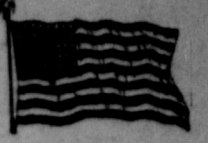


# The Memphis Democrat



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NUMBER 52

## THE GOVERNOR AND THE UNIVERSITY



James E. Ferguson

Who Has Accomplished More in Promoting Public Education in Texas than any Other Public Man, Past or Present.

### STATE AID FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Literally Made Two Educational Opportunities Grow Where There Was Only One Before, By Doubling the Activities and Efficiency of Country Schools

Governor Ferguson's advocacy of state aid for rural schools in his first campaign and his success in securing the adoption of the principle, and the appropriation of a million dollars during his first term and the appropriation of double that sum for the present period of two years, makes it impossible, we think, for any to question the truth of the above statements. Yet, in spite of this great service, inestimable in value to the farm boys and girls of the present and future generations, and to the cause of education, or, perhaps, because of it, he is being persecuted and demeaned, with vindictiveness and hatred unparalleled even in political warfare, as the arch-enemy of education and the personification of ignorance and fanatical illiteracy.

Whether or not the Governor is in the controversy with certain members of the faculty of the State University and the Ex-Students Association depends, wholly, upon whether or not he, in his attempt to administer the affairs of that institution is doing what the masses of the people, those

who pay the taxes, would have him do. We think he is, and believe that the readers of this paper (who have had the opportunity to know the facts) will so believe. We think it impossible that any unprejudiced person, who acquaints himself with the evidence presented in the investigation conducted by the Board of Regents, can think otherwise than that the best interest of the University and justice to the people who pay the taxes demand the dismissal of the members of the faculty named by the Governor in his letter of recommendation to the new Board. And we believe a large majority of those so informed will say that the Governor is justified in using any legal means in his power to bring about that end.

This evidence shows, and it is not denied that it does show, a part of the enormous sums appropriated to this institution has been wastefully expended and the large amounts have been spent in a manner that is of doubtful benefit to the institution, and that certain individuals could not meet the

approval of the people who provide the funds by paying taxes.

It is alleged that because the Governor is not himself a college man he is opposed to higher education and "this illiterate pigny is trying to wreck the institution." But this allegation is given the lie by the record. In spite of the fact that members of the faculty opposed him politically, and that some of them fought him bitterly, he allowed the annual appropriation of \$711,000.00, a sum almost twice as much as the largest amount ever allowed by any other governor. He did this on the solemn promise of the acting head of the institution that the greatest economy would be practiced and that none of the money should be misspent; and later learned, by the acknowledgement of this professor, Dr. Battle, that both he and the legislature had been bamboozled and double-crossed by this learned doctor, who padded the budget by inserting professorships and ulcers, at high salaries, that did not exist and providing salaries for men who were performing no service for the University and who were not even in Austin, nor did not intend to be while drawing same. He learned, and it was afterwards admitted, that men who were drawing regular salaries were permitted to collect and keep fees for work in the extension department; absent themselves to deliver lectures for which they received pay and then, were not only allowed to have their traveling expenses paid by the University but were permitted to graft upon the institution by charging it \$30 for railroad tickets for which they paid only \$25. He learned that Dr. Battle aided and abetted by Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, after failing to get an illegal account allowed, by the Auditor of the University tried to prevail upon that individual to change and falsify the account. He learned that accounts had been allowed for traveling expenses when the facts indicated that the recipients had traveled for their own pleasure or profit. Having satisfied himself of the truth of these, and numerous other reprehensible practices, he communicated with the present head of the University, Dr. Vinson, requesting that the guilty parties be dismissed, and was ignored and treated with contemptuous silence. Finally an investigation was held by the Board of Regents, some of whom were ex-students and ex-pupils of Dr. Battle, and a majority of whom were friendly to the men tried. The chairman of the Board, an ex-student assumed an attitude throughout the proceeding much more befitting an attorney for the defense than a presiding officer even to the extent of suggesting excuses and explanations that his ex-tutor had failed or neglected to frame. In spite of the facts brought out the Board declined, by a vote of five to three, to dismiss Battle and others whose removal the Governor requested. The decision was based upon the ground, as one of them expressed it, "that they were guilty only of business blunders" rather than moral baseness or moral turpitude. They did not, as the Dallas News, and other papers, have repeatedly and falsely stated declare them guiltless of any wrong doing.

Many who read the evidence will doubtless, like myself, fail to agree with the findings of the board. The acknowledged duplicity of Dr. Battle and his attempt which evidence shows to have been deliberate, to falsify account indicates a moral code synonymous with downright dishonesty, such as could hardly be overlooked in any man, least of all in one at the head of a great institution for the training of youths. Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, so the evidence shows, (see page 72, Report of Investigation) after arguing for an hour and a half trying to have the falsified account allowed, finally paid it from his own pocket declaring he expected to reimburse himself from the "Dallas Fair appropriation." Since we are unable to imagine any way the Doctor could reimburse himself unless he expected to steal or embezzle a part or all of this fund we

can not agree with the finding as to the lack of moral turpitude. Numerous other instances, including the willingness of John Lomax to swear to an "Acade" circulation statement, that the lady who had been in charge of the subscription books for eighteen months refused to swear to, could be cited, but to name more seems unnecessary.

The evidences of wastefulness and lack of business efficiency are certainly sufficient, to say nothing of the crookedness, to justify the Governor in refusing to trust this bunch with another big appropriation, and he surely is justified in using any legal means at his command to avoid such contingency. To do so, however, in the face of the opposition that he knew would arise required a degree of courage possessed by few. We feel that he should be commended for his fearlessness and that all who believe, as we do, should stand by him in his efforts to protect the University and the interests of those who furnish the money for its maintenance.

WOMEN ENTERTAINED AT HEDLEY

Visitor Describes a Pleasant Trip and Delightful Entertainment by Hedley Hosts.

In response to an invitation from the Auxiliary, nine members of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions went to Hedley Thursday morning, June 7, where they were met by members of the Hedley Auxiliary and conveyed to the pretty home of Mrs. B. W. Mormon, where a sumptuous dinner was enjoyed by all.

Promptly at 3 o'clock a very interesting and instructive program was rendered by the Hedley Auxiliary, and two special pieces of music from the Memphis members. A unique contest was next enjoyed by all.

Delicious ice course was served in the Society parlors.

The following visitors were present, Mrs. T. A. Hart, Mrs. McDugal, Mrs. Jim Swift, Mrs. Dishman, Mrs. Minnie Kinslow and Mrs. P. S. Johnson.

It was nearing sunset, before all left for their homes and many were the expressions of appreciation to Mrs. Mormon, and all the members of the Hedley Society, for the pleasant day spent.

Commissioners' Court.

The regular session of the Commissioners' Court was held Monday excepting an order for the school bond election, for a \$2,000 bond issue in the Parnell district only routine business was considered.

D. F. Melhany left Wednesday night for San Antonio.

BE FAIR—YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

No matter what you may think of Jim Ferguson as a man, and regardless of how much you may differ with him over prohibition, or any other political matter; you owe it to yourself, and your duty as a good citizen demands that you shall not allow yourself to pass upon his official acts as governor until you are in possession of the facts. Learn the truth in regard to this University muddle. Condemn the Governor's acts if you find him wrong; but be fair to yourself and to him and true to society and stand with him and support him in this matter if you find him to be right. To oppose him in the right might not hurt the Governor, but it would hurt you and the country.

W. P. Dial returned Thursday from Fort Worth.

Crews Buy Rocking-Chair Ranch.

C. E. and J. M. Crews have closed a deal with Col. W. E. Hughes of Denver, Colo., for a lease on the Rocking Chair ranch in Collingsworth county, and also bought all the pure blooded Hereford cattle on the ranch.

The cattle were counted Saturday and the number was about 2,600 head. The total consideration was \$175,000.

The Rocking Chair ranch is one of the oldest in this section of Texas. The ranch was started several years ago and contains much of the best lands in Collingsworth county. The range is north and west of Dodsonville. The cattle have been bred to the best quality for twenty-one years and today are considered the best large herd in the South. The cattle originated from the Adair ranch in Donley county. The Adair herd was imported direct from England. For the last ten years Col. Hughes has taken the first prize in carload lots at the different fat stock shows held in America and the cattle shown have always been selected from the Rocking Chair range.

This spring the two-year-old steers, after ninety days feed, were shipped at an average price was \$192 per head.

## DRYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Government Experts Give Advice and Suggestions for Drying Vegetables

Dry vegetables and fruit for winter use if tin cans and glass jars for canning are scarce or expensive.

This is the advice of specialists of the United States department of agriculture, who recently have studied possibilities of conserving food to meet war needs, in spite of any difficulties that may be experienced in obtaining canning containers. Drying was a well recognized and successful way of preserving certain foods before canning came into general use, the specialists point out, and modern methods make it still more practicable than formerly, either in the home or by community groups.

Methods of Drying. Three methods of drying have been found by the department specialists to give satisfactory results. These are sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying with air blasts, as before an electric fan. Trays for drying by one of these methods, as well as tray frames for use over stoves or before fans, can be made satisfactorily at home. Frames and trays for use with artificial heat may be purchased complete if desired.

Home-made trays may be made of side and end boards three-fourths of an inch thick and two inches wide, and bottom boards of lathing spaced one-fourth of an inch. If desired, one-fourth-inch galvanized wire mesh may be tacked to the side and end boards to form the bottoms of the trays. Frames for use before fans may be made of wood of convenient size. Frames for use with artificial heat should be made of non-inflammable material to as great an extent as possible. As many as six trays may be placed one above the other when artificial heat is used. In drying before a fan the number of trays that may be placed one above the other will depend, to a large extent, upon the diameter of the fan. In drying in the sun, trays as described may be used or the products to be dried may be spread on sheets of paper or muslin held in place by weights.

Preparing Products for Drying. Vegetables and fruits will dry better if sliced. They should be cut into slices one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. If thicker, they may not dry thoroughly. While drying, the products should be turned or stirred from time to time. Dried products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each day from one box to another to bring about thorough mixing, and so that the whole mass will have a uniform degree of moisture. If during this "conditioning" any pieces of the products are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanently in tight paper bags, insect-proof paper bags, or cartons or glass or tin containers.

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## DENY AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNOR

Members of Board of Regents Declare That They Are Free And Have Made No Promises.

In the answer filed in the Lomax injunction suit the following statement is made by the Board of Regents:

The defendants furthermore entered a general demurrer and special exceptions to the plaintiffs' each defendant expressly and specially denying that he ever entered into any conspiracy with Governor Ferguson or anyone else to discharge any University employe or do any unlawful act or thing; denying expressly that their commissions were tendered them by the Governor with the agreement that they were to do such things, and deny that they have been under any restraint, coercion agreement or understanding in the discharge of their duties, except the restraint of this court in the temporary restraining order, which is still in effect. Defendants further declared that they are under no obligation to and have no agreement with Governor Ferguson to act in any manner and that they are free to exercise their own individual judgment and discretion in their office as, in their judgment, may seem best for the University and the State. That they have discharged their duties in accordance with the law and have not sought to do any unlawful act by law means and that they have not been perjured by any conspiracy with Governor Ferguson (which alleged conspiracy is expressly denied), upon any matter that is to come before them. The defendants' answer also sets forth Art. 2640, Revised Statutes, "the board of regents shall have power to remove any professor, tutor, or other officer connected with the institution when, in their judgement, the interests of the University shall require it," and Sec. 8 of the rules regulations and by-laws of the board of regents, adopted Nov. 11, 1912, and now in effect, that "the board shall have power to remove any professor, instructor, tutor or other officer or employe connected with the University when, in its judgement, the interests of the University shall require it, and all contracts now existing between the University and the professors, instructors, tutors, etc., and those that may hereafter be made, are subject to this provision."

Grand Jury Adjourns

The grand jury completed its labors for this term Saturday and adjourned. Eleven true bills of indictment were returned, five felonies and six misdemeanors. No indictment was returned against L. N. Tull, arrested some time ago on a charge of treason and released on bond to await the action of this grand jury.

Ed C. Smith Case Postponed

The Ed C. Smith murder case, set for June 18, has been postponed by agreement, Monday July 2, a special venire of ninety men has been summoned for this case.

R. L. Barton was here from Childress Tuesday.

## THE PUBLIC DOESN'T KNOW THE TRUTH

The public has had little opportunity to learn the truth in the controversy between the Governor and members of the University faculty. This paper and the Estelene News, which we also publish, are, so far as we know, the only country newspapers in Texas to publish in full the report of the investigation by the Board of Regents. With the exception of the Dallas News no other papers have published any considerable part of the evidence. With a full knowledge of the facts in their possession the masses of the people will, we believe, not only justify the Governor's course but will applaud his courage in defying the politicians and their political organs to do his duty.

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



## "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 we 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 OF AUDITORS LAST OCTOBER

### THE GOVERNOR AND UNIVERSITY

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

thought it was a very good plan. They gave that service free. When they asked us if we could help them with a lecture I exchanged that courtesy with them gladly I presume that when I said "We have plenty of money" I merely meant to say that there was money enough in the traveling fund to pay this bill. There were some of our funds that did not have enough in them to pay necessary bills and we were having a hard time to know what to do about many bills. I thought we ought to exchange that courtesy with A. and M., since A. and M. had offered to co-operate with us, as agreed to above, and they were proposing to place at their expense for a whole year two or three of our Domestic Science graduates under the Smith-Lever Fund at our service here in our Extension Department. I thought that the lecture of Professor Wehrwein was a very moderate return for the courtesies and funds which they were devoting to our service, and I still think so.

The Chairman: Here is an item which you could answer also. Item 13—Cots rented to the farmers. (For full statement, see p. 149.) I will state the gist of this. During the Farmers' Institute Meeting, Mr. Polk, the Secretary of the Extension Department, rented cots, which he in turn sub-rented to the farmer visitors during their stay. He got twenty-five cents a night for each cot, and according to his statement he collected on this account the sum of \$49.95, which he kept in a box in his office and used it, according to his statement, to pay small bills for the office. The Auditor, seeing the box, inquired about it and got Polk's statement as above. He turned over to the Auditor the balance of \$6.23, left paying small bills at the office. Mr. Long, did he rent these cots with the State's money or with his own money?

Mr. Long: I don't know.

The Chairman: You don't know. He didn't get money from you to rent them with?

Mr. Long: No, sir.

The Chairman: What do you know about that, Dr. Ellis?

Dr. Ellis: All that I know of it is this. When the Farmers' Institute was planning to come to the city, the Commissioner of Agriculture asked if we could put some cots up here, as had been done at the A. and M. College. I knew Professor Shurter in the Division of Public Speaking had a number of cots that they had used for the boys when they came in the spring for the athletic meet. Professor Shurter, head of that division, and Mr. Polk were asked by me to see Mr. Lochridge, the business manager, and for the three to take charge of the cots and other matters connected with helping the Farmers' Institute succeed. I spoke to Mr. Lochridge myself and asked him to help entertain these farmers, co-operate with the committee, and then to take such action as they thought proper. I understand that they charged twenty-five cents. I really wanted them to

give the cots free.

The Chairman: Did the cots belong to the University?

Dr. Ellis: I don't know that they rented any. If they rented any I don't know it. The University had some that were bought by Professor Shurter.

The Chairman: The University had some?

Dr. Ellis: I presume they did. They may have belonged to the Athletic Association. I don't know whether they belonged to the University or the Interscholastic League. Professor Shurter has full authority from the University to run this interscholastic meeting and whether those cots were bought with University money, or part one and part the other, I don't know. I may have known at one time but I don't recall at present. If they rented any additional cots for this occasion I don't remember it. At any rate, I turned over that detail to Mr. Polk and Professor Shurter and Manager Lochridge and paid no attention to it.

Mr. Harrell: The Interscholastic League is supported by the citizens. I have to give some each year.

Dr. Ellis: The citizens of Austin give some, the University gives some.

Mr. Long: I would like to submit a statement that Mr. Polk gave me which showed the balance that returned in to me and the accounts he paid.

The Chairman: Well, file that statement under that item and ask Mr. Ellis about it. This is a total statement of Polk's disbursements of farmers' cot money. Mr. Long states he had not gotten that in the first instance.

The statement so read in evidence under item 13 was as follows:

Received of Sam C. Polk \$7.50 for renting cots for three nights during the farmers institute. \$7.50

R. E. Wilson

Received of Sam C. Polk \$5.50 for operating picture machine Monday and Tuesday night of the Farmers' Institute. \$9.00

L. H. Gruber

Received of Sam C. Polk for four days and one and one-half hours work at 25 cents per hour to Wednesday night, July 19th. \$8.57

H. C. Payton

Received of Sam C. Polk \$10.75 for five days and three hours work at 25 cents per hour to Wednesday night July 19th. \$10.75

A. V. Knight

Received of Sam C. Polk \$1.60 for money paid to L. C. Whipple and \$1.00 paid for hauling exhibit material. \$2.60

N. L. Himpfargner

Received of Sam C. Polk \$1.50 for car fare for trips made in connection with the Farmers' Institute. \$1.50

Sam C. Polk

Received of Sam C. Polk the sum of twenty-five cents paid for wood alcohol to run exhibit. \$25

Houston Smith

Received of Sam C. Polk \$3.75, \$3.50 with which to buy 100 towels stolen during Farmers' Institute and 25 cents for moth balls in bed clothes used during Farmers' Institute. \$375

Sam C. Polk

Dr. Ellis retires.

(Discussion.)

The Chairman: Item No. 10. (See page 148.) Mayes undertakes to dine visitors at the State's expense. The substance of this charge is on March 23, 1916, Mr. Mayes, Chairman of the School of Journalism, gave a banquet to the visiting journalists who were in Austin, at the University Cafeteria. It cost \$41.07. It was understood that Mayes would pay this bill personally. However, he sent the bill to the Auditor, charging it to the School of Journalism, and was refused.

The Chairman: Here is an item which you could answer also. Item 13—Cots rented to the farmers. (Full statement, see p. 149.) Mr. Mayes finally paid the bill himself. What do you know about that?

Mr. Long: That is true.

The Chairman: Item No. 11. (See page 148) Lochridge sees football game at State's expense. The substance is, last fall Pat Lochridge went to Dallas to see the football game. On his return he filed an expense account of about \$20. He said he went to Dallas for the purpose of trying to buy a particular kind of lawn mower to cut the grass around the edges of the cement walk. Did you pay it?

Mr. Long: Yes.

The Chairman: Did you object to that?

Mr. Long: No.

The Chairman: You didn't criticize it?

Mr. Long: The Governor got that from those expense vouchers I sent.

The Chairman: Item No. 12—Major Littlefield: That was gotten out by Mr. Wroe. Mr. Wroe doesn't like Mr. Lochridge. You can reason it out as you please.

The Chairman: No. 13 (See page 148) Lochridge vacations at the State expense. I will state the substance of this. On or about August 25, Mr. Lochridge went into the Auditor's office and said he was going to take a month's vacation, probably going to Chicago, and while there he would Cafeteria and a safety device for the elevator. He requested the Auditor to carry over last year's expense account long enough so that he could get the expense of this trip on that. The Auditor said he would not do so unless the President approved. Lochridge said he would buy his ticket before September 1; and on September 2 Lochridge left and was gone until about the middle of the month. On their trip to El Paso the Auditor mentioned the expense to President Vinson who told him that the President understood that Lochridge was going to pay his own expenses, and he further understood that the purpose of this trip was a vacation. The Auditor stated that he understood like wise. Mr. Lochridge returned and presented an expense bill of \$103 to the Auditor, and asked the Auditor if he was going to show it to the President. The Auditor replied that he certainly was going to do so. Lochridge replied that he would take it himself and he did take it to Dr. Vinson and according to Dr. Vinson's statement he persuaded Dr. Vinson to pay the account. Vinson passed the bill to the Auditor and the Auditor suggested that if it was to be paid at all the Cafeteria ought to share half of the expense. Vinson replied that the Cafeteria money could be used for other purposes, and at the end of the fiscal year, he, Vinson, would deposit the balance remaining to the credit of the Cafeteria account to the building available funds. With this understanding the account was paid by the Auditor. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. Long: It is practically.

The Chairman: Is it the substance of your relation of this fact to Mr. Wroe, the Governor's secretary?

Mr. Long: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: What have you got to say about it, Dr. Vinson?

President Vinson: I have this to say about it, that Mr. Lochridge did say to me that he was going off to take a vacation and then also came to me and said he was going to Chicago some time late in August to purchase some supplies for the Cafeteria and also to look into some safety-devices for the elevator in the main building. In El Paso Mr. Long spoke to me about Mr. Lochridge's trip and said Mr. Lochridge was taking his vacation trip and was going to purchase these supplies on his vacation trip. That was the first time that the vacation trip and business trip were connected together in my mind. Mr. Lochridge came to me after he came back from El Paso with a voucher properly made out for his expenses on that trip. I asked him when he brought the voucher in to me what he had gone for and he stated that it was given specifically on the face of the voucher. And the reason why he made the trip was to purchase supplies for the Cafeteria and to secure a safety device for the elevator in the main building. With that understanding I approved the account to the Auditor, with the instruction that it be charged to the Business Manager's expense—expenses of the Business Manager's office.

Mr. Long: For the present fiscal year.

President Vinson: For the year 1916-17. I could not permit it to be charged to last year's account because the trip was made this year and furthermore it was for supplies ought to take care of itself. Mr. Lochridge took that into Mr. Long and brought it back to me with the suggestion—I believe Mr. Long brought it to me—with the suggestion that as it was stated on its face, it was partially for the purpose of buying supplies for the Cafeteria and it ought to be divided and charge one-half to the Cafeteria and one-half to the business manager's expense. I then stated to Mr. Long that I would return that voucher to Mr. Lochridge and ask for further explanation to look into it. Mr. Lochridge came to my office and began to ask him about it.

Mr. Harrell: I believe you stated in your record before that Mr. Lochridge told you he was going on his vacation.

Mr. Long: Yes, and he talked about it. He didn't say where he was going; he said he was going on his vacation and he expected to make a trip to Chicago to look for a safety device for this old elevator.

The Chairman: Now, gentlemen, that covers the two items of Mr. Lochridge, the only ones in which he is concerned. I would like to ask Mr. Long a question. You had been frequently in contact with the various members of this institution since the later part of November as Auditor and what you might call a representative of the Board of Regents and for the State also. I would like to have your personal report, you having been thrown in contact with other men all your life, whether or not you have any personal opinion derogatory to the integrity of these men. Don't answer that question if—

Mr. Long: Yes, sir, I will answer it the best I can, Mr. Hogg. Since coming out here in November I made up my mind to get acquainted with every member out here, and to get in touch with them, to talk with them to handle the affairs of the institution, to advise with them, and as I would take it when I would see any little irregularity in handling accounts I would advise with them and tell them how I thought it ought to be handled. I told them that I thought we all ought to get together and go over these matters and stop these little irregularities. Some day they might want to investigate us and we could get out with a clean bill of health and they couldn't even criticize us. And as far as my opinion concerning anybody willfully taking any money from the institution, I don't think so.

The Chairman: Don't you think it is a lack of business understanding that it is a desire to do anything wrong?

Mr. Long: That is the way I have looked at it and that is the reason I have criticized these things to the President, the Acting President, and told them I wanted to do all I could do to stop it and to keep it from going on. The people on the outside would tell me of these rumors but I wouldn't pay any attention to them.

The Chairman: You have never so far had any criticism of the method of disbursement that you haven't discussed it sooner or later with the President of the University? Is that so?

Mr. Long: That is true.

The Chairman: Now, then, how soon after you received the Governor's letter of the 20th of September, 1916, requesting data in regard to the expenses, did you supply the accumulated information that you had at your disposal?

Mr. Long: This is practically a copy of the expense account I sent him I did not send them all.

The Chairman: You did not send him any of those accounts until he requested them on September 20?

Mr. Long: No, sir.

The Chairman: So it has been since that data that you gave him whatever information that you had?

Mr. Long: Yes.

The Chairman: All the memoranda and data were compiled by his Secretary based upon this data and your verbal explanation when he asked you certain questions.

Mr. Long: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: That is all. I just wanted to get that clear. I will state this question in Mr. Sanger's name—I am stating it as Mr. Sanger stated it. If there were no inadvertence—if there were no abstraction and delinquencies as charged in these items that were irregular but not dishonest, how much money do you think it involved in this entire transaction so

far as you know?

Mr. Long: I could not say exactly on account of this mileage.

The Chairman: But it is not much.

Mr. Long: You might say just a few thousand dollars, but it might be more; I could not say.

The Chairman: That is one thing that you don't know, that you could not put your finger on, the rest of it is ascertainable when these items are discussed?

Mr. Long: That is true.

The Chairman: They don't amount to over a hundred dollars.

Mr. Long: The lectures amount to more than that.

The Chairman: If they had gone on for fifteen years.

(John A. Lomax is called before the Board.)

The Chairman: You are Secretary of the Faculty and head of the Division of Public Lectures and Publicity?

Mr. Lomax: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Now you talk out so that we can hear. What is the purpose and duties of your office?

Mr. Lomax: Well, I am Secretary of the Faculty—the Secretary of the Faculty and a member of the Faculty of the University. I keep a record of the Faculty, attend the meetings, call the meetings, and send out various notices and communications to the Faculty. A great many times they have matters that have to be photographed and sent to all the members prior to meetings. I attend to all other duties incident to the work of the Secretary of the Faculty.

The Chairman: What is your duty as head of the Division of Public Lectures and Publicity?

Mr. Lomax: Under the head of public lectures we have done little except secure engagements for professors in the institution to deliver high school addresses. We did attempt at one time to have different communities and clubs in the State adopt the lecture courses by which the professors could visit them and give them courses of lectures. That plan did not prove successful. The State did not seem to be ready for it at that time; so I have done little else as the Head of the Division of Public Lectures except to secure about, on an average, sixty engagements a year for professors to go out and deliver high school addresses at the close of the various high schools of the State. I might add that this has been done without expense to the University; because the schools that invited them to deliver the lectures paid their traveling expenses. In every few instances some professors were offered a small fee but there was no fee stipulated at all—it was a free service of the University provided any school wanted one of these gentlemen to come and deliver the high school address to the graduating class.

Dr. Fly: Do you go in person to different high schools?

Mr. Lomax: Frequently I have.

Dr. Fly: The State pays your expenses then of course?

Mr. Lomax: Yes.

Dr. Fly: Together with your salary?

The Chairman: Has it been the practice of the Board of Regents to appropriate a sum of money for the traveling expense of your department?

Mr. Lomax: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: What does that amount to in the last fiscal year.

Mr. Lomax: It is a blanket appropriation—\$1500 for expenses of that same office for several years. When I went to Dr. Mezes and asked him how he wanted that money spent he said it was for buying supplies for the office and paying my traveling expenses whenever a matter of University business came up that thought required my absence from the University. I have never made a trip away from the University without first getting the approval of the pre-

ident, whoever he might be. For years it was Dr. Mezes and afterwards it was Dr. Battle.

The Chairman: About what have your traveling expenses average out of that budget?

Mr. Lomax: I don't know. records will show that.

The Chairman: Can't you approximate in our mind just roughly?

Mr. Lomax: Well, my estimate would be probably three or four hundred dollars a year—not more than that. Another matter that I give great deal of my time to is working out publicity for the University—send out from my office—try to get out every day—the big daily papers a budget of interesting news about the University, and two or three times a week we send out to eighty-five of the small daily budget of news about the University. And then we send to every paper in the State, periodically, a little called Educational Notes; made news and stories about the University and its progress and happenings here. We thus get to get and have on the wide-spread publicity for the institution. Not until very recently for the last year as you know, Mr. Bedleker put it to the University by the work. And he has done it up recently. Before he came on he left I have the entire charge of the work without any expense to the University?

Mr. Lomax: Absolutely.

President Vinson: I would ask you a question. Mr. Lomax, your office bought space in the papers in Texas for advertising the University?

(Continued on page 6.)

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(Continued on page 6.)

**J. B. GRADD**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Fire, Tornado and Insurance.  
Office up-stairs, Cagle Bldg

**CHAS. OREN**  
JEWELER

HIGH CLASS JEWELRY,  
OPTICAL GOODS,  
SILVERWARE

ENGRAVING, REPAIRING  
EYE FITTING

FICKAS DRUG STORE  
NUMBER ONE

## PATRONIZE DEMOCRAT ADVERTISERS

"Talk It Over With Your Wife"

A Man Feels as Good as He Looks

We can actually make you look better than you feel by cleaning, pressing and repairing your clothes with such a high degree of correctness than you are bound to distinguish "the difference." We do it sanitarily, too.

**NEWSOME & HAMMOND**



## MR. ANNESLEY'S NAP

By JOAN BUGBY.

"Bert," said Helen Annesley at breakfast, "what time did you get home?"

"Bout four—maybe half-past!"  
"You look it!"  
"Just how?"  
"Beedy. You need sleep."  
"I know it," he groaned. "I wish to under the governor was at home, I'd nap all day. But here I've got to go to that blame store and be tormented for hours."

"It's your own fault. You should've come home earlier."  
"It wasn't my fault. I took Myrtle the dance and she wouldn't think leaving. I was nearly dead."  
"Look here, Bertie. You've got to pull yourself together. Peggy Brice is coming today and I'm counting on you. The first place, can't you meet her three and come home early?"

"I might manage it, sis; but I'll have to have some sleep somehow. Three, did you say?"  
"Three-five at the Pennsylvania station. No use describing her. Just pick out the prettiest girl you see."  
"I'll find her."

So Bert went to the store and called Johnny Stebbs, who had two rows of brass buttons down the front of his diminutive jacket.

"Johnny, it's up to you whether I get nap or not. Two good solid hours! If any of those people come, drummers, you know, tell them I'm dead, and don't let them view the remains, either. If they insist, send them to Harlow or Martin."

"Yes, str!"

"Here's a dollar. Now you stay by that outside door and don't let anyone in."

In two minutes Bert was snoring.

But the anteroom was very warm, and Johnny was very tired.

And then—as fairies come when folks are asleep—she came! She was pretty and little and tastefully dressed, and she carried a hat. She asked for Mr. Annesley's office and was directed politely. She opened the door of the anteroom with its two rows of high-backed seats facing each other and to her surprise found only a small boy asleep.

On the door opposite was the word "Private." She opened the door. A woman greeted her. Turning, she saw the leather couch on which by a man asleep. She had intruded unwittingly and started to tiptoe out.

But her bag knocked against a chair. Mr. Annesley sat up instantly, seeing someone in the room he sprang to his feet.

"Who did that?"

The girl was backing frightened into a corner. "I'm afraid I did."

"This is a — of a place where a fellow can't have two minutes' peace without someone butting in and half-killing him besides. Who let you in?"

"No one, I just came."

"Where's Johnny? I told him to keep everybody out."

"The little boy? Oh, he was tired, too. He was asleep, poor little fellow! I'm so sorry I upset that chair. It was stupid and awkward of me."

But Bert did not notice her halting confusion, for he was having a bad time on his own account.

"I beg your pardon, most humbly," he said, getting redder by the minute. "I thought you were selling something, you see. Will you please forgive me?"

"It's all right," she laughed merrily, having recovered her own equilibrium. "I've had enough fun out of it to more than make up for the other. And now, Mr. Annesley, if you'll kindly tell me how to get to your house I'll be very much obliged. I'm Peggy Brice. I came earlier than I intended, and haven't an idea how to go. Your store being so near to the station, I thought I'd come in and inquire."

And then! And this is really what the story is all about, but it only takes a minute to tell it, although it affected the lives of two people for all time. The very thing Peggy was blushing about, a little card, had in some manner slipped to the floor. She stooped, and Bert stooped at the same time, but he got it. And it was his own picture!

She looked wretched and ready to cry. And he looked at her a long, long time in a very odd way. And his heart seemed to go along with the look and to stay, for he never had eyes for another girl after that.

And Johnny, whimpering and scared to death because he had slept at the switch and wrecked the peace of his employer, nearly fell dead when Mr. Annesley, going out with a pretty girl, gave him another dollar.

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### A Scandal Averted.

Little Gertrude had been very naughty and had been severely slapped, first by the nurse and then by mother, with a promise of another dose from father when he came home.

She sat on the floor, her eyes filled with angry tears. Suddenly she rose with a determined look upon her little face, and seized her hat.

"Where are you going," asked her mother.

"Out to tell the family secrets to the neighbors," said the child, firmly.

But she didn't go.

### Old Meaning of "Carpet."

The word "carpet" was in later medieval times used to describe draperies as well as the stuffs which covered floors and seats.

## IN CLASS OF OWN STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

Secretary W. H. Stratton Believes It Will Be Greatest Ever Held.

### MUCH MONEY FOR AMUSEMENTS

Automobile Display Will Include the Latest and Best in Cars and Be Exhibited in Former Vehicle Building.

Dallas, Texas.—Thirty-two years' development of a single idea will be culminated Saturday, Oct. 13, when the gates of the State Fair of Texas are thrown open upon the exposition which will continue through Oct. 28. For thirty-two years the management of this great institution has been working with a single idea in mind—to create a fair without an equal.

"When the gates of the State Fair of Texas are thrown open Oct. 13 we will be ready for the verdict of the people," Secretary W. H. Stratton said. "We believe we will offer this year the greatest fair that has ever been held. We have worked hard, labored conscientiously and the management has no fear but that the public will put its stamp of approval upon our efforts."

"Additions to the many established departments, improvements in others and the creation of new and important divisions will make the 1917 fair the peer of any which have been here before. Catalogued Premium Lists than which none have been more liberal in the past, have been generously increased, extensive arrangements have been made to better facilities for every exhibit and the scope of the en-



W. H. STRATTON, Sec. State Fair of Texas.

tire exposition materially widened to admit a greater value throughout along educational and entertaining lines."

The amusement features of the 1917 Fair will represent the greatest expenditures that have ever been made for similar attractions. Headed by Singers Midgets, an aggregation of Lilliputian artists who have found favor in all of the largest cities, the program embraces scores of performers of world-wide prominence. The most thrilling feats of the dare-devils, the daintiest offerings of grace and beauty, the most pretentious efforts of artists of international fame have been brought together to afford patrons of the 1917 Fair a program of amusements that with all truth may be designated the most delightful entertainment possible to secure.

Automobile races, which last year proved one of the greatest attractions on hand, will be held this year on even a larger plane than last season. Famous drivers from every part of the globe will be found among the entrants and the speediest cars possible of manufacture will be listed.

Automobile dealers in Dallas and from other cities of the State believe that the automobile show will surpass any event of the kind held in the South. This exhibit will be moved from the Automobile Building to the Vehicle Building in order that greater space may be secured. The building formerly given over to the automobile show will be used for exhibits of farm implements and machinery.

### NEW FIREPROOF BARN.

Dallas, Tex.—At a cost of \$40,000 there has been erected at the State Fair of Texas commodious horse and sheep barns which will be ready for the annual exposition to be held this year from Oct. 13-28, inclusive. The barn is of concrete construction for the greater part and is fireproof throughout. Facilities in practically every department of the big exposition have been improved for the coming fair.

### FOOTBALL AT STATE FAIR.

Dallas, Texas.—The football schedule for the State Fair of Texas, Oct. 13-28, will afford lovers of this sport a chance to see the stars of the game in action. The big event on the athletic field will be the meeting of University of Texas and Oklahoma State University. Keen rivalry between these two elevens assures a game worth going miles to see. A number of other games of equal importance will be scheduled. Each year the football games at the State Fair increase in interest until this feature has become one of the biggest of the fair. Additional seating space will be provided this season so that all may have plenty of room to witness the games.

### PRIZES TO HERDSMEN.

Dallas, Texas.—That suitable recognition may be given herdsman, upon whose skill and judgment in preparing animals in his care largely depend the honors won in the show ring, the State Fair of Texas will offer eight prizes to herdsmen this year. This will be an innovation in the way of premiums and one that is sure to find favor in the eyes of all exhibitors.

## HEM OF SKIRT TO BE NARROW

Prediction for the Spring and Summer That May Be Made With Certainty.

### SLENDER LINES BELOW KNEES

Another Point to Be Noted Is That Old-Fashioned Muslins Are Coming In Again—Brilliant Designs Will Be a Feature of the New Models.

New York.—Nearly a decade ago there was a kind of barrel skirt which grew too successful for the fastidious woman to continue to wear. It is possible that you remember this; the top of it was shaped like Dutch trousers and the fullness was gathered into a wide hem that hugged the ankles. The upper part was usually of a figured material like fustian, and the lower part was of satin, usually black.

It is quite possible that this very type of skirt will return after the first models have had their little fling. The main thing is that the hem of the skirt will be narrow this spring and summer, no matter what the upper part may turn out to be.

None of the cables from Paris (where one can't doubt about this forecast) say that every house has gone in for slender lines below the knees and the elimination of all flare at the hem. This presupposes an entirely new silhouette from the one that has prevailed for nearly three years. The woman who must be economical is instantly perturbed as to whether she can alter the frocks she has into the picture demanded by the new fashion, but no one offers her much encouragement on that score. It is not the intention of either Paris or the American sellers of apparel that women should be able to alter their old gowns into something new; France needs all the money she can get; America has more money to spend than any other country on this planet. And there you are.

### Incoming of Muslins.

The fabric people are interested in launching old-fashioned muslins on a very modern public. The shop windows have been full of these fancy materials since the first day that the thermometer went to zero. Windows filled with the peltries of wild animals surrounding a red-hot stove would have been more agreeable to look upon, but the only use that the merchants have for a calendar is to know when they can push it three months ahead.

There is no race of people who contribute to the feeling that life is short, as do the merchants. They live entirely in the future and compel you to do the same. They impress upon you the fact that there is no today, but all tomorrow; they hypnotize you into believing that it is spring, when you have just begun to enjoy winter, and when you at last realize that it is June, they convince you that it is somber autumn.

This theory is distinctly applicable to the manner in which muslins flood the country at a time when people are spending their savings on new fur coats. It is good to know, however, what we may expect in the spring, and there is no doubt that muslins, sprigged, checked, striped and paisley, will be in the forefront of new offerings.

### Designs on Shawls.

The pear-shaped design which runs through the cashmere shawls, and their imitation, the paisley shawls, is a new and brilliant design on the most expensive of the new muslins; the Persian Tree of Life is another design copied from the embroidery of

### SUITS OF GREEN AND GOLD

Indications Are That Those Colors Will Be the Most Popular Combination for Sports Garments.

It seems assured that green and gold is to be the dashing sports combination of the summer, for several silk sports suits in this combination have been turned out for Palm Beach and will be worn by women whose word is law—from a fashionable standpoint. A good-looking suit of this kind is of La Jerez, a soft, substantial silk of Jersey weave, without the aggravating stretching and sagging characteristics which some other silks have evinced. La Jerez comes in plain and figured patterns, and the sports suit referred to has a skirt of plain gold color and a rather long sports coat of gold and green stripes. The coat is loosely and comfortably cut, with low-placed belt and big patch pockets. Another sports suit of similar type has a coat of gold-colored La Jerez and skirt of the same silk in a large plaid pattern, green lines on a gold ground. The collar and long revers are faced with the plaid silk. Sports hats for wear with these silk suits are of Panama in rather small sailor shape, with mushroom brims; of felt, also small with the down-turning brim, and of straw—the crown milan and the saucer brim, curving upward all round, of rough straw.

### Stunning Costume.

What do you think of this costume? It is a slipover blouse of dark blue satin smocked in the shoulders with white silk and showing a novel collar and cuffs of white satin. It is worn with a box-plaited white flannel skirt. Sounds stunning, doesn't it?

Judge Ives and Graves of the Twenty-sixth district court at Austin has granted the application of John A. Lomax, a member of the faculty of the university of Texas, for a temporary restraining order against members of the board of regents of that institution to prevent the defendant from doing or performing any act or thing or take any vote or passing or attempting to pass any resolution for the purpose of removing the faculty of the university from the positions now held by them until further orders of the court.

Stirred to action by a disclosure of the small amount thus far subscribed to the liberty loan bond issue, scores of small investors are pouring their applications for bonds into the federal reserve bank at Dallas.

Hording, storing or destruction of food, fuel or other necessities of life to limit supply or effect prices would be a felony under an amendment to the government's first food bill adopted in the senate without a record vote.

A telephone message from Okmulgee, Okla., said 42 derricks were blown down in the vicinity of the Sand Tank farm, near Okmulgee, by a windstorm last Friday.

Nineteen known dead, more than 100 injured and property damage to a large extent, resulted from a series of tornadoes that struck several towns and sections of southeastern Kansas, central Oklahoma and southern Missouri late Friday. Sixteen of the fatalities were in Oklahoma.

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.

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.

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

OSTEOPATH.—Dr. W. H. Hallow graduate of American school of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Acute and chronic diseases. Office at Mrs. O. B. Spradling. 12-110 FOR RENT—Two nice rooms. J. D. GUINN.

To Cure a Cold in One Day 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. 5c.

## LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak. I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger."

Seventy years of successful use has made Theford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, stomach troubles, etc. Y. Try gently feel s. You.

You get more—

Gro

WHIT ICE CREAM

WHEN YOUR FRIENDS COME TO SEE YOU WEATHER YOU WILL WANT TO SERVE SOMETHING COLD. ICE CREAM IS THE VE AND WHEN YOU MAKE IT WITH ONE OF OUR MOUNTAIN FREEZERS IT IS JUST RIGHT. THE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS ARE THE BEST FREEZERS THE TUB IS OF WHITE CEDAR AND WILL DOWN, THE CAN IS OF HEAVY TIN. THE WH TAIN IS TRIPLER MOTION AND WILL FREE WITH LESS ICE AND FREEZE IT QUICKER OTHER FREEZER. YOU WILL SEE THEM IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.

Your for a Cool Summer.

SLATON & MILLER, HARDWARE



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 similar 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 .60
Three Months .35

For questioning the expediency of the war and refusing to pray for success of American arms, Reverend William M. Fluke of Greenwich Presbyterian Church in New York City was ousted by his congregation on May 23, by a vote of 210 to 124.

Be free from any opinion relative to any subject until you have definite knowledge upon which to base your opinion. Be fair to yourself by holding your opinion in abeyance until you know what you are doing. Don't take snap judgements. Don't form false impressions. Be open-minded and fair. Be open to conviction. Don't be prejudiced by the opinion of others. Have a mind of your own and use it. Take nothing for granted. Investigate and prove it. Strong minds are free from prejudice. Weak minds are led by the opinions of others. Strong minds from their own opinions based upon self-imposed research. Big men never judge until fair trial is given. Hence such men succeed because they know what they are doing. Preconceived judgement is guesswork and is usually wrong. Such practice leads to failure. Leaders of business are always open-minded, unprejudiced and fair. The plodders, the parasites, the failures in life are invariably men of narrow minds, of small perspective, of pliant will-power, of prejudice. The big men dominate by virtue of the bigness of their minds, broadness of their vision, fairness of their hearts, firmness of their will-power. Never comment or condemn until you know. Investigate first with fairness and freedom from prejudice.—Leon M. Hatten, in Texaco Star.

Senior League Program June 17.

Subject—"What is Reverence, and why should we be Reverent?" Song—No 276. Sentence prayers. (Pray for more reverence for the house of God and for the Sabbath.)

Song. Responsive reading of the lesson reference. John II 13-22 and Hebrews XII 18-29. Introduction to the lesson by the leader.

Talk: "The Reverence of Jesus." Miss Ira Hammonds. Talk: "Reverence for Sacred Things" Miss Bird Presler. Talk: "Why Should We Be Reverent?"

Miss Esther Johnsey. Questions or remarks by others. Reading: Miss Blane Temple. Song. Announcements. League Benediction. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Leader—Flora Johnsey.

MANIS WEDS MEMPHIS GIRL.

Miss May Brewer Became Bride of Vernon Man at a Quiet Marriage Sunday Afternoon

Local friends were taken by surprise at the news of the marriage of Mr. C. C. Manis of this city and Miss May Brewer of Memphis, which took place at the bride's home in the latter city Sunday afternoon. Rev. Swaim, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Memphis, officiated. The couple returned here Sunday night to make their home.

Mr. Manis is youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Manis and is associated with his father in the latter's oil business here. The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brewer of the Hall County capital—Vernon Record.

Lakeview, Texas, June 5, 1917. To whom it may concern: The premises and following live stock All Hogs BELONGING to Mr. E. C. Barnett, Lakeview, Hall County, Texas have, today, been quarantined on account of Hog Cholera on account of simultaneous treatment.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

Lakeview, Texas, June 5, 1917. To whom it may concern: The premises and following live stock All Hogs BELONGING to Mr. C. W. Ralph, Lakeview, Hall County, Texas have, today, been quarantined on account of Hog Cholera on account of simultaneous treatment.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman, Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

Lakeview, Texas, June 5, 1917. To whom it may concern: The premises and following live stock All Hogs BELONGING to Mr. J. S. Merritt, Lakeview, Hall County, Texas have, today, been quarantined on account of simultaneous treatment.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman, Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

Accidentally Injured.

Jesse Allen, a young man who said his home was in Alabama, was seriously injured at Estelline Monday morning by being caught between the couplings of box-cars.

As he was attempting to pass between the cars they were suddenly shoved together, the couplings catching him near the center of the body.

He was given medical attention and sent to Amarillo, near which place he has relatives.

Cotton Seed.

It is not too late to plant cotton seed yet. We still have some planting seed on hand, which are from the first of last season's ginning, and we advise you to call and get what you need at once before they are all gone.

Memphis Cotton Oil Co.

Memphis, Texas, June 5, 1917.

To Whom It May Concern:

The premises and following live stock All Hogs BELONGING to Mr. Walter Hembree, Memphis, Hall County, Texas, have today been quarantined on account of Hog Cholera.

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

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

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

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

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.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 2 quart \$2.00, 4 quart \$3.15, 6 quart \$3.75, 8 quart \$4.99

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:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 4 ball Croquet Set \$1.17, 6 ball Croquet Set \$1.75, 8 ball Croquet Set \$2.00

The Necessity Store

Mens Summer Wear

These summer days make you wish for cool suits. Why swelter in heavy clothes when you can get good looking cool suits at such reasonable prices. Palm Beach, Cool Cloth and Mohair suits in grey, blue and light colors in hair line stripe or solid, from \$7.50 to \$12.50. Your choice of all Senace braid and chip straw hats, including \$3.00 grade, only \$1.00. Genuine Panamas at \$3.50 and \$5.00. Genuine Bangkok hats weigh a fraction more than one oz. at \$5.00. Genuine Balliuk hats, the top notch in hat making, weigh a fraction less than one oz. at \$7.50. Men's soft shirts, a big range of snappy patterns in madras, crepe, linen and silks priced from \$1.25 to \$5.00. We have just a few of those mens white silk socks left at 35c per pair or 3 pairs for \$1.00.

F. E. Adams & Company

You Owe It

To your family, friends and loved ones to be Photogphed! This is a Time when All should be Photographed.

Phone 30 W. D. Orr 713 Main

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes

Our Entire Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Low Cut Shoes and Slippers This sale is put on because we are overstocked. All of the shoes are new and this spring's creations in the latest lasts and styles. The prices are less than they can now be bought for at wholesale at the factories. We can save you money. Sale Begins Friday, June 15

Connally Shoe Co.



# 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

Dr. Worrell is at Fort Worth, this week.

Vendell Williams returned Sunday from Denton.

For Men's wear see McMillan, the K. Tallor. 381F

Chas. Baird, returned to Childress Saturday night.

Mrs. Cora Johnson of Clarendon, as here Sunday.

Sam Williams and family were at Clarendon Sunday.

Miss Lois Quigley left Monday for Alhart, to visit friends.

Miss Mary Ethel Barnes of Estelino settled relatives here Monday.

Neison Baird and "Speck" Franklin Childress was here Sunday.

Miss Gladys Thompson of Dallas, is here visiting relatives this week.

Miss Lee Johnson returned Sunday on a visit with friends at Hedley.

J. J. Cox of Eselline is here today attendance at court as a witness.

Ed, white and pink geraniums at a plant, at Martin Drug Store.

E. E. Pritchett and H. M. Mercer on an auto trip to Clarendon today.

Miss Lucy Belle Baker left Friday for Honey Grove to visit relatives.

B. F. Erwin was in Childress professional business Friday and today.

Three unfurnished rooms, for light keeping, inquire at the Neess, ore.

H. Whaley was among the inmates doing jury service here week.

M. Mercer and W. E. Pritchett Parnell are here this week doing service.

Mrs. Webb Brewer and brother, Duke, returned Friday night from Lubbock.

Boy Gamble came in Sunday from Denton where he has been attending

Rice Institution.

Mrs. G. W. Thompson returned last week from an extended visit with relatives at Dallas.

Joe J. Mickle and family left Monday for their ranch, in Randall county to spend the summer.

Mr. Clark of Snyder came in Monday. He has accepted a position with Fickas Drug Company.

Mrs. Major of Memphis is visiting her daughter, here, Mrs. Chas. Andrews.—Foard County News.

Dr. F. B. Erwin, graduate and licensed veterinarian, office at Fickas Drug Store. Calls answered promptly.

"Alta-Vista" Ice Cream—You know it when you taste it—It's good. Madden—Rushing Drug Co.

Mr. F. V. Clark, of Snyder, has accepted a position with the Fickas Drug Company, and has moved his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Arrington moved here last week from Clarendon. Mr. Arrington has accepted a position with Slaton & Miller.

J. A. Edwards of Hulver was here Monday on his way to Lesley, to attend a district meeting of the Baptist Workers Association.

Mdms. Baker and Gordon and Miss Gordon, of Honey Grove, who have been visiting relatives here the past two weeks, returned home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brannam, and O. Bratcher, J. R. Brannam Jr. and Miss Celestia Brannam of Post City were through here Saturday on their way home from Waco. They spent Saturday night and Sunday with M. A. Brannam of this place.

Resolutions objecting to putting cigarettes and other tobacco in comfort bags intended for soldiers and sailors were sent to President Wilson as head of the American Red Cross today by the Chicago Methodist Ministers' Association.

## 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 American naval collier Jupiter has arrived in France. Secretary Daniels announced, laden with 10,500 tons of wheat and other supplies.

Lieut. D. E. Kemp, in charge of the navy recruiting service, has been promoted from junior grade lieutenant and passed the examinations for the senior rank. His salary will be approximately \$3,500 a year.

Two Americans were killed when the British steamer Manchester Miller, loaded with cotton, was torpedoed June 5. The other members of the crew, including several Americans, were landed.

A move for straight prohibition through the government's taxing power was made by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, when he offered provisions to the revenue bill that would make the tax on liquor next to prohibitive.

One conclusive result of the recent military registration that can not be altered in the slightest degree by any possible variation from the estimate is that millions of young Americans have put in their names claiming no exemption and stating no reason for release from war service.

America's 1917 wheat crop, as forecast by the department of agriculture, will fall far below normal, despite a prospect for a more than ordinary yield of spring wheat. An estimated yield of 656,000,000 bushels will give the country 16,000,000 more bushels than last year's crop, but with the heavy demands from abroad it will not meet the needs.

Men who would like to serve their country immediately are wanted as substitute inspectors of field artillery ammunition, according to announcement. The pay is \$3.50 to \$5 a day. Applicants must be 21 years or older and pass an examination showing them competent to gauge the component parts of field artillery ammunition.

Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the first American expeditionary force to France, arrived in England last Friday, accompanied by his staff. He expressed astonishment that the news of his departure was so successfully suppressed. General Pershing and his staff were given a tremendous ovation on arrival.

Registration returns are coming in slowly from June 5th's great military census, preventing anything approaching a conclusive estimate as to the number of men actually enrolled. An official statement, however, said partial returns indicated that the 10,200,000 estimate of the census bureau would not be equalled.

The necessity of oversubscribing the liberty loan is stressed in a telegram Judge W. P. Ramsey, of the Dallas reserve bank, received from William J. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, who also called upon Texans to continue their efforts to aid the government in winning the war. Mr. McAdoo expressed regret at being unable to visit Dallas because of a lack of time.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have subscribed for \$50,000,000 worth of the liberty bonds. It was announced, of which Drexel & Co. the firm's Philadelphia house, subscribed \$10,000,000.

Two men and a boy are dead, another is reported to have been killed, scores were injured and incalculable property and crop damage done by tornadoes and violent wind storms which swept over parts of Oklahoma last Friday night. Two are dead in Muskogee county.

The French ministry of marine has announced that American warships have anchored off the French coast. A large American transport containing wheat has crossed the Atlantic under the protection of an American warship.

President Wilson has asked members of the senate agriculture committee to act quickly on the pending legislation to give the government control over the nation's staple food supply.

Subscription to the liberty loan to June 8 aggregated \$1,500,000,000 or \$700,000,000 less than the total amount desired, according to a statement issued at New Orleans by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo.

A German submarine is believed to have been sunk by an armed American steamer last week in a running fight lasting an hour and a half in which 35 shots were fired by the submarine and 26 by the steamer.

### DOMESTIC

A tornado which hit Perry, Okla., last Thursday afternoon wrecked 100 buildings, including several substantial structures in the business district, entailing a loss which estimates placed at \$150,000. The tornado was the fifth in Oklahoma during the week.

Plans are rapidly being perfected for the mobilization and distribution of farm labor to offset, as far as possible, the shortage of farm labor caused by a wholesale exodus of labor to the north and east, where more attractive wages are offered than is being paid on the farms of Texas. According to a statement from the state department of labor, the greatest difficulty encountered is the small wages offered by the average farmer for labor of this kind.

### FOREIGN—

The Argentine sailing ship Oriama was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, according to an announcement made by the French ministry of marine. The crew was saved by a French ship.

Two hundred girl students of the Petrograd technical institute have entered their names on the rolls of a female regiment which is being raised. The aim is immediately to start to the front and to fight in all respects under the same conditions as men.

San Salvador, Santa Tecla and neighboring towns and villages of Salvador, the little republic of Central America, were destroyed in an earthquake which commenced at 7 o'clock Thursday night and continued throughout the night, according to advices received from the president of Nicaragua. San Salvador is the capital of the republic of Salvador. The casualties were small.

### EUROPEAN WAR HAPPENINGS—

The Italian line before Mondar, on the front above Trieste, has been withdrawn slightly, the Italian war office announces.

The Austrians have regained positions taken by the Italians south of Jamiano, on the front above Trieste, and captured more than 6,500 Italians, the Vienna war office announces.

Two Austrian generals, 10 officers, 10 privates, escorted by 18 Russian soldiers, appeared in Kishinev, Russia, declaring that they were peace delegates and demanding a conference with the workmen and soldiers' committee, says a dispatch from Petrograd. The government ordered their arrest.

The weekly report of the British admiralty concerning shipping losses by mines or submarines says that 15 vessels of 1,600 tons and over and three under 1,600 tons and five fishing vessels were sunk last week, with 17 merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked. This report, compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease of three vessels of 1,600 tons.

The British opened an attack on the Germans on a nine-mile front in Belgium at 10:30 o'clock last Thursday morning. The villages of Messines, Wytschaete and Oostaverne were captured, in addition to important positions that the Germans have held for two and a half years. More than 6,000 German prisoners were captured. The attack was preceded by the explosion of a million pounds of explosives under the German trenches, which threw the Germans into consternation, followed by heavy artillery fire. The explosions were heard in London, more than 130 miles distant.

Destruction by a submarine of the British steamship Southland with a loss of possibly 33 lives was told in cable advices received in New York.

We handle U. S. inspected meats  
Fresh beef roasted daily  
Memphis Meat Company

**NEW GOODS**

Don't fail to come to the Famous.  
We have new Dry Goods, Shoes and Clothing arriving daily.

**THE FAMOUS**

South Side M. SIMON, Memphis, Texas.

*Maxwell*

**Logically Your Car**

Because it is low in price.  
Because it is handsome, comfortable and easy to ride in.  
Because it is economical—thousands of Maxwell owners run their cars for \$6 to \$8 a month.  
Because it is a highly perfected machine—in many respects the best made today.

**Touring Car \$665  
Roadster - - 650**

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit

Come to our salesrooms and let us demonstrate the Maxwell's superiority.

**West Motor Co**  
Memphis, Texas  
Telephone No. 7 Demonstration No. 573

**The Eyes of War.**

A half of her present equipment one simple item of aeroplanes, might have turned the defeat of the Germans definitely into a French soil.

Comparison with its cost, no defensive weapon begins to the air machine. For coast it may multiply the effective battleships by two or three—battleships decidedly inferior over, but directed by a decisive air fleet, might well be protection than batteries mounted the enemy's but were by the enemy's superiority.

Germany's tremendous advantage has lain in a situation that enabled to shift forces quickly to the border where they were most needed.

For border defense a good aerial equipment would give us that advantage. One regiment sure of being apprised in time of any threatened attack would answer as well as two regiments that could not know what point was in danger until the attack was delivered.—Saturday Evening Post.

**Why Red Cross Needs Money**

American troops, under General Pershing, will soon be on the firing line in France. They deserve America's best.

The Government will see that nothing is lacking in equipment and material, to make them efficient fighting men.

The American Red Cross must see that NOTHING IS LACKING to keep them HEALTHY, HAPPY and EFFICIENT soldiers.

For this Red Cross must have:

- HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO SUPPLEMENT THAT OF THE ARMY. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT TO ANY EMERGENCY.
- EQUIPMENT TO CARE FOR 1,000,000 men ought to be provided at once.
- RECREATION AND REST FACILITIES BEHIND THE FIRING LINE.

Americans on leave, unlike the British and French, cannot return to their homes. Club rooms, sports supplies, books and other means of recreation must be sent them from America.

- PERSONAL COMFORT KITS AND SMALL ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Many thousands of articles, from tooth-brushes to writing paper, pipes, etc., are needed to take the place of things that could not be brought along.

To safeguard the health, comfort and happiness alone of American troops abroad \$100,000,000 is little enough.

**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 or buy or trade use a want-ad to let the public know.

**RATES**

Our "Misfits" are Tailored Suits, Not Hand-Me-Downs. L. McMillan, O. K. Tallor. 381F

25 Words, one insertion.....25c  
25 Words, two insertions.....45c  
25 Words, three insertions.....65c  
25 Words, four insertions.....75c  
25 Words, six insertions.....\$1.90  
NO AD FOR LESS THAN 25c

A man once advertised a second-hand automobile for a certain price, in the Democrat, the ad brought two buyers who bid against each other with the result that he received \$145.00 more than he asked for the car. Moral: He made \$14.50 profit on that ad.

**FOR SALE**

Good Residence, and the city lots, scattered over town, to sell on time or would trade for good farm. 524\* J. C.

**Resolutions Adopted by B. W. A.**

Whereas: the time is drawing near for the departure of our beloved friend and co-worker, Sister Rouse. The resolution committee desires to offer the following resolutions.

Resolved: that the Womens Auxiliary hereby express deep appreciation for the Faithful and Efficient service in behalf of the Womens Auxiliary a work which is so dear to us, which she has persevered through many discouragements and trials, bringing it up to its present successful standard. We would especially tender our thanks for the wisdom which has characterized her as President of our Auxiliary, enthroning her in our hearts; and our loving thoughts will ever follow her as she enters upon her new field of labor.

The memory of her brief stay among us will ever be one of the brightest pages in the history of our organization, therefore; felt further resolved; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Womens Auxiliary and a copy sent to the Vernon Auxiliary, also the local papers.

Respectfully submitted,  
Committee,  
Mrs. W. L. Wheat,  
Mrs. E. T. Rosemond.

**Cured in 6 to 14 Days**


It will refund money if FAZO fails to cure any case of itching, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and relief. See

**THINK OF IT!**

Flies and dirt double the amount of sickness among New York city's babies. This statement, made public by the department of social welfare of the New York Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor, is based on a two years' investigation in more than a thousand families.

Don't let that fly get away!  
Kill him now!

**Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!**  
The fly that lives To fly away Will live to breed A million a day Kill Flies NOW!



**MICELLANEOUS**

We handle the Wilson Brother's line of Gen's Furnishing. Carry most everything men wear but False Faces. —L. McMillan, The O. K. Tallor. 38

Wanted—Small gasoline pressure tank, with several yards of hollow wire. Inquire at the Democrat office.

**FEED AND GRAIN**

NEW MIXED FEED—For cows and horses, try it. W. L. Wheat.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

POULTRY POWDERS—Just outland at W. L. Wheat's.

**LOST AND FOUND**

LOST—Small blue enameled crock to this office. Dr.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A second-hand touring car in good shape. Will trade for cattle, mules or horses. See J. W. STOKES



# THE GOVERNOR AND THE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 2.)

Mr. Lomax: Yes, sir.

President Vinson: Do you remember to how great an extent that has been done?

Mr. Lomax: Well, about five or six years ago Dr. Mezes—after a conference with Dr. Mezes, I decided not to advertise the University and—we did not think it would be well to pay out money for the paid advertising for the University because we got advertising in all of the papers. We therefore took the advertising appropriation and subscribed for the papers in Texas and sent them pay for their subscriptions. Now, in order to get publicity we have done this on three or four occasions: we have prepared good stories about the University and had them syndicated by the Western Newspaper Union and sent them out to the country newspapers, because we felt the people in the rural districts needed to hear about the University. I think this has been done in the last four or five years only three times. Another time we put out an educational supplement. I think about a hundred thousand copies.

The Chairman: I would not go into too much detail because we have enough stuff in this record now.

(Discussion.)

Major Littlefield: Mr. Lomax, the expenses you speak of, were they paid out of the sum set aside for the expenses of your office?

Mr. Lomax: In every case I think so. According to my very best recollection they were paid out of expense money set aside.

The Chairman: There are certain expense accounts (see page 149) incurred by you on behalf of the University which we will ask you to explain. October 12, 1915—before that all these items and these vouchers were approved and paid by the Auditor in the due course of his business, October 12, 1915, trip on University business to Dallas, Fort Worth, Weatherford, Cleburne and Waco, \$22.75. Please state as briefly as possible the purpose of those trips as made—of that trip as made.

Mr. Lomax: I would like to make this prefatory statement, Mr. Chairman. When I came to the University from the A. and M. College, six years ago, President Mezes instructed me that whenever I thought I could do any good anywhere in the State in visiting the Alumni and re-awakening their interest in the University he wanted me to exercise my own judgement and go. Now this visit that you speak of to Waco, Weatherford, Dallas, and Fort Worth, I believe, was one of those trips. I don't remember, of course.

The Chairman: Please, Mr. Lomax, don't tell everything that you did, because we have three or four other people to interrogate. Did you see the alumni?

Mr. Lomax: In every case, I spent my entire time with them.

The Chairman: Did you see them in meeting and collectively?

Mr. Lomax: At Weatherford we had a meeting of the Editorial Board of the Alumni publication and spent two days planning the Alcade for the year 1915-16, Mr. Lanham being the Editor in-Chief.

The Chairman: On November 27, 1915, there is a voucher containing three items. One was a trip to Dallas to attend a meeting of the Executive Council and address a meeting of former students of the University, \$15.50. One was a trip to Houston to see Regent W. C. Hogz and confer with other University Alumni about University matters, \$17.50; and the other item was a trip to Dallas to meet with a committee to arrange for celebrating Texas Independence Day and to address a meeting, \$18.75. Do these items explain the purpose and nature of those trips?

Mr. Lomax: Absolutely.

The Chairman: On March 8, 1916, a voucher for a trip to Dallas, Sherman, Bonham and Denison on behalf of the Ex-Students Association, to organize celebrations of Independence Day, \$30.60. Does that explain the nature of your undertaking at that time?

Mr. Lomax: Absolutely.

The Chairman: December 26, 1915, trip to Cleveland, Ohio, to read a paper before the Modern Language Association, what way do you believe the University and interests of the University were subserved by that trip? What do you believe you actually accomplished on that trip?

Mr. Lomax: I should like to explain that this amount did not come from office appropriation. The sum was set aside that is being used to pay the expenses of the professors who are invited before learned societies. I read this paper before the Modern Language Association of the consultants in charge of the committee in charge of the Modern Language Association.

mended that I be allowed a part of my expenses to go to Cleveland. The President approved the recommendation of the committee and I went entirely on the President's authority and their authority. The voucher will show that the money did not come from my office expenses. I did as many other professors have done.

The Chairman: What is your theory upon which those trips are invited by faculties of other universities and recommended by the Faculty of this University?

Mr. Lomax: I don't understand the question.

The Chairman: Let me repeat the question (repeats above question.)

Mr. Lomax: As I understand—

The Chairman: What is the theory on which the colleges interchange these visits among the faculties, or proposed or induce and do send out members of their faculties to make these special lectures to scientific bodies over the country?

Mr. Lomax: I think the general theory is that these men invite such addresses from those who have something to contribute on a subject to get information before the learned world. The reading of these papers before learned societies accomplishes that purpose. Most of them are printed.

The Chairman: Aren't they usually supposed to reflect credit on the University sending the lecturer?

Mr. Lomax: Absolutely. It is one of the greatest honors that can come to a man—to be invited to make one of these addresses.

Dr. Faber: Is it an individual honor or an honor to the institution?

Mr. Lomax: Both.

Major Littlefield: I want to ask you, Mr. Lomax, in buying your ticket—how do you travel? On thousand mile tickets?

Mr. Lomax: I have had three or four books, Major, but very rarely use the books. I simply don't happen to think about them.

Major Littlefield: You have bought a thousand mile ticket for twenty-five dollars, Mr. Lomax.

Mr. Lomax: In three or four cases.

Major Littlefield: When you went to cash your vouchers for expenses did you put that in at thirty dollars?

Mr. Lomax: I must have done so.

Dr. Fly: Do you consider that proper?

Mr. Lomax: I didn't consider it was a custom here.

Dr. McReynolds: Mr. Lomax, can you tell us approximately the appropriation that you and your office spend here—approximately? I suppose you know exactly what is the appropriation for your department? Do you remember, Mr. Mathews, do you remember the total appropriation for Mr. Lomax's department?

Mr. Mathews: No, but I can tell you in a minute.

Dr. Fly: What is the vocation of Mr. Bedichek?

Mr. Mathews: He was not employed by the University at all.

The Chairman: While he is looking that up, in this memorandum you are charged on that trip to Cleveland, Ohio, with traveling all over the East in behalf of your book called "Cowboy Songs." You were gone on that trip for more than a month on a leave of absence—and you received pay for lectures at so much per lecture. Was your absence with leave of the Board of Regents?

Mr. Lomax: The Board of Regents.

The Chairman: State what, if any thing, you did in reference to your private matters on that trip during the leave of absence granted you.

Mr. Lomax: In applying for a leave of absence I stated to the Board that I wanted to spend a month in Harvard University working in the library. After I got this invitation to address the Modern Language Association, I received a number of invitations from colleges in the North to visit them, and a number of them came before I read the lecture. I was glad to accept because I have been collecting American folk songs for several years independent of my work. I visited Harvard, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, City College of New York, Randolph-Macon, Richmond College, University of Michigan, University of Indiana, Purdue University, and perhaps two or three other colleges, while I was away on leave of absence. In some cases I made addresses without pay and in some cases I was given an honorarium, but in no case did I stipulate that I was to have a cent for my visit at all, and I expected no fee whatever.

Dr. McReynolds: With reference to this book of yours, did you use University stenographers for the purpose?

Mr. Lomax: That book was gotten out while I was a teacher in A. and M. College.

Dr. McReynolds: None of it was prepared by the stenographers here?

Mr. Lomax: Not a line.

Major Littlefield: Your traveling expenses in the North in the interest of Cowboy Songs—you were paying your own expenses?

Mr. Lomax: Absolutely, Major.

Mr. Mathews: The total amount appropriated for his office, including the expenses of his staff, stenographers, catalogue, and paper,

is \$6680 (for Mr. Lomax's department), including the salary of his stenographer and clippers and his expense account.

Dr. McReynolds: What was the amount of the salary of the clippers?

Mr. Mathews: \$300.

Dr. McReynolds: A year?

Mr. Mathews: Yes. Two young women students work their way through the University as clippers, working in between times.

The Chairman: That is all. (To be continued next week.)

## FARM STOCK



### WINTER SHELTER FOR SHEEP

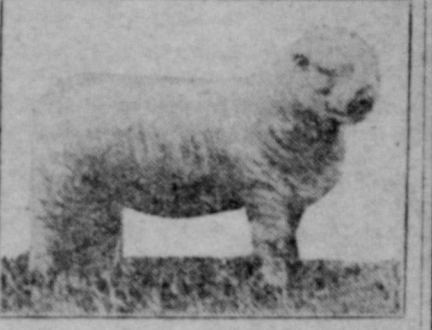
Wise Shepherd Will See That Arrangements for Protection of Flock Are Good and Sufficient.

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 Fiekas and Company.

### 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.

### DOMESTIC

The United States Envelope company at Springfield, Mass., will provide 750,000 envelopes daily without charge for the use of the new United States army. It is announced.

Despite the fact that the tin plate situation is serious, the companies manufacturing cans are co-operating with the government in order to assist in conserving the nation's perishable food crops, according to reports.

Fire of unknown origin did damage estimated at \$300,000 to the storehouse of the National Electric company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. During the fire several explosions occurred, but none of the workmen was injured.

The scarcity of pipe is being felt in the northwestern Louisiana oil fields, causing some delay in operations, but many companies are drilling and new capital is entering the territory every few days. The indications point to heavy operations during the next several months in both the proved and the wildcat districts.

Members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church were urged to pay as their one-tenth of their incomes by speakers at the general assembly of the church at Lincoln, Ill. Dallas, Texas, was chosen as the place of the 1915 convention, to be held May 17 to 23.

## 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, TORNA-DO, 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.

# THIN THINGS



Why swelter in hot, old garments when we have for you so many filmy, beautiful things to wear? "keep cool."

When you think of buying things for summer, think of our store. We stand for Quality. "keep cool."

When you are allured by astonishing bargains, remember that our reputation was not made in a moment it is the result of treating our patrons right ever since we have been in business. "keep cool."

## Memphis Dry Goods Company

INCORPORATED



# HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

## A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

### LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee on Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?  
II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the sum of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expense for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation, but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent, that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.

2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

**Great Britain's Policy.**  
Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

**How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.**

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be serious should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

**The Proposed Income Tax.**

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$332,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent, or at most to 40 per cent, and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

**Conclusion.**  
The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It falls to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up herewith:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business, and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

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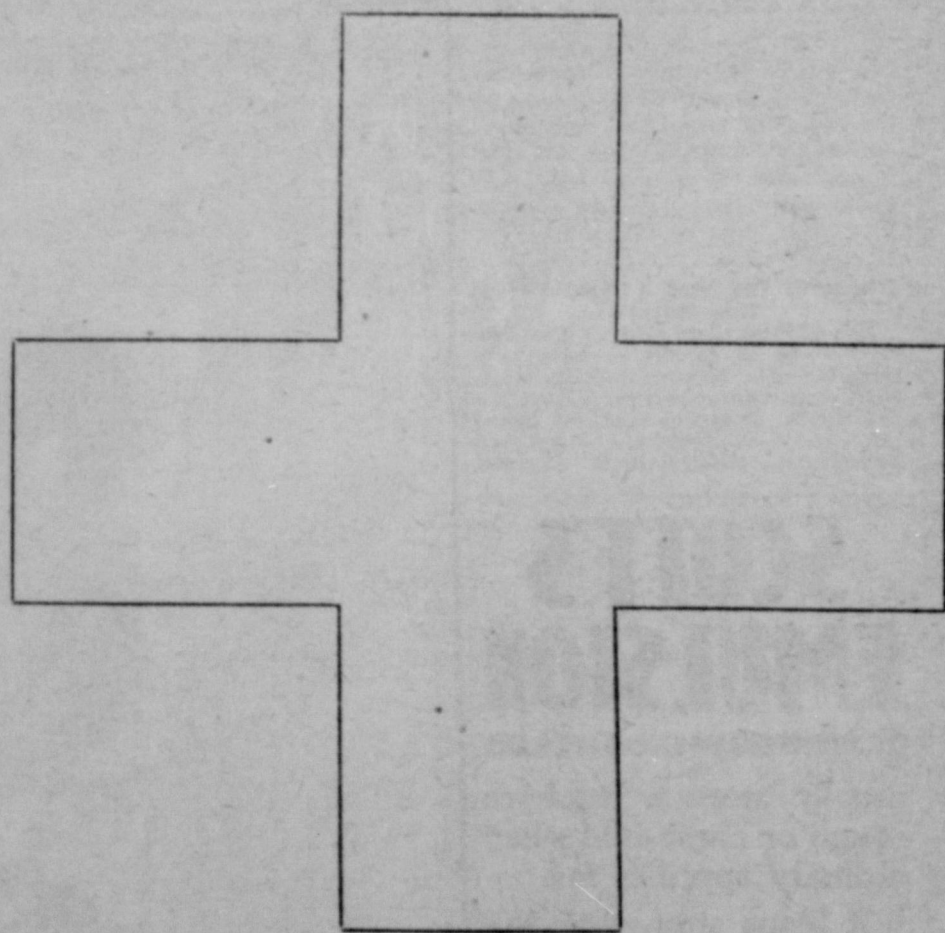
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