

HARDING TO THE SENATE

President Harding evidently believes that cringing before the senate was the surest way to obtain its approval of the work of the arms conference.

But in emphasizing that nothing given up at the arms conference impaired the sovereignty of the nations represented "except that (sovereignty) which was willingly and gladly given up to further the common welfare" the president takes a position which when taken by President Wilson in behalf of the League of Nations was branded by Mr. Harding as senator and his colleagues as unpatriotic, dangerous to the nation's safety and impossible.

Time and again advocates of the League have stated that in entering the United States was sacrificing no sovereignty beyond that surrendered in the making of a most trivial treaty, and with this additional guarantee that this country was asked to bind itself with the world instead of only six or at most nine nations.

And so it appears that Mr. Harding who now asks the senate to surrender certain rights in behalf of the alliance (and alliances in the past have invariably led to war) but a few months ago, joined with the senators against the same thing when it applied to a world concert of policy and action.

The more the arms conference is studied the more it becomes apparent that it was a political substitute for the infamous rejection of the League by politics. If it were only so, the world's welfare would be less menaced than by a collection of new alliances—a setting off of one group of nations against another when endurable peace demands but one alliance, one group, one concert, one League of Nations.

HARDING "OLD GUARDISM"

President Harding, in continuing his opposition to the direct primary, is on rather delicate ground. It is fresh in mind that he was distanced in the presidential preference primaries in 1920, and that in 1912 he was chairman of the Ohio Republican Convention that was accused of not giving Roosevelt a "square deal".

Admitting that the people themselves have not shown the interest in the direct primary that had been hoped, what indeed can be said against the primary in this respect that could not be also said against the general election? But irrespective of what the minority may say about the indifference of the majority in a certain election, it is the right of the people to have a voice in the making of nominations and their judgment will compare favorably with that of conventions.

Instead of doing away with the direct primaries, increase the efforts to educate the people to a greater use of them.

TERRIBLE TOLL OF FIRE

If the people of the United States could immediately stop the colossal, nearly criminal, waste by fire, the saving within a few years would pay the entire money cost to this nation of the world war.

As the nation ages, the fire-proof, modern permanent construction replaces the flimsier, more inflammable buildings of former days. The fire hazard will diminish. And in the meantime the constant preaching of fire prevention among citizens generally is certain to bear worthwhile fruit in thoughtfulness and precaution.

TO COTTON FARMERS

The cotton planters are at the parting of the ways. One road—full acreage—leads to positive and hopeless disaster; the other road—small acreage—leads to quick recovery and financial solvency. The future is in the keeping of the planters themselves.

The time has come to turn a deaf ear to sentimentalists. The South does not raise cotton for humanitarian purposes, not with the object of clothing Chinese, Japanese and whatnot, but primarily for the purpose of making a living; and there is no more reason why the South should produce a surplus of cotton than that a cotton mill should produce a surplus of goods or a bank of issue keep out a redundant currency.

A man has no more right to commit economic than physical suicide. The cotton planters know that a small crop has a greater momentary value than a large crop, and with this fact established and recognized, failure to reduce acreage to the point of the world's needs for cotton would be nothing short of economic suicide.

Our slogan should be eight million bales of cotton for the next crop. With such a crop the world will have a sufficiency of cotton, and this is the extent of the planter's obligation to humanitarian consideration. The South is on trial, its intelligence is being weighed in the balance.

NEW USES FOR POISON GAS

Everybody will be happy if all nations will agree never to use poison gases, as military weapons. The gases which played such havoc with the soldiers during the recent conflict were cruel and barbarous and those which have since been invented and are reported to be fiendish in their power to inflict agony and spread destruction.

It appears, however, that the poison gases can be used for other things than killing and incapacitating men, and since the scientists who invented them devoted many hours to study and experiment before they succeeded in perfecting the manufacture of the vapors it is gratifying to learn that their labor will not have been wasted even if the gases are not used in battle.

The Chemical Warfare service of the army, co-operating with the other branches of the government service, has already found a number of ways in which the gases can be used to advantage in time of peace. Phosgene gas is being employed to destroy rats in plague-infested seaports. Chlorine gas is being used against other animal pests. The boll weevil and other noxious insects are also being fought with gas.

GAME CANT BE BEAT

In Chicago a "financial wizard" has gone to the wall, overwhelmed by liabilities estimated variously between four and seven million dollars, representing chiefly the money of plain folks, mostly foreigners. In his days of prosperity the magician paid interest at the rate of forty percent on short time notes when he could, in cash when he must.

One wonders at the continued self-illusionment of a multitude that supposes it can obtain something for nothing, or that there is profit to be

gained by gambling in a game where an unknown dealer holds the cards. There will always be sympathy and sometimes approbation for the person who risks and loses in constructive enterprises. But honorable risk and foolish gambling are as far apart as the poles.

Perhaps few of the farmers of the country realize that the twenty million dollars which the republican congress so generously voted for the aid of a comparatively small section of Russia came out of the pockets of the wheat growers, many of whom are in real need of aid themselves. In other words, it was appropriated from the funds of the United States Grain Corporation and not from the United States treasury, and the funds of the Grain Corporation represent profits made off the wheat growers.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COLLISIONS

Manufacturers of automobiles have applied every device known to motor engineering to add to the safety of automobile operation, but they have not yet succeeded in eliminating the grade crossings—fatalities from such accidents have steadily mounted since motorists themselves have appeared little impressed with the results of reckless driving.

But a verdict of a New York court the other day, which awarded damages to the New York Central railroad from the owner of a truck which had been in collision with a passenger train, if used as a precedent for similar verdicts in courts throughout the country, may accomplish much in the way of making drivers cautious as they approach railroad tracks.

The decision of the New York court is eminently sensible. It was held that the lives of people on railway trains are endangered as well as those in automobiles when a collision occurs, and when the driver of the car is at fault, the proposition is set up that he is liable for damages.

Heretofore the railroads have usually assumed to be at fault. Collisions have usually been followed by large damage suits against the roads, and they have been compelled to pay tens of thousands of dollars to the victims of such accidents. In many cases, no doubt, the train crews were not to blame.

When two automobiles or an automobile and another vehicle collides the driver of the one which is at fault is usually called upon to pay the damages. Fair play suggests that the same rule apply in settling cases in which the collision is between a car and a train.

Suspenders are coming back, say tailors. Taking another brace, as it were.

What connection is there, if any, between "The best dressed president and normalcy?"

It is becoming almost as difficult to find new taxes to assess as to pay the old ones.

The Newberry senatorship will not be included among the 14 "capital" ships to be scrapped.

Some people marry for love, some for money, some simply because they crave excitement.

Many a man who took a chance later yearned for the opportunity to put it back where he found it.

Evolution is Rapid These Days

THERE never has been a time when conditions changed so quickly—when life bettered itself so consistently—when the inventive mind turned so readily to new things that better fill old needs.

New conveniences and comforts are coming in all the time. And the conditions under which all things are made and sold are subject to frequent alteration.

The rapidity of modern commercial evolution vitally affects us all. And especially it affects the purchasing power of our money.

Whether you buy little or much, in order to buy intelligently, you must keep yourself informed. You must know not only the goods, the styles, the varieties and the price, but you must also know where the goods are to be had.

There is only one way in which you can keep your information up to the minute.

Read the advertisements in this newspaper.

Merchants and manufacturers are advertising in the newspaper for your benefit as well as their own. The advertisements are messages from the business world to you. They tell you what is new in market and stores. They inform you of all that the world of invention and discovery is doing to make your work easier, your home life more pleasant, your clothing and food problems less difficult.

Read the advertisements and reap the advantage that is yours

REPUBLICANS AND THE BONUS

There need be little sympathy for the republican majority in congress as it finds itself in a maze of embarrassments over the soldiers' bonus proposal. The nest is of demagogic, double-dealing and insincerity. Let those who made the snarl unravel it.

The question of a bonus, involving billions of dollars of the public treasury, has deserved the most unselfish consideration that enlightened statesmanship can give it. The issue has been clear; if the bonus is paid, the taxpayers must foot the bill. There is no alternative. Only two questions were worthy of consideration: First, should and can the bonus be paid; and second, if it should be paid and can be paid without too great menace to financial stability, how can the funds be raised most equitably?

But in so far as the majority of the republican congressional bloc is concerned, these questions have had little weight. The whole matter from the first has been put upon the unworthy basis of vote-snatching. The one desire has been to find a way to pay—or pretend to pay—a bonus that will win the soldier vote without sacrificing the support of too great a number of the rank and file of taxpayers.

This unholy wish was father of the iniquitous proposal to obtain the funds from the principal or interest of the foreign debt. Although it is notorious that there is no income from this source now and none in immediate prospect, certain gentlemen on capitol hill were willing to pass such a bill and trust to luck that its fallacy and insincerity would not become apparent until after the congressional elections of next fall.

Fortunately there has been some statesmanship in Washington. The secretary of the treasury pointed out the absurdity of basing a bonus upon the foreign debt in logic that is irrefutable. Even the president after shifting his position from frank opposition to any bonus to espousal of the proposal, has had to yield to the opposition to a bond issue.

No comprehensive knowledge of finance is needed to realize the unwisdom of further large bonding activities by the federal government at a time when all our resources should be directed toward reducing our colossal and burdensome debts. If the

American people desire a bonus to be paid, they are quite willing to foot the bill, and they will take a certain measure of satisfaction in paying it directly and knowing what they pay. To suggest that the bonus can be paid from any other source than from the American pocketbook is an insult to intelligence.

If the administration is sincere in advocacy of a bonus, let the gentlemen frankly say to the people: "This should be paid; let us pay it, wholeheartedly and cheerfully." That would be statesmanly and would win applause. If the administration believes that the public finances would not stand the strain, or if it believes that a bonus should not be paid under any circumstances, let it say as much frankly. That, too, would be statesmanship and would be applauded.

But one thing the gentlemen at Washington cannot do with impunity. They cannot play both ends against the middle. They cannot eat their cake and have it.

With word going out that the Harding administration intends to tax us in another spot, it is expected the president will soften the blow by having himself photographed in a new suit.

The Volstead law may have its faults, but the alleged enforcement of it has more.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EAST TEXAS

The Texas markets and warehouse department is authority for the report that an educational campaign is to be undertaken among East Texas farmers for improving the standard of ribbon cane syrup, with the view of making the product more valuable to the farmer and of stimulating the industry of manufacturing the syrup.

The plan is to bring about a larger degree of co-operation among the growers so that the syrup may be put up in uniform grade and in proper packages, making it a more marketable product. Complaints against East Texas syrup in the past have been that some of it did not measure up to the standard quality, owing to faulty methods of making and putting it up.

This is a movement which the growers of cane will find it to their interest to co-operate in. East Texas is

peculiarly adapted to the growing of cane that produces as fine a syrup as the country affords, when it is properly made. There is an opportunity for the development of a great and profitable industry of syrup making in that section of the state.

Sweet potatoes are another product which can easily be grown in East Texas. A valuable syrup can also be extracted from sweet potatoes. These two products help to make East Texas independent of cotton, and the opportunities they present for profitable diversification of crops can be neglected only at the expense of the farmers residing in that part of the state.—Houston Post.

Mr. T. R. Bolin, state marketing agent, and Mr. E. W. Cole, director of markets, Department of Agriculture, will be in Nacogdoches and hold a meeting at 2 p. m. on Thursday, March 9th, for the purpose of imparting information and organizing the syrup makers of the county. Let everyone attend. It is important.

MRS. IDA YOUNGBLOOD



Suffer From Backache? Pain in Your Side? Hear What Mrs. Youngblood Says

Jamestown, La.—"I suffered with my right side, back and head. A friend of mine told me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did me so much good I never get tired of praising it, for I believe it saved my life. I am forty-two years old now and my health is very good, tho' when I think I need a medicine I get the Favorite Prescription, as it is the only medicine I ever got that did me any good. I tried several doctors, but none of them helped me. Now I am enjoying good health."—Mrs. Ida Youngblood.

Favorite Prescription is made without alcohol and can be obtained from your nearest druggist, in tablets or liquid. If you write Dr. Pierce, president Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., he will give you confidential medical advice free of cost. Don't wait a minute if you're ailing.

MAYER & SCHMIDT, INC.

LONG CLOTH 15c yard

A fine self quality, 32 inches wide, free from starch. Good for undergarments.

PERCALE 121-2c yard

Mill remnants in this lot. Splendid material that can be used for Dresses, Quilt Tops, Etc.

TOWELING 121 2 yard

Red Border Crash Toweling. Won't last long at this price. Be sure to get some of this toweling before it is gone.

DROP STITCH STOCKINGS 35c pair

For girls, in black and brown; all sizes. This is a splendid value and worth investigating.

CHAMBRAY 121-2 yard

For Dresses, Aprons, Etc. in Blue and Green. Another excellent value worth your attention.

Wool Serge

36 inch all-wool Serge, in Navy, Brown and Black, Special, a yard **\$1.25**

Wool Mixed Serge

In Navy only. Thirty-six inches in width. Special a yard **95c**

Satine for Bloomers, Etc

36 in wide, fine quality, in several colors: Cludin, Navy, Brown Black. 50c and **60c**

Brown Domestic

36 inches wide, worth 15 cents a yard, Special, now **12 1/2c**

Brown Domestic

36 inches in width. Fine for Sheets, Etc. Special, now, a yard **15c**

Gingham

In the new Spring patterns, Special prices at 20c, 25c 30c and **65c**

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

35c pair

In Black; high silk boot. "Mayer & Schmidt Special," offered at a price not usually found in this quality.

APRON CHECKS

15c yard

IN BLUE AND BLACK CHECKS. WELL WORTH 20c YARD

MEN'S WORK SHOES

\$2.45 pair

GOOD HEAVY LEATHER—IN ODD SIZES. WORTH \$4.75 A PAIR.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' RIBBED STOCKINGS

25c Pair

IN BROWN OR BLACK; ALL-SIZES. A GOOD HEAVY QUALITY.

TOILET SOAP SPECIAL

7 Cakes for 25c

CHANCE TO STOCK UP ON GOOD SOAP MADE BY ARMOUR & CO.

Japanese Pongee, natural color, featured at per yard 89c, \$1.25, \$1.59 and \$1.69

This popular silk cannot be excelled for wear or beauty. For Dresses, Blouses, Men's and Boys' Shirts, etc.

New Spring Gingham, per yard . . . 20c, 35c, 39c

New Spring Percale, per yard . . . 22 1-2c, 25c, 35c

New Spring Crashes, per yard 39c

MEN'S OVERALLS, all sizes, heavy blue demin, special \$1.15

MUST USE FOUR LANGUAGES

Advertisers in Turkey Necessarily Under a Handicap That Amounts to a Good Deal.

In order to advertise in Constantinople it is necessary to use four languages. The market is hard to cultivate, but newspapers give good results there. The population of Constantinople is very cosmopolitan, and all the foreigners speak their own language and read their own newspapers, writes Trade Commissioner Elliot G. Mears. To reach the public in general, advertisements should be published in newspapers of at least four languages.

However, the best results are obtained by publication in Turkish newspapers, for, on the one hand, the Turkish population is most numerous, and on the other the Turkish reader is more susceptible to the claims of advertisements than are Europeans and Armenians. It has been found by experience that advertising in newspapers gives very good results in Constantinople, especially if it is pushed vigorously.

No advertising is carried on tramcars. Street advertising is not protected by law and cannot be recommended to foreign concerns. The circulation of newspapers is not great. French newspapers have an approximate issue of 6,000 to 8,000, Greek 4,000 to 12,000, Armenian 4,000 to 8,000, and Turkish 10,000 to 15,000.

Gas Warfare on Rats.

The chemical warfare service has recently demonstrated that rats can be killed with poison gas. A mixture containing 30 per cent of phosgene and 70 of chlorine was used. This was allowed to escape over an area of 900 square feet. Fifteen rats were on the area, and they all died from the effect of the deadly poisonous gases.

They were killed at a cost of 40 cents. Within 15 minutes the phosgene had dissipated, while the chlorine gas required 30 minutes to diffuse beyond the danger point. In view of the millions of dollars' loss caused yearly by these pests, any means of destroying them is welcome.

Mr. Joe Gaston was severely stricken with appendicitis Sunday morning and his condition caused relatives and friends considerable anxiety, but it was reported at noon Monday that he was somewhat improved.

Austria, it is charged, last year spent more than 200,000,000 crowns for drink; \$38.97 is too much for a country in Austria's condition to spend on liquor.

Bird and Boat Collide.

A flying albatross collided with a vessel in Australian waters with such force that the "trigger" locking the forward rudder was lifted, and the rudder released. The vessel was traveling at a speed of ten knots an hour at the time, and as a result of the sudden release of the locking gear, the rudder took charge and caused the steamer to sheer off her course. The engines were quickly stopped and the whistle blown for assistance. After a delay of about five minutes, however, the rudder was secured again. On a subsequent trip the rudder was found to be damaged and the steamer was withdrawn and sent for repairs. The albatross, a fine specimen, was measured by one of the deck hands and found to cover ten feet from tip to tip of the wings. The skipper at first mistook the bird for a sheet of newspaper swept off the deck by a squall. The bird only missed the glass-enclosed wheelhouse by a couple of feet.

St. Elmo's Fire, a Sign at Sea.

St. Elmo's fire is the popular name of an appearance sometimes seen, especially in southern climates, during thunder storms, of a brush or star of light at the tops of masts, spires or other pointed objects. It is sometimes accompanied by a hissing noise and is of the same nature as the light caused by electricity streaming off from points connected with an electrical machine. The phenomenon, as seen at sea, was woven by the Greeks into the myth of Castor and Pollux. Even yet such lights at the masthead are considered by sailors a sign that they have nothing to fear from the storm. The name comes from St. Elmo, St. Peter Gonzalez, 1190-1246, a Spanish Dominican, who is invoked by sailors on the Mediterranean during storms.

Roman "Hours."

The Romans divided the day-time into twelve "hours." The exact length of these varied, of course with season and latitude; but the first always began at sunrise, the sixth ended and the seventh began at noon, and the twelfth ended at sunset. The period from sunset to sunrise, on the other hand, consisted (in military parlance) of four watches. Thus Julius Caesar, at his first crossing to Britain, states that he left port "about the third watch," reached Dover "about the fourth hour of the day," and rode at anchor "till the ninth hour," when the assembled fleet moved on up the coast.

More Figures to Work With.

"I thought Alice figured on marrying Jack."
"So she did, but she was outfigured by another girl with more money."

TOO MANY HUMAN "ISLANDS"

Lack Power of Expression to Communicate Thoughts So That Others Can Understand.

You are a human island. If you cannot express your thoughts so others can understand them, says Ruth Jocelyn-Wattles of the Colorado agricultural college. If your mood is one of appreciation of grandeur and beauty, and you say, "Gee, ain't it gorgeous?" If in gazing at the Grand canon, you say, "Ain't it cute?" you are not in communication with your fellows; you are an island, a man entirely surrounded by men, but not in connection with them.

If in speaking to a group of soldiers you discuss "that combination of proteins, albumens and other food substances which scientists have determined is the most conducive to health and vigor," your connection is poor. Say "chow" or "mess" if your aim is to be understood.

If you have no adjective but "awful" to apply to a dinner, a mountain, a hat, an accident, the new styles, the European war, your wires are down. You cannot express thoughts on all these subjects to your fellow humans by use of the one word "awful." If it is your only adjective, keep quiet; your silence may indicate an appreciation which your one adjective fails to express.

Are your wires down? Are you an island?

Birds Clever Nutcrackers.

There are certain kinds of birds that can crack nuts. The nutcrackers have a clever manner of cracking nuts. They first wedge the nuts in the crevices of the bark of a tree and then pick at them with their bills until the nuts are opened. Woodpeckers use their tails for support as they climb the trunk of a tree, but the nutcrackers usually climb with their tail pointed to the zenith.

When the nutcrackers call it sounds as if they were saying, "Yank, yank, yank," and this strange noise is heard from both the white-breasted and the red-breasted birds, says the American Forestry association of Washington.

The announced retirement of "Uncle Joe" Cannon makes sure that one political bird is not going to be caught in the frost coming to the Harding congress.

Bryan is now lecturing on the "Awakening of Women." No matter how quietly one tries to speak in at night, they always awaken.

Forming a Child's Ideas.

Priceless opportunities belong to a mother to give to the baby, with his whole life before him, the true foundations of character and chances of future happiness and greatness. So the first thing a wise woman does is to reason the matter out, deciding on a method of action which can be pursued with as little deviation as possible. Preparation is needed, for just as love does not bestow a mysterious instinct as to the proper physical treatment of a baby, so affection alone will not prove a sufficient guide or teacher in the matter of character training. One has to cultivate the power of restraining impulse, of infinite patience and infinite self-control and a firm grasp of those principles which underlie the formation of character. By possessing these powers herself, the mother is able to direct a child's conduct and to suggest motives to him at a time when his impulses are natural and his ideas yet unformed, when he will learn literally unconsciously.

Early Irish History.

In the earliest time of which there is any record, Ireland was inhabited by tribes of the great Celtic family, to which belonged the ancient Britons of the larger island, and the Gaels of the country now known as France. Each tribe had its chief, and after a time a supreme monarch came to the front. One of the most famous of these was Brian, who overthrew the invading Danes in the battle of Clontarf, fought in the year 1014 near Dublin. He was slain in his tent at the close of the fight. After his death the supreme monarchy was often in complete abeyance, misrule and anarchy widely prevailed and the ancient form of society was largely broken up. It is said that Roderick O'Connor, son of Turlogh, was the last of the monarchs of Celtic Ireland. From that time the influence of Anglo-Normans increased.

Soldier Cashed a Note.

A soldier presented himself at the commonwealth treasury, Melbourne, Australia, and said: "I am a £20 note and want to be cashed." He stated that he had swallowed the note at Fleurbaix when he expected to be captured. He remembered the number, and the note in question turned out to be the only one missing from a particular issue which had been recalled. The man was given a new note.—Central News.

Frank Day of Nacogdoches passed through the city Sunday on his way to Center for a short visit with relatives.—Timp-on Times.

Mr. J. M. Brown of Martinsville

came to town Wednesday loaded with cotton, cattle and chickens. There may have been, and probably were, other good things in the wagon which the reporter failed to see. Mr. Brown is one of those thoughtful, energetic farmers that believe the all-cotton plan is mighty poor business, and while he raises cotton, he also raises everything else the land will grow, consequently except for sugar and coffee, he is pretty nearly independent so far as foodstuffs are concerned. May his tribe increase.


A Boston man left the city five millions "to be expended for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants," but it has not yet been announced at which movie house the tickets will be bought.

MONUMENT FOR WAR DOGS

Paris, Feb. 22—The war dogs of France will have a monument erected in their honor if present plans materialize. Ten thousand of them hauled machine guns and others served as dispatch bearers and sentries. Some were even classed as telephone operators.

The Cotillon Club enjoyed their regular weekly dance at the Elks' Hall Saturday night, and the usual good time was enjoyed. Smith's Novelty Four furnished the music, and in the absence of Mr. Smith, Miss Brown presided at the piano.

Looks as if we needn't worry about beer becoming a drug on the market.



**PUT
YOUR PAY
IN YOUR
BANK BOOK**

THE BEST WAY TO SAVE MONEY is to keep a little out for emergency use, then put the rest in this bank each pay-day and pay your bills by check.

Money in the bank is not easily spent for unnecessary, and remains until a time of need comes to you; then you will be glad you have a bank account.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO HAVE YOUR MONEY KEPT SAFE FOR YOU.

STRENGTH SERVICE

THE STONE FORT NATIONAL BANK

NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS.

