never allowed us to put in on our expense accounts tips which we were obliged to pay while traveling. It was almost necessary at times, also, to invite men to lunch and I always had to pay for their lunches when I went out with them. I was not al-

lowed to charge them in my expense account. I was out in this and other ooooooanana ETAOIN SHRDU LSHRD similar ways probably three or four hundred dollars every year. I charged this mileage at regular retail fare just as everybody was doing it.

The Chairman: That practice has been discontinued recently?

Dr. Ellis: I am not in the Extension Department; I don't know what they are doing now.

The Chairman: That is all so far as I know.

Major Littlefield: When you bought that ticket for twenty-five dollars you charged it back for three cents and you knew you were making five dollars, and you supposed that five dollars would go to pay for your tips and other little things?

Dr. Ellis: I didn't think it would pay for them, but I thought it would pay me back that much. I suppose it must have run anywhere from two to five hundred dollars a year. I had to take trips constantly, in a position of that kind, and I was forced to confer with the better class of people such as the editors of leading newspapers. In meeting men I had to go to hotels very frequently and was obliged to expend my money for a great many things that I was not allowed to charge up. I thought I ought to be allowed to charge them, but I did not do so and I kept within the law as I understood it. With regard to the railroad fares, I figured that I would have to pay that price for the ticket unless I made this investment of twenty-five dollars beforehand myself. I never knew when I bought this mileage whether I was going to use it all or not. In fact, I have about twenty dollars worth left on my hands now. Furthermore, I paid for it with my own money. I frequently not only advanced money for myself, but the younger members of the Extension Department frequently would not have money when they went out on trip and in addition to my own expenses I occasionally loaned between a hundred and two hundred dollars to the other members so that they could go out, there being no other way provided for them to get expense money. Two or three have just come from other colleges after they had finished their work and they would have no money and would know no bankers and I advanced them the money. About the other members of the department—I don't know whether they used mileage books or not. I suppose they did. It is my understanding that everybody did.

Major Littlefield: Didn't you have to endorse the vouchers of the men that were in your department?

Dr. Ellis: No, sir; the department is organized into divisions and the head of each division endorses the vouchers in his division. Even when it came in, it would be simply "railroad fare to Dallas" and hotel fare, etc. I would have no way of knowing whether mileage was used. Unless I had reason to investigate it myself, I would not have known whether they had mileage books or not. As a matter of fact, the accounts came in through the heads of divisions and the secretary of the department and not through the director. Of course I would have a right to go to the head of the department and make suggestions, as the President would have a right to go into the general offices and make suggestions, but practically all the bills came through the heads of the different divisions.

Major Littlefield: Isn't it a fact that you did the investing yourself and you invested twenty-five dollars and got thirty dollars?

Dr. Ellis: Yes, I bought mileage, instead of going to the depot and buying single tickets each trip. I bought it from a central office.

The Chairman: Item No. 6 of this memorandum (See page 144) calls for you also. The subject is, "False entry on expense account." I will elucidate it. (Explains the nature of the charge.) Go ahead and make your statement about it.

Dr. Ellis: As I recall this matter, Miss Gearing came to me and told me it would be very expensive to bring in an outside lecturer. She wanted a speaker to address the women there at Home Economics Week on what women could do towards helping improve a city, and said it would cost something like two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars. I don't remember exactly. Some had wanted to get some lecturer from the east, such as Miss Jane Addams. It was suggested, I don't remember who suggested it, that Prof. James would be all right for this work. Miss Gearing may have suggested it or I may have suggested it, at any rate we agreed that Dr. James could do the work exceedingly well. When he was invited, as I understand it from Miss Gearing, he said that he looked after his baby at night and his wife all day and that she wasn't willing for him to go away and leave her alone in the house with entire responsibility of that baby for a week. Prof. James was not a member of the Extension Department and in no way under obligations to go. He offered to do the work without pay, as a courtesy. He offered to do the work

if we would allow Mrs. James and the baby to go with him, so they could assist each other in the care of the baby. This was agreed to, as I understood it then. I don't recall the early history of this bill, but the natural thing would have been that Miss Gearing should have handed in this bill as head of that division. The bill was not approved by the Auditor and Mr. Polk brought the bill to my attention. I went to see the Auditor about it and I told him it appeared to me that it was not only a legitimate bill but it saved the University two or three hundred dollars expense and it was very much cheaper than getting a person from away and that it was as good as we could have done under the circumstances. The additional expense on account of Mrs. James's going, was \$19 and some cents—I remember that because I paid it. The Auditor agreed with me, as I understood it, but he said he didn't believe that the Comptroller down at the Capitol would approve it, and he didn't want his own record spoiled by having the Auditor down turn down a recommendation of his, that he wanted to keep in with the Comptroller down there. I understood him to say that he understood the thing and saw it was a legitimate expense, but still he thought it better not to carry it to the Comptroller. I asked him if he would object to my speaking to the Comptroller personally. I said that I knew Comptroller Terrell, had found him a reasonable man, and didn't believe he would turn the bill down. I told the Auditor that I did not want to reflect on him or strike over his head, but if he did not object that I would like to see Comptroller Terrell personally and explain this bill to him. He said, "Go ahead." I got to thinking about it and decided the Auditor would not like it in spite of what he said. I therefore did not go at once to the Comptroller. In a day or so President Battle sent for me and said that the matter would be taken care of by putting Mrs. James down as assistant.

The Chairman: Who said that?

Dr. Ellis: Dr. Battle. He said that it had been or would be taken care of by putting Mrs. James down as assistant to Prof. James, in helping to take care of that baby. I had wanted to go down and talk to the Comptroller and see if that was the best way to put it in. As I understood it, Dr. Battle, on thinking further about the matter, decided it might be subject to criticism, although it was in perfectly good faith a legitimate bill. I went to the Auditor and got the bill back from him; he told me what had happened and confirmed what I had heard. I then asked again about my speaking to the Comptroller. I requested that I be allowed to do this and he said that we ought not to do that; that we would lay the University open to criticism. That some members of the department, down at the Capitol had been junketing around over the State and carrying their wives with them when there was no reasonable excuse for it and that it would be hard to get some members of the Legislature to distinguish between those cases and this one, and we would be criticised. I said, "If that is the case I don't want to bring the University in for criticism although I feel that it is a perfectly proper bill." I went to Dr. Battle and I said I would pay that bill myself. I would rather pay it than to subject the University to criticism, and, so far as I recollect, that is the last of the bill.

The Chairman: That is all so far as I am concerned.

Major Littlefield: You didn't get the bill back?

Dr. Ellis: I did get it back and handed in another bill for only that part of the expense that belonged to Professor James. I had as a matter (Continued on page 6.)

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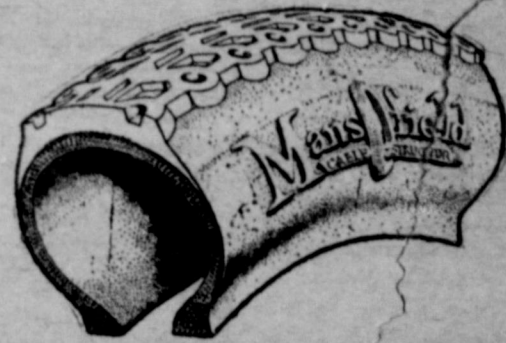
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HIGH CLASS JEWELRY,
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NUMBER ONE

EVERY WOMAN A CLUB MEMBER

Mrs. Warner Pleads For a Larger
Existence For Women: A
Chance to Develop.

For years, we have been wondering if we had a real motive in life; an underlying, all-absorbing purpose. And if we had, what is it? Have you? And if you have, is it so clearly defined that you can recognize it? Sometimes it seemed, we would catch a glimpse of our prime purpose, and then again for months, yes years, it would sink out of sight and be lost in the current of the every-day work and worry. When again on the horizon of life's vision it would appear and after weeks and months of watching and waiting it would seem to take some definite form. But the next time we would look for it some condition or life had come between us and our uncertain motive and we would give it up for lost again.

You know how it is. You who have hoped and despaired, have tried and failed, loved and lost, then hoped and loved and tried again. Especially is this true if you are a woman. A man is supposed to have a purpose, a goal to reach. He is looked upon as ambitious if he does not have. Yet how many men's lives are fired with a clear purpose? What ails the world of men? Is it not a lack of a clearly defined motive in life, that causes so many business and professional failures among men?

But with woman it is different. She is not supposed to have a motive or a vision above or beyond the regular routine of daily life in the home. That is her world—the world, fixed for her by the world. But sometimes, something happens to her world and it passes away and leaves her alone in an empty home or perhaps disasters come and she is forced into life's battles to protect and perpetuate her little world. Then it becomes necessary for women to have motives and purposes beyond and outside their home. But suppose we never think a thought, spend an hour or perform an act outside our home until this emergency comes. How about our preparation for such a period? It is thoughts like these that started us once more in search of our motive in life. And this time it seems that the conditions of the times helped to clear away the uncertainties and bring our motive out in such bold relief that we were able to recognize it. Behind it we see such great need. Before it we see such great possibilities for all the women of our loved land. It is to live, to think, to work and plan until every woman in our state and every woman in our land belongs to some organization—whose mission is two-fold. First, an organization that will give every woman a chance to keep growing. Second, an organization that will open a way to every woman to be of some use to her fellow-women. Talk about waste? The greatest waste in our nation today is the undeveloped resources in the minds and hearts and lives of American womanhood. Their latent energies that have never been set free. Their possibilities that have never been put to a test. With all our societies, most of our women live their lives alone without a thought of giving or receiving inspiration or help to or from another, and no amount of help that we can give them will begin to help them so much as to open a way for them to help us. Is it not more blessed to give than to receive? Would you not rather be in a position to help others than to need help? We can all be a help to one another if we will. Why, the woman in the lowest under-current of life, if you would go to her and ask her to help you solve the social problems of your community, could tell you more of the dangers, pitfalls and traps that threaten the safety and purity of your child than the president of the missionary society

because she knows where they are and what they are. She is a victim, a fallen, wretched victim and she knows more about the evil conditions that surround your child than you do. She could help you if you would go to her for help. And it might help her to help you. Are you in a selfish social rut? Are you in a self-conceited saucy-saucy religious rut? If you are, won't you try to help yourself out of it by trying to help some other woman to a higher, happier life? None of us can do a great deal alone, but we can live than to sit at the pinnacle of some all do a little. And we would rather be one of the common people and help pull some lever by which all humanity may be lifted one degree in the scale of life than to sit at the pinnacle of some great power and be afraid of falling if we stooped down to help another up.—Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, in Star-Telegram.

Teething babies always have a hard time of it when this process occurs in hot weather. They not only have to contend with painful gums but the stomach is disordered, bowels loose and body uncomfortable. The best help you can give the little sufferer is McGEE'S BABY ELIXIR. It corrects sour stomach, cools and quiets the bowels and helps digestion. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Fickas Drug Company.

FINISHING THE PLOT

By LOUISE OLIVER.

John Penderly saw something shining on the sidewalk and stooping quickly lest it be crushed by the foot of some pedestrian, picked it up and put it into his pocket.

In the elevator he took it out and examined it. It was a buckle off a lady's slipper. He had it in his hand when he opened the door of his office, and Miss Purcell looked up with interest and surprise when he laid it on her desk. "That's what I've been looking for for six months!" he said. "I don't understand," she answered, puzzled.

"Don't you remember my telling you that I was going to write a book just as soon as I had a real clew to a plot. I've always held that there wouldn't be so much bosh in fiction if authors would choose real things to work on instead of making them up. Now, here I have a mystery—a real one. To whom does the buckle belong?"

"Yes, Mr. Penderly, but that's only an incident, finding it, not a plot," Miss Purcell felt it her duty to discourage any literary attempt on the part of her employer's son, in her employer's absence. "I had heard so many allegations upon the subject. The older Mr. Penderly wished his son to devote all his time and ability to learning the business, that of foreign trade, while John, who had been assistant editor of his college journal, insisted that he wished to follow in the footsteps of Kipling.

"No, it's not a plot, but that will come. The thing was to get a real start and now I have it. What kind of person do you think, Miss Purcell, could have lost that buckle?"

drawn up a chair beside her.

She picked it up and looked it over. It was of silver, square and plain, with fine lines of black enamel tracing on it that gave it an Oriental look. "I should say," said she, "that it belongs to a person who knew something pretty when she saw it and who would be very much chagrined when she found it gone."

"But that doesn't get us anywhere. Let's leave the lady's feelings out of it."

Miss Purcell was pensive. "She might be old, of course, for any shoe dealer would tell you that buckle is modest enough to be worn by anyone." "Modest! I knew it. We'll leave out the 'old.'" And John made an item with his fountain pen in a small notebook.

"And it is good. It's marked sterling. The lady would not wear an imitation."

"Honest!" cried John with delight. "Modest and honest! Holmes and Le-coq were not in it with you. Go on!"

"I'm afraid I can't. I should like to tell you the lady was beautiful, petite and clever, but my powers of observation fell me here. This buckle could come off a number seven as easily as a two, and the lady may be as homely as Three Eyes—the fairy tale. I'm afraid she wasn't clever, either, or she would have missed it instantly."

"Perhaps she did. There was an immense crowd. I was probably right behind her. I wish I'd looked."

"Mr. Penderly, I'd choose a heroine of my own making. I'm afraid if you go to hunting a perfect one you'll be like Tom the Water Boy hunting Mr. Grimes. It will take you over seven hundred years."

"I have a bully idea," cried John, springing up. "You'd make a fine critic. I'm going to do a chapter every day and let you go over it, if you will."

John started his book, much to the disgust of his family. It was a marvelous tale of an ambassador's daughter who, after discovering the willingness of the young man (who finds the lost buckle) to follow her to the ends of the earth, conceals her identity and uses him to discover state secrets, which she hastens to carry back to her own country. The young man follows, and then—

Up to this time Miss Purcell had been a great help. She had hurried with her lunch every day and was back at the office in time to give a half hour's work to the manuscript. "Now what?" asked John, putting the latest chapter before her one day.

"What do you mean?"

"What shall I do next? I've got the poor fellow in a dreadful box and don't know how to get him out. Besides, I find I have not made the girl affectionate enough. She doesn't seem to like him, really."

Miss Purcell was aghast. "Do you mean that you started your story without finishing your plot first?"

He looked crestfallen. "I'm afraid I did."

"Then you'll have to begin all over again," she said firmly. "That is, if your really still insist on writing a book."

"I hate to be beaten, but I'll be blessed if I can think of a thing."

"I told you fact was stronger than fiction," she reminded him, opening a drawer. "Look here; I'll give you a plot."

He bent over eagerly. "What is it?"

She held up two buckles just alike, one of which he had found.

"It was yours!" he gasped.

"Yes. That's your story—a coincidence."

"But it won't sell without love."

"I can't help that. You'll have to do the rest yourself."

"All right, I shall. Laura, dear, I adore you."

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Tree of Life.

Living on the tree of life, and eating of the fruit thereof, was living in the essence of love, the inmost life and force of all existence.

The clearest thing in the world is the most clear.

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Children that are affected by worm are pale and sickly and liable to contract some fatal disease. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE expels worms promptly and puts the child on the road to health. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Fickas Drug Company.

A regular morning operation of the bowels puts you in fine shape for the day's work. If you miss it you feel uncomfortable and cannot put vim into your movements. For all bowel irregularities HERBINE is the remedy. It purifies, strengthens and regulates. Price 50c. Sold by Fickas Drug Co.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS



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Groceries

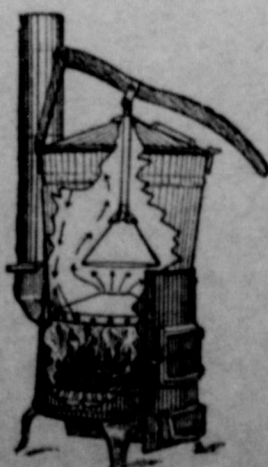
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Vacuum-Suction-Heat Method

Boiling suds, steam and air are forced through the clothes instead of the old fashioned back-breaking, wrinkle-making method of rubbing on a washboard or stirring the clothes in a wooden tub of lukewarm water as do most of the so called "washing machines."

Thompson Brothers Company



THE CHAUTAUQUA SALE

CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 9, 1917

Don't fail to take advantage of the twenty-five to fifty per cent. discount on all ladies ready-to-wear.

GREENE DRY GOODS COMPANY

MEMPHIS

"THE BIG DAYLIGHT STORE"

TEXAS

MEMPHIS DEMOCRAT

JERRY DALTON, Editor.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Memphis, Texas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising 15 cents per inch, column measure, each insertion. Professional cards \$1.00 per month, or \$10 per year if paid in advance.

Local readers, among news items, one cent per word, all initials and numbers count as words. Count ten words for each heading in black type.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, resolutions, etc., one cent per word. No charge for church, lodge, club or other smaller announcements, except when they derive revenue therefrom. No advertisement will be taken for less than twenty-five cents. Count the words and send cash with the copy unless you have an advertising account with this paper.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......35

Having fought one university battle and routed the enemy the Farmer Government is probably not uneasy about the outcome of the present contest. If the thousands of farmer boys and girls who are receiving the benefits of Jim Ferguson's effective efforts in behalf of the common schools of Texas stay by him, as they will, he need have no fear of the influence of the paraders attending the university or of the political pull of the politicians who control the ex-student's organization.

APPROPRIATION VETOED.

(Continued from page one.)

privilege in the university; nor shall any course of instruction of a sectarian character be taught therein."

"This, in my opinion, disqualifies your president from continuing longer as president of the university. The university was created for the benefit of all our people of our state, and by all means no man should be president of the State university who has aligned himself as the leader of any religious sect or denomination. Our constitution, section 61, provides:

"All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No human authority ought, in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the rights of conscience in matters of religion, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious society or mode of worship. But it shall be the duty of the legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect equally every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its rights."

"Section 7 further provides: 'No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any sect, or religious society, theological or religious seminary; nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purposes.'"

"I have no objection to your president being a minister of his sectarian denomination, but I do deny the right of the university to pay the state's money to a minister as long as he continues to preach."

"Aside from all this, the placing of a sectarian minister at the head of the State university will of necessity be distinctly offensive to other religious denominations."

"3. The university has prompted the growth of an institution which, though it may have been innocent in its original intention, now threatens the life of the university itself, permitted at the State university. These institutions have caused a well defined line between wealth and poverty to be established at the university of Texas, and have established a line of social ease. These institutions are composed almost invariably of young men of well-to-do, and in most cases, wealthy means. They call themselves fraternity brothers, and all the other young men of the school not so fortunately situated, they call 'barbarians.' The fraternally brothers live in stately mansions adjoining the university grounds, where they enjoy and live in all the comforts and luxuries which money can buy. Their more unfortunate brothers live in crowded boarding houses and eat at what they call the cafeteria, but which is in reality a soap house, furnishing 11 and 12-cent meals. I do not say that there may not be some good in these institutions. But the university ought not to be an institution of mass and class. I should not advertise any young man's wealth nor ridicule any young man's poverty. If the university cannot be maintained a democratic university, then we ought to have no university."

"It is a well-known fact that young men who are called barbarians are not entitled to the same social recognition as the fraternally brothers who are able and who do make glaring displays of their wealth at the State University."

"4. It is a fact well known that gross irregularities continue at the State university, and the illegal misappropriation of the public funds by certain members of the university faculty is no longer a private secret. Within the last four years more than twenty-four teachers have been permitted to absent themselves from the state from four to nine months in the

year, and draw from one-half to their full salaries from the state of Texas. In addition to this, it is well known that there are many professors at the State university drawing around \$3000 a year who are not working fifteen hours a week. A great part of the work is done by instructors of little or no educational attainments, and the dignity of the institution is thereby greatly impaired."

"5. It is a fact well known that the university is attempting to do a class of work which can be done by other institutions of the state at a much less expense, and which ought to be done by other institutions."

"6. It is a fact well known that members of the faculty of both the main and medical branches have organized themselves into small cliques and clans, and who are seeking to control the university, regardless of the powers of the board of regents, and in open defiance of the other duly constituted authorities of the state."

"7. There are many other unsatisfactory conditions at the State university, and it is quite apparent that it has become an institution of fads and fancies, grossly mismanaged, which is directly responsible for the enormous and extravagant appropriation which the people are called upon to make for its support."

"In my opinion, if the university is to be maintained as a democratic institution, identified with and close to the masses who support it, it should have new blood in its faculty and a competent man at its head. I have, therefore, called you gentlemen to especially consider these matters, believing that after you have carefully considered all the facts you will agree that there is much foundation for this recommendation."

"While I was reading the sixth paragraph of said communication, which called attention to the fact that cliques and clans in the university were seeking to control the university, regardless of the powers of the board of regents, and in open defiance of the other duly constituted officers of the state, we heard the music of a band resounding in the corridors of the state capitol. Upon looking out of our window we saw the student body of the State university, which had formed on the university campus, about a mile from the state capitol, and had marched in masses to the state capitol behind a band and carrying banners reading, 'The university's future is at stake'; 'We fight autocracy abroad; can we tolerate it at home?'; 'We are with the board of regents in their opposition to the governor's unconstitutional demand.' 'Kaiserism is a menace abroad and likewise a menace at home.'"

"In said procession there was also a man in United States soldier uniform, who had come from the training camp at Leon Springs for the purpose of taking part in said parade, in which said banners were carried."

"This parade marched down the walk in front of the capitol, and in about fifteen minutes returned by the same route to the capitol, and came directly in front of my office, where I was then conferring with the board of regents, and in turn exhibited said banners directly in my face and within twenty feet of where I and the board of regents were conferring, and while said banners were being flaunted in my face, various students of the university called to me in derisive tones to read the banners, and said body of students remained in front of my office window for twenty-five or thirty minutes, and the howling and yelling were of such degree that further deliberation of myself and the board of regents was absolutely prevented. It is agreed by everybody in Austin that the president of the State University dismissed from their classes the entire student body of the university on the morning that said parade was formed on the university campus. It is further agreed that

said banners, some of them ten and twelve feet long and three and four feet wide, were exhibited on the campus in the presence of the faculty of the university before said parade started on its march to the state capitol."

"After said student body had left the state capitol, the board of regents in my office decided to hold at once a meeting at their office at the State university to determine who was responsible for said parade. So far as I am concerned, it is immaterial who is responsible. The fact remains that the parade took place and that the banners were carried. If the young men who carried the banners did so of their own volition, then said sentiment and idea expressed on said banners were the result of the teachings and influence which they have received at the State university. If they carried them under the instructions of the faculty, then I unhesitatingly declare that the whole university should be abolished and never reopened with a faculty which would permit such acts."

"No action was taken so far as I am informed upon my recommendation to the board of regents, and I had no further conference with the board of regents after they left my office, other than personal conferences with members of the board. What I had to say to the board of regents I communicated to them in writing at my office as above set forth."

"May 31, the board of regents convened in regular meeting in the city of Galveston, where is located the medical branch of the State university. The day on which said board met in Galveston there was filed in the district court of Travis county, Texas, a suit styled 'John A. Lomax vs. G. S. McReynolds et al.', in which suit the said John A. Lomax prayed through his attorneys, Brooks, Har, & Woodward, for a restraining order to prohibit the said George S. McReynolds, A. W. Fly, C. E. Kelly and John M. Mathis, members of the board of regents of the State university, from performing any act or thing or entering into any agreement or combination or attempting to take any vote or passing or attempting to pass any resolution for the purpose of removing or attempting to remove the said John A. Lomax or any other member of the faculty of the State university from their positions until the further praying that upon and hearing a permanent injunction issued perpetually restraining and preventing said defendants, as members of the board of regents, from taking action or performing any of said acts."

"It is a fact well known that every member of the board of regents has expressed the view that said John A. Lomax ought to be removed from the position which he holds and if given an opportunity to do so, will vote for his removal; and upon a hearing of this case in court said facts would be admitted."

"A majority of the board of regents has expressed the view that the president of the university ought to be removed, and, if given an opportunity to do so, would so vote to remove, and upon hearing of said case in court such facts would be admitted."

"Therefore, the court, having granted the temporary injunction upon such allegation, it is to be presumed that if the facts alleged in the petition were found to be true the court would perpetuate said injunction, and the result would be that the board of regents, having a constitutional power and right to remove any official of the state university, would be permanently restrained by the order of court from removing officials who, in their discretion, they think not to be proper persons to fill such positions."

"Regardless of consequences I am not going to sit idly by and approve a \$1,000,000 appropriation and have my friends whom I have appointed to assist me in carrying on the affairs of the government permanently restrained from having a voice as to

"Talk It Over With Your Wife"

how this vast sum of money shall be spent and being required to keep any official against their will."

"Aside from any court procedure I refuse to be intimidated or bluffed by any mob, and, as I am in the governor's office, I shall not be afraid to exercise any powers which the constitution of the state gives me in any manner that to me seems right and proper. I am only answerable to my own conscience and to the people who elected me."

"It might be interesting to let the people know one of the main reasons for all this row. In the speech made on the campus previous to the parade to the state capitol made by George Pelly, member of the legislature from Shelby county and now a member of the training camp at Leon Springs, as reported by the Austin American, we find one of the real reasons for this fight. The Austin American says:

"In a strong voice, keyed to the situation, Mr. Pelly began by saying that he and the governor had met on the floor of the house in discussion of university matters before. He thanked the students for having elected him as president of the student council and said the present moment was the most critical in the history of the university. The fight started, he declared, when the governor began his rural schools campaign and appealed to the people of the state in a prejudiced manner."

"This expresses in words better than I could employ why for the past several months I have had to submit to the criticisms and investigations brought on by those who wanted to control me and could not. We just as well face the issue and determine whether this state shall let the autocrat, educated highbrows control its policies or whether the people themselves are going to reap some of the benefits which the government can bestow. I have thought this matter over carefully. I had hoped that the issue might be avoided, but it seems otherwise. I, therefore, throw down the gauntlet to those who want to oppose me on this issue and let us take it to the people and let them say who is right and who is wrong."

"The university is controlled by the rich men's sons. They have through their college fraternities established an educational aristocracy who have no respect for the legislature, for the governor or for the board of regents, and I shall never be content until they are banished, root and branch from the state university, and that institution is put in the hands of those in sympathy with our great toiling masses and who up to this good hour have had no voice in its management other than to pay exorbitant taxes for its support."

"After all, it is no more the duty of a government to educate a man to be a lawyer than it is to educate him to be a blacksmith; it is more the duty of the government to educate a man to be a doctor than it is to educate him to be a farmer, and I again reiterate that there are too many people going hog wild about higher education."

"I understand when this veto is published that a great host will go up from certain people who have already received the bounty of the state, and they will tell all sorts of stories and make all charges of misrepresentation. Already I have been threatened with anonymous letters of physical violence if I veto this appropriation, but I shall not falter and I shall face my accusers as I have already faced every other issue, trusting in the merits of my position and the loyalty of our masses to sustain me."

"Done at Austin, Texas, this 2 day of June, A. D., 1917."

SUMMARY OF WORLD'S IMPORTANT EVENTS

AMERICA HAS ENTERED GREAT WAR WITH ALL HER POWERFUL RESOURCES.

EUROPEAN WAR IN BRIEF

Many Occurrences of Interest and Information Recorded Here in Condensed Form.

AMERICA'S PART IN WAR

The administration's fight for war censorship on newspapers was voted in congress when the house refused by a vote of 184 to 144 to accept even the modified censorship section written into the espionage bill in conference.

Those men leaving the country with a view of avoiding registration for military duty will find themselves in a bad situation when they return, for it is the intention of the government to keep the draftees alive.

Contracts for 3,450,000 pair of shoes for the army and navy were awarded through the national defense council. Delivery is to be completed within eight months and the average price per pair will be \$4.85.

W. A. Bergfeld, mail carrier at Haskell, is being held at Dallas on charges of having made threats against the life of President Wilson. Bergfeld had been summoned to Dallas to testify in the farmers and laborers' protective association probe. The penalty is a fine of \$1,000, six years in prison, or both.

Important revisions in the plan for training the war army have been made by the war department which has announced that the half million men to be called in September will be concentrated in 16 cantonments instead of 32. Lack of funds, material, labor and transportation facilities, Secretary Baker said, were determining influences in the decision to reduce the number of cantonments.

WASHINGTON

President Wilson has joined the ranks of participants in the liberty loan by subscribing for a \$10,000 bond.

The bank of Montreal, Canada, telegraphed a subscription to Secretary McAdoo for \$1,000,000 worth of liberty bonds.

Exemption of popular price moving picture theaters from amusement taxes and the levying of a new federal license tax on automobile owners ranging from \$7.50 to \$25, with reductions for cars used a year or more, were agreed upon by the senate finance committee.

DOMESTIC

Seventy-eight persons were killed in the tornado that swept through several counties in southeast Missouri and southern Illinois Wednesday of last week, according to dispatches received from various sources. Hundreds were injured and the property loss was enormous.

At the meeting of the state council of defense in Austin last Friday the reports of various committees were heard, discussed and acted upon. The necessity of mobilizing the labor forces of the state upon the farms and industries generally was pointed out and as a result of a discussion of this phase of the situation there was outlined a plan for keeping in close touch with the labor situation in different parts of Texas at all times.

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Local and Personal

Help us make this column a feature of our City. Let your wants and desires be known by using the telephone. Phone 15

H. D. Hays of Estelline was here Monday.

Joe A. Weatherly of Parnell was here Monday.

Oran Jones visited friends at Childress Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Drake, a girl, Tuesday.

J. L. McCollum was here Wednesday from Estelline.

Mrs. C. A. Williams of Childress was here Tuesday.

Jesse Ballew came home Saturday from Simmons College.

W. W. Nivens of Parnell was a business visitor Monday.

Mogul or Carhart Overalls, on sale at Joe J. Mickle & Son.

Miss Una Williams left Thursday for Paducah to visit friends.

Mr. Sam Sears of Childress is a business visitor here this week.

All Hall county schools that are still running will close this week.

Red, white and pink geraniums at 25c a plant, at Martin Drug Store.

Allea Grundy and John Deaver came in Wednesday from Waxahatchie.

C. L. Sloan and family left Sunday afternoon for an outing trip in New Mexico.

J. W. Duncan and sons, Joe, Bob and Pete, came up from Estelline Monday.

A big crowd of people were here Tuesday to witness the Loyalty Day program.

Three unfurnished rooms, for light house keeping, inquire at the Necessity store.

Tess Alexander left Wednesday morning for Wichita Falls, to visit her mother.

J. W. Moseley and J. W. Phillips of Hillsboro were here attending court Wednesday.

Arthur Blanton and wife returned from Vernon, Sunday where they visited relatives.

Sam Sears, of Childress, spent several days here this week looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder Eddins and Mrs. Vernon Baggett of Estelline were here Monday.

Moms, H. W. Mitchell and C. M. Green, of Estelline, were Memphis visitors Wednesday.

J. W. Moore, R. D. Green and S. W. Patterson of Estelline were business visitors here Monday.

Tom Hart, J. W. Butler and A. W. Christopher of Estelline, are here serving on the grand jury.

See those white dresses for girls from 3 to 14, cheaper than you can buy the material, Mrs. W. T. Howard.

All Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons are now going at one-half the Regular Price. Joe J. Mickle & Son.

"Alta-Vista" Ice Cream—You know it when you taste it—it's good.

Madden—Rushing Drug Co.

Just received, shipment of silk and lace camisoles, novelty belts and patriotic ties at Mrs. W. T. Howard's.

Mrs. R. D. Green and daughters, Miss Lura, and Mrs. W. F. Holland, accompanied by Mrs. B. T. Prewitt, came up from Estelline Saturday.

Talk it over with your wife the women folks know good goods when they see them.

Joe J. Mickle & Son.

"Alta-Vista" Ice Cream—You know it when you taste it—it's good.

Madden—Rushing Drug Co.

A very considerable portion of the inhabitants of the Estelline community were here Wednesday and Thursday at the invitation of the grand jury.

Mrs. Gregory and children, of Canyon, passed through here Monday morning on their way home after an extended visit with friends and relatives at Estelline.

A compilation of the recent school enumeration, made by County Superintendent McNally shows the total number of school children in Hall county to be 3,110.

OSTEOPATH.—Dr. W. H. Ballew graduate of American school of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Acute and chronic diseases. Office at Mrs. O. B. Spradlings. 12-tfc

Mr. J. D. Guinn has purchased the interest of his partner W. H. Goodnight in the grocery business conducted under the firm name of Guinn & Goodnight and will continue the business at the same stand.

I will sell all my sample garments at great reduction. Silk dresses and skirts and childrens dresses, hose, silk, blouse, and cotton in white and black and colors. Mrs. N. C. Herod

Harly Meiffee, Frank Fore, Herbert Klittenger, Louie Edmondson and Buck Alexander, have enlisted in the National Guard. They left Wednesday night for San Antonio.

To my Winona Mills customers and friends I will begin my canvass for the Fall line of hosiery underwear and sweaters in about ten days in order to give the people the benefit of prices as Egyptian cotton is going to be very scarce and run prices up.

Mrs. N. C. Herod

Memphis, Texas, May 25, 1917.

To Whom It May Concern:

The premises and following live stock, all hogs, belonging to Mr. M. O. Goodpasture, Memphis, Hall county, Texas, have today been quarantined, on account of simultaneous treatment.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman L. S. S. Com

Memphis, Texas, June 4, 1917.

To Whom It May Concern:

The premises and following live stock, all hogs, belonging to Mr. D. H. Arnold, Memphis, Hall county Texas, have today been quarantined, on account of simultaneous treatment.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman L. S. S. Com

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucus surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Federal authorities of western Missouri and Kansas are rounding up persons suspected of being participants in alleged anti-draft plots. Four men and one woman were taken into custody at Kansas City, Mo., while at Topeka three other men and a woman were caught in the net being spread by investigators.

The condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 69.5 per cent of normal, compared with 77.5 last year, the department of agriculture announced in its first report of the season. The acreage planted to cotton will not be announced until July. The Texas crop ranks 74 per cent normal against 77 per cent for Oklahoma.

FOREIGN—

Baron Devonport has resigned as British food controller because of ill health. Baron Devonport was appointed food controller in the Lloyd-George cabinet on Dec. 10, 1916.

In an address Rowland E. Prothero, president of the English board of agriculture, said that under a plan devised by the government, the success of which he believed to be assured, Great Britain would grow sufficient wheat in 1918 for all the needs of the population with a liberal supply left over for live stock.

Reports from Vienna say that simultaneously with the opening of the Austrian parliament thousands of workmen ceased work and attended meetings in different parts of the city. A great procession was organized, which paraded the streets as a demonstration for peace.

EUROPEAN WAR HAPPENINGS—

British casualties as published in May show a total of 5,092 officers and 106,331 men.

British aircraft made extensive raids over Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges. The admiralty announcement declares that "many tons of bombs were dropped with good results." All British aircraft returned safely.

Kaiser Wilhelm is now pouring out the vials of his wrath on the United States. Prisoners taken by British raiding parties declare that in his recent speech at the front the German monarch, for the first time, included a vilification of America in his usual bitter comments against Prussia's enemies. Heretofore England has borne the brunt of the "war lord's" hatred.

Italy's great offensive already has cost the Austrians 300,000 in killed, wounded and missing, according to conservative estimates. The Italians now are consolidating, reinforcing their lines with new troops and re-fortifying positions, but continue to inflict frightful losses on the enemy by repelling innumerable counter-attacks.

Between April 15 and May 24 French forces took 31,829 German prisoners, according to a headquarters' list. Added to the total of enemy troops captured by the British and Italians more than 75,000 prisoners have been taken in the three great offensives on the western fronts. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded have been even more staggering.

The sinking of the American bark Dirigo by a German submarine and drowning of John Ray, first mate, was announced by the British admiralty. The Dirigo was fired upon without warning by the German U-boat, the attacking vessel using her deck guns. The bark hove to and was boarded by the Germans. They ransacked the ship thoroughly and finally sunk her with bombs.

Quicksilver has been found in a well that was drilled for oil near Ozona. The well was abandoned by the drillers and turned over to a man for irrigation purposes. He found the quicksilver.

Judge Thomas R. Bond, of Terrill, received a Blackboard letter threatening him with death if he participated in the registration work Tuesday. The letter bore the Terrill postmark and was given to Postmaster Ables for investigation by the federal authorities.

The German admiralty has promised a safe passage through the barred zone to all neutral vessels in English ports on July 1, provided they carry distinctive signs and follow indicated routes, according to a dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

Great Britain's losses in cereal ships has been only six per cent, according to the director of food economy. The ministry of food, he added, had made allowance for the loss of 25 per cent of this kind of shipping.

Lieutenant Guynemer, France's superman of the air, is officially credited with destruction of four additional German machines, bringing his total record of destruction to 43 planes.

Eighteen merchant vessels of more than 1,500 tons each week were sunk during the last week, it was officially announced. One vessel of less than 1,500 tons and two fishing vessels were sunk. The losses last week total 21, as compared with a total of 10 lost in the previous week.

Officer Kills Bootlegger.

Ben Clark, age 50, was shot and killed at Klekland, Childress county, Texas, Monday night at 10:30 o'clock by Constable Walter Russell.

Clark was convicted in the Federal Court at Amarillo two years ago for bootlegging and had just finished his time at Leavenworth. It is said that he had sworn vengeance on the Klekland officers.

FOR RENT—Two nice rooms.

J. D. GUINN.

Memphis, Texas, June 4, 1917.

To Whom It May Concern:

The premises and following live stock, all hogs, belonging to Mr. Rube Canada, Parnell, Hall county, Texas, have today been quarantined on account of hog cholera.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman L. S. S. Com

Maxine Elliott, the actress and international beauty, has just returned from Europe to enter motion pictures.

Kitty Gordon, the famous English beauty, has returned from Cuba for the final scenes of "Forgetmenot."

Special Notice

We are pleased to announce to the public that we have secured the services of Mr. Haywood Montgomery in our sales department who will be glad to extend a welcoming hand to his friends when ever they are in town.

Yours for service,
Joe J. Mickle & Son.

"Talk It Over With Your Wife"

Ice Cream Freezers

It is getting time you were buying that Ice Cream Freezer. We handle the Frot King, long can steel frame, freeze quick, save ice.

2 quart	\$2.00
4 quart	\$3.15
6 quart	\$3.75
8 quart	\$4.95

Ice Tea time is here. We have the Crystal Hoffman House Goblets. 75 and 85 cents a set. 14 ounce 60 cents.

Get your Croquet while the season is young and enjoy the cool evenings. We have a few sets left at the following prices:

4 ball Croquet Set	\$1.15
6 ball Croquet Set	\$1.75
8 ball Croquet Set	\$2.00

The Necessity Store

"Talk It Over With Your Wife"

Why does "The Famous" handle "Peters" and "Walk-Over" shoes? Because it expects to stay in Memphis and to keep your trade. Every pair guaranteed, satisfaction or money back. All our goods are standard brands. New shipment hot-weather clothing. Remember, our Regular prices are lower than most Sale prices. Prove it by a visit to our store—prices marked in plain figures.

THE FAMOUS

South Side

M. SIMON, Prop.

Memphis, Texas

WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS

WHEN YOUR FRIENDS COME TO SEE YOU THIS HOT WEATHER YOU WILL WANT TO SERVE THEM WITH SOMETHING COLD. ICE CREAM IS THE VERY THING AND WHEN YOU MAKE IT WITH ONE OF OUR WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS IT IS JUST RIGHT. THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS ARE THE BEST FREEZERS MADE THE TUB IS OF WHITE CEDAR AND WILL NOT FALL DOWN, THE CAN IS OF HEAVY TIN. THE WHITE MOUNTAIN IS TRIPLER MOTION AND WILL FREEZE CREAM WITH LESS ICE AND FREEZE IT QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER FREEZER. YOU WILL SEE THEM IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.

Your for a Cool Summer.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Let Democrat Want-Ads work for you. The price is small and you will find the results surprisingly large. If you want to sell buy or trade use a want-ad to let the public know.

RATES	FOR SALE	MICELLANEOUS
25 Words, one insertion.....25c	Our "Misfits" are Tailored Suits, Not Hand-Me-Downs. L. McMillan, O. K. Tailor. 35tf	We handle the Wilson Brother's line of Gent's Furnishing. Carry most everything men wear but False Faces.—L. McMillan, The O. K. Tailor. 38
25 Words, two insertions.....45c	Ford Car—Second-hand in good running order, inquire at Democrat office.	FEED AND GRAIN
25 Words, three insertions.....65c	For Men's wear see McMillan, the O. K. Tailor. 35tf	NEW MIXED FEED—For cows and horses, try H. W. L. Wheat.
25 Words, four insertions.....75c	We have a beautiful line of Shirt Samples to order from. Let us take your measure and have them tailored to fit. L. McMillan. 35tf	POULTRY AND EGGS
25 Words, six insertions.....\$1.00	WANTED—Two good farm and ranch hands. Joe J. Mickle & Son 48 2tc	POULTRY POWDERS—Just received enload at W. L. Wheat's.
NO AD FOR LESS THAN 25c		Wanted—Small gasoline pressure tank, with several yards of hollow wire. Inquire at the Democrat office.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 2.)

of fact already given Professor James my own check to cover the entire original bill, as he had borrowed the money to go to Fort Worth, and the bill had been hung up for several days or weeks after his return. When he said that he was paying interest on that borrowed money, I said "I have some money in the bank and I will give you a check for the amount." I had to do that for a good many in the Extension Department.

Dr. Ellis: Not always, because sometimes I have to borrow myself. Frequently I have to borrow, but in this particular case I did not because I have inherited some funds during the last year.

The Chairman: That is all.

Dr. McReynolds: There is another matter—about the fees of the lecturers.

The Chairman: Oh, yes, I will call your attention to that. This is Item No. 2 (see page 144). I should have had it before the other. Charge made for lectures. (Explains.) They don't do that exactly now but what was your understanding of the practice of taking money for specific group lectures?

Dr. Ellis: My understanding of it is that the lecturer makes the trip and is paid for this lecture by the group for whom he lectures. We have group lectures that can be taken with or without a lecturer. If they take the lesson online they pay a small fee which is \$10 (I think it is ten dollars at any rate, a very small fee. I have tried to reduce that fee constantly.) If the lecturer come to the group they pay either \$25 to the lecturer or \$20

Mr. Long: \$25.

Dr. Ellis: I think it is \$25 for that. That fee is paid by the group to whom the lecturer goes. The traveling expenses are paid by the University. That has been the custom here I don't know how many years.

Dr. Reynolds: That lecturer is paid a salary by the University?

Dr. Ellis: Yes, he is paid a salary by the University.

Dr. McReynolds: And in addition to that he gets that fee?

Dr. Ellis: He gets that special fee.

Dr. McReynolds: Have you gotten these fees?

Dr. Ellis: Yes, sir, I have got the fees, as I suppose fifty members of

the faculty have. There have been fifty or more group study courses.

The Chairman: Those are not the paid traveling lectures of the Extension Department?

Dr. Ellis: Some of them may be, I will have to stop and think because I don't remember. No, not the field workers.

The Chairman: The trained field workers?

Dr. Ellis: I spoke at first without thinking on that subject, but so far as I recall the paid field workers do not get these fees.

The Chairman: You know that you have collected the fee?

Dr. Ellis: Yes, I know I have, and probably fifty or a hundred other members of the faculty have. That has been going on ever since we had the group study courses. That plan was established in President Mezes' administration and there has been no change in that since I was connected with extension.

The Chairman: Is my impression correct—the group study course is a course built on the extension correspondence course and a group taking a group study course may request a University department to send some lecturer there, even naming him, and this man, not being a field worker of ration, takes his own holiday, evenings and Saturday time and travels on Sunday to make these lectures at the impromptu of the group study course, where a resident student could get what the University offers free?

Dr. Ellis: The group study work and the correspondence work are parallel. When Extension work was first started the problem was to get the extension courses offered. It is a hard job. Some University courses can't be given by correspondence. In all cases, correspondence courses involve an immense amount of extra work, preparing lesson papers, getting up references, examining each lesson paper returned, etc. When these men get up these courses—some may be members of the Extension Department, but ordinarily they are not—these people are given a fee from the fee that the correspondence students pay to them. That is paid to them in addition to the lecture. The group study work is another thing. It is simply like other jobs to the members of the faculty, taking their spare time. It was conceived by Dr. Mezes that a member of the faculty who gives a University lecture, having given up part of his holiday, etc., to offer these courses, in addition to his regular work, was entitled to the small fee. I gave them mine for several years. The group study involves a correspondence course and they pay a fee of seven dollars apiece. The group study may go to anybody, such as mother's clubs that will get together and decide they want it. They write to the head of that division to get a member of the faculty to get a group study course, which involves considerable time and trouble. It means preparing lesson papers—I think someone wanted me to prepare fifty-two lesson papers. They prepare the papers and give the library to go with it and make references to the library. It is taken by the group study people as the individual correspondence courses are taken by individuals away from here. And the instructor is paid to come and lecture there in there in the group study work, as he paid for the correspondence work. I suppose at least one hundred members of the faculty are helping in that. At any rate, we have over fifty group study courses and we have over two hundred and fifty courses given by correspondence.

Dr. McReynolds: Did you receive fees in these group study courses?

Dr. Ellis: Yes. When I gave the correspondence work I collected mine just as the others did. In the group work I did as the others did, and just as fifty or a hundred members of the faculty have done. It is advertised in the catalogue and with full knowledge of the Regents, as I thought and with the authority of the University. I felt, even then, that I did not get proper pay for the extra work I was doing.

The Chairman: Here is another item No. 9 which has not been examined before because it involved you and nobody else. "Plenty of money" says Dr. Ellis. The gist of this is Mr. Wehrlein of the Extension Department on April 11 and 12, 1916, went to A. and M. College to lecture to Professor Rudinow's class on "Visual Instruction." On his return he presented to the Auditor an expense account of \$12.10. O.K'd by Mr. Polk on instruction of Dr. Ellis. Inasmuch as this lecture was delivered to A. and M. students, Auditor Long assumed the position that A. and M. should pay all the expense. It is stated that you said that we have plenty of money, and the bill was turned down.

Dr. Ellis: Last spring Mr. Ousley desired to better the relations between A. and M. and the University and asked if we would offer a special course in training extension workers in Domestic Science. He agreed to come over and lecture for us and to send Miss Simpson and Miss Carter to give lectures. That plan was agreed to by me, with the full knowledge of the authorities here, and I

(To be continued next week.)

DOES BACKACHE WORRY YOU?

Some Memphis People Have Learned How To Get Relief.

How many people suffer from an aching back?

How few know the cause?

If it hurts to stoop or lift—

If you suffer sudden, darting pains

If you are weak, lame and tired,

Suspect your kidneys.

Watch for nature's signal.

The first sign may be headache or dizziness.

Scanty, painful, or too frequent urination.

Nervousness or a constant, dead-tired feeling.

Avert the serious kidney diseases.

Treat the weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills.

A remedy especially for sick kidneys.

Endorsed in Memphis by your friends and neighbors.

Mrs. S. A. Kennedy, 8, Sixth St., Memphis, says: "A couple of years ago I had weakness and a dull, constant ache through the small of my back. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage, causing annoyance. I had dizzy spells and black spots floated before my eyes. Doan's Kidney Pills; procured from Madden-Rushing Drug Store, relieved me.

50c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

That employment of "flunkies and valets" is a waste of labor which might be more usefully employed, is a fact which Samuel Gompers presents as an answer to complaints of labor shortage. No doubt Mr. Gompers is right. But it should also be said that few, if any, laborers would be employed unproductively if there were no large incomes drawn without rendering of equivalent service in return. The useless flunky, as well as the tramp and pauper, is one of the products of a social state which gives to some the power to deprive others of what they have earned. The abolition of such power would lead to abolition of "flunkies and valets." And if those employed at useful work were to get all they produce, unproductive mental employment would not attract laborers.—The Public.

A bill which, if passed, might pave the way to proper settlement of fundamental social problems, has been introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas for a land settlement and homestead commission. Senator Sheppard represents a State which has been transformed from a commonwealth of home owners to one wherein fifty-two per cent. of the farmers are tenants. He must have noted the failure of efforts to deal with this situation by palliative measures such as arbitrary regulation of rent by law. His bill probably expresses a desire for a remedy that will actually cure. Among other things the proposed commission is to inquire into proposed means to keep home owners on the soil, regulate land speculation and absentee landlordism and prevent concentration of land ownership. Although political economists have solved these problems an endorsement of their conclusions by a duly authorized commission will give added weight thereto, so far as congressmen and other legislators are concerned. Senator Sheppard's bill is a wise one. It should be pushed to passage.—The Public.



WINTER SHELTER FOR SHEEP

Wise Shepherd Will See That Arrangements for Protection of Flock Are Good and Sufficient.

The shepherd who is wise enough to be prepared for wet wintry days and cold winter nights does not dread losses from pneumonia, and the mortality in the lambing season of next February and March that will come from breeding ewes that have been weakened by exposure. As winter begins to draw a little nearer, he sees that his sheltering arrangements are all that they ought to be.

It does not matter whether the sheds used by the sheep are so very warm or not. But they must not be so open that the wind can whistle through them and there must be plenty of ventilation, says a writer in Farm Progress. Plenty of light and ventilation, and freedom from drafts are the main considerations. The warmth of the shed is less important than the necessity of a good, sound roof.

I never put more than fifty sheep in a single shed. More than that number will be hard to manage and the chances of accidents among ewes with lamb will be greatly increased. The shed ought to be about twice as long as it is wide and there should be ample room for every animal to lie down inside its doors without the appearance of crowding the place. The floor must of course be absolutely dry and remain that way.

The feeding rack should be placed on one side of the shed and should consist of a flat-bottomed trough at the bottom, surmounted by a well-



A Shropshire Sheep.

built rack, made of slats nailed about three inches apart. Put it out far enough from the side wall so that the ewes may feed at it from both sides.

Where the space is not great enough to allow the rack to be built out from the wall so sheep can feed from both sides, the bottom of the rack will have to be built slanting enough to slide all the grain, hay, chaff, trashy bits of forage and leaves, down to the side where the sheep are feeding. This will keep the far side of the rack from filling up with moldy feed.

If you have the itch, don't scratch. It does not cure the trouble and makes the skin bleed. Apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Rub it in gently on the affected parts. It relieves itching instantly and a few applications removes the cause thus performing a permanent cure. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Fickas Drug Company.

Big Boy's Transfer

Phone 339

or see us at Chancey's Barber Shop. All kinds of hauling. Prompt, careful and courteous service

Money to Loan

on farm and ranch lands. Fire, tornado, hail and live stock insurance. Let us figure with you when in need of anything in this line.

Memphis Land Co

If your property is not protected by Insurance, see us at once. 21 Old Line Companies. 11 years experience in Memphis. FIRE, TORNADO, HAIL, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

DUNBAR BROTHERS

Office Citizen's State Bank Building

Arnold & Gardner Market

Fresh, Salt and Canned Meats, Vegetables and Condiments

Telephone 160

Auto Delivery

The animals we kill are slaughtered in an absolutely sanitary slaughterhouse and nothing but fat, healthy animals are used. We buy and sell stock of all kinds.



—ONE EFFECTIVE WAY OF CONSERVING FOOD IS TO USE CARE IN BUYING WE INVITE THE PATRONAGE OF THE CAREFUL BUYER.

Neal Grocery Co.

was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes:

"From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain from womanly troubles, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

L. 68



SUMMER GOODS FOR SUMMER GIRLS

Now that the month of roses, sweet girl graduates and brides, is here, we invite you to inspect our goods. If you desire to buy everything you need ready-to-wear and save your time, you can. If you want "materials" we have them.

"Tone" is one thing this store stands for. We wish for those who scrutinize, to carefully examine our goods; they will bear inspection for both quality and price.

For weddings and graduates, our "present" goods are at full tide.

Memphis Dry Goods Company

INCORPORATED

SUMMARY OF WORLD'S IMPORTANT EVENTS

AMERICA HAS ENTERED GREAT WAR WITH ALL HER POWERFUL RESOURCES.

EUROPEAN WAR IN BRIEF

Many Occurrences of Interest and Information Recorded Here in Condensed Form.

AMERICA'S PART IN WAR—

An agricultural army, composed of those disqualified for military service, to use public lands and be advanced money, implements and seed by the government, was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Lewis of Illinois. Half the crops would go to government.

A squadron of American torpedo destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the coast. The squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

Four days before the American destroyer flotilla arrived in England Berlin knew it was on the way and to what port it was going and the day before the little vessels steamed into Queenstown German submarines had strewn mines about the harbor entrance. This startling information came to the navy department in a cablegram from Rear Admiral Sims at London.

Owing to the ability of some of the bigger concerns of the United States which, it is claimed, have enormously profited out of the war, to avoid taxation under the excess profits section of the revenue bill, the senate committee probably will adopt the plan followed by Great Britain and lay a tax without regard to the amount earned, based upon the capital stock of such corporation.

WASHINGTON.

Emphatic disapproval of the peace propaganda of European Socialists was expressed by the American government, which denied passports to American delegates to the Stockholm conference and issued a warning that any American taking part in the negotiations would be legally liable to heavy punishment.

The southern department will maintain three camps in Texas for training soldiers of the first cadre to be called under the selective draft, two of the camps having been designated at Leon Springs and El Paso. Fort Worth and Dallas are among the contenders for the North Texas camp. The board is said to have been well impressed by the Dallas claims.

Thousands of unsigned letters urging border residents to fight registration and refuse to be drafted are being mailed. Many who have received the letters have turned them over to department of justice officials at El Paso. The letters come from portions of Pennsylvania and New York.

Germany is rejoicing in an over-abundance of fish, according to reports from Copenhagen, owing to unusual large catches in the waters of the Baltic sea and heavy imports. Fish now are obtainable below the legal maximum price. The potato situation is proceeding from bad to worse.

The Spanish premier has announced the Spanish steamship Begona had been sunk. The Begona was a vessel of 2,862 tons gross and was 305 feet long and had a beam of 42 feet. She was owned in Bilbao.

Perhaps the most remarkable development of the war situation in the Philippines has been the startling unanimity with which Filipino leaders, newspapers and people have taken the American attitude as their own.

A payment of \$75,000,000 has been made to Italy as balance of the \$100,000,000 loan announced some time ago by the United States government.

The war revenue bill framed to bring into the treasury \$1,800,000,000 through new taxation during the coming year, has passed the house by a vote of 329 to 76 in almost the same form that it was presented by the ways and means committee two weeks ago.

The British war mission has left American soil and crossed into Canada, after six weeks' conferences which have reached into every phase of American life and is expected vitally to affect the future of this country, if not of the world.

Another loan of \$75,000,000 was made to Great Britain Friday by the United States, bringing up the total loaned that nation thus far to \$400,000,000 and the total of loans to all the allies \$745,000,000.

A severe earthquake was experienced throughout southern California Sunday night. In the town of Brawley the quake rocked a school, where exercises were being held, so severely that a panic was narrowly averted.

Unfavorable weather reports and a strong spot demand last week put the price of cotton on the New Orleans market to the highest levels ever recorded against futures and to the highest levels in half a century against spot. The July position reached 21.37c and in the spot department middling 21.19c.

The lumber town of Howie, La., was practically wiped out as the result of a fire which originated in the Howie Lumber company's plant and spread rapidly into the residence section. Property damage was estimated at \$1,000,000. About 20,000,000 feet of lumber, a sawmill, planer and system of drying sheds, all were destroyed.

A Japanese admiralty announcement says that the British troop ship Transylvania, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 1, was being escorted by Japanese destroyers. The destroyers engaged the submarine. According to the announcement, the Japanese rescued 2,800 out of 3,000 troops on the Transylvania.

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FOREIGN—

Americans lately arrived in Switzerland from Germany report the food situation improved because spring vegetables are now available. The Americans expressed belief that Germany will be able to hold out until relief is brought by the next harvest.

Brazil's entry into the war is regarded as a question merely of days. Those who have watched developments closely believe that the sinking of the steamer Tijuca may provide the incident required to place the more pacific members of the Brazilian congress in the list of those willing to vote for hostilities against Germany.

Crow, sparrow and woodchucks constitute the favorite meat luxuries on German tables, according to a physician returning to New York after eight years in Berlin. "Crows cost about 40c each and are considered luxuries," said he. Sparrows retail at about 8c and are greatly relished by the poor. Butter, when obtainable at all, is more than \$2 a pound.

EUROPEAN WAR HAPPENINGS—

The successes against submarines have resulted in a distinct improvement in our food situation," said Premier Lloyd-George in the house of commons. The premier said more effective blows had been dealt the submarine during the last three weeks than in any corresponding period of the war.

The sinking of 18 merchantmen of more than 1,500 tons, is reported in the weekly shipping statement. Nine vessels of less than 1,500 tons and three fishing vessels also were sunk. This week's figures show that the navies are keeping up the good work of submarine destruction of the previous fortnight.

From Plava on the Isonzo to the Adriatic sea the Italians and Austrians are fighting bitterly and the forces of General Cadorna are still making

steady progress, especially on the southern end of the 21-mile front. Eight miles south of Gorizia, the Italians have driven the Austrians back and taken additional important positions, and added to the number of prisoners, bringing the total now up to 10,250.

The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed May 4, with the loss of 413 persons.

On a front of nearly ten miles on the Carso plateau, the Italians troops have taken various positions from the town of Castagnavizza to the head of the gulf of Trieste. Not alone were the Italians successful in capturing numerous points of vantage, but more than 9,000 Austrian prisoners, including officers in excess of 300, were taken.

An official report from Petrograd says: "On Tuesday the Germans released a wave of asphyxiating gas east of Lipitza Dolna, north of Galitch, but a change in wind diverted the gas toward the enemy."

The Italian successes were explained by the Italian commissioners to America as gained in the face of practically the whole Austrian army. No Austrians are said to be in France and not many on the Russian or Roumanian fronts.

It is officially announced that the French liner Santay, 7,247 tons, bound for Marseilles, from Saloniki, with 344 passengers, was torpedoed on April 16, with a loss of 45 lives.

Union leaders announced that 1,500 miners obeyed the strike order issued by the Jerome, Ariz., local union and representatives of the International union of miners to enforce a demand for recognition of the union by the copper mining companies in this district.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives ease and rest. 50c.

A twenty-five word classified ad. costs you 25c and may bring \$25.00 worth of business.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness or ringing in the head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

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Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

"Talk It Over With Your Wife"

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

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Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

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LAX-FOS IS AN IMPROVED CASCARA
A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE
CATHARTIC AND LIVER TONIC

LAX-FOS is not a Secret or Patent Medicine but is composed of the following old-fashioned roots and herbs:

CASCARA BARK
BLUE FLAG ROOT
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In LAX-FOS the CASCARA is improved by the addition of these digestive ingredients making it better than ordinary CASCARA, and thus the combination acts not only as a stimulating laxative and cathartic but also as a digestive and liver tonic. Syrup laxatives are weak, but LAX-FOS combines strength with palatable, aromatic taste and does not gripe or disturb the stomach. One bottle will prove LAX-FOS is invaluable for Constipation, Indigestion or Torpid Liver. Price 50c.

Rubber From Lettuce.
Two species of wild lettuce, *Lactuca canadensis* and *L. scariola*, both common in the northern United States, have been shown to contain rubber, the former to the extent of 2.19 and the latter 1.58 per cent., of a good quality. As the plants also contain lactucarium, which is a recognized drug, it is suggested that they might be profitably exploited for both these products.

Fresh Vegetables, Fruit
All kinds, all the time
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Bevo is a great favorite in the Army Canteens, where none but pure, soft drinks may be sold. After drill or march, you are sure to see a long line of hot and dusty-throated soldier boys making a bet line for Bevo. They know that there lies complete satisfaction, full refreshment and pure wholesomeness. At home or abroad—at work or play—between meals or with meals, you will appreciate what we have done for you in making this triumph in soft drinks. You will find Bevo at inns, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, picnic grounds, baseball parks, soda fountains, dining cars, in the navy, at canteens, at mobilization camps and other places where refreshing beverages are sold.

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Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox. Sold in bottles only, and bottled exclusively by

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Six More Days in Which to Do Your Duty

If you can afford to buy a bond it is your patriotic duty to do so,
just as it was the duty of those within the age to register.

There were no slackers in Hall county Tuesday

there should be none Friday, June 15

when the "Liberty Bond"

sale closes

Citizens State Bank