

RASMUSSEN TEST SPUDS IN ON W. W. JORDAN RANCH

The E. J. Rasmussen test well was spudded in Friday. This well is located near the northwest corner of the Walter Jordan Ranch 11 miles northeast of Brady, in the vicinity of the Stapleton and Schafer gas wells, at the junction of the east and west structure from the old Day field on the Hall Dutton Ranch, and the north and south structure running from Corn Creek Schoolhouse to the Claxton Schoolhouse, and Mr. Rasmussen states that the conditions there are geologically good for commercial production.

Mr. Rasmussen, who drilled a well at Mercury three years ago has since then had a keen interest in this section of the state, and decided to operate here again after the Stapleton well revealed good possibilities last summer. He has been engaged in leasing a block of acreage near where his test is now going down for the past several weeks, and has met with considerable obstacles owing to the fact that the local landowners were in a state of enthusiasm over their oil prospects and not inclined to lease any part of their lands for test drilling; and it was only due to the efforts of Mr. Jordan that he was not forced to abandon his plans to drill thru lack of co-operation from some of the local landowners.

This information was secured from O. L. Billingsley, who drilled two of the Stapleton gas wells, and who is contracting the present well. Mr. Billingsley states that owing to the fact that the new well is almost certain to encounter the two sands which produced gas in the Stapleton wells, and the fact that the extra depth to one thousand feet makes it very probable that a third sand will be encountered, this test will be a very interesting one from a local standpoint.

FARM BUREAU MEETING CALLED FOR SATURDAY AUG. 4, AT COURT HOUSE

A general mass meeting of member growers of the Texas Farm Bureau is called in the courthouse at 2:00 p. m. sharp Saturday, August 4th. This is a very important meeting and every member is urged to be present on that occasion.

Co-operative marketing of any commodity is the only method to pursue. Farmers are just beginning to realize that through this means they are able to secure a better price for their products than are otherwise possible. Last year members of the Cotton Association received from \$25.00 to \$35.00 more per bale for their cotton than their neighbors who were non-members.

Throughout the state of Texas 600 to 1000 contracts are being signed each week, and over the twelve southern states 1500 members per day are being added. The cotton grower is just beginning to see his great opportunity and the possibilities through the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association.

MELVIN YOUNG LADY RECEIVES HIGHEST HONORS BAYLOR COLLEGE ACADEMY

Miss Margaret Sutton, of Melvin, Texas, has received the highest honors of any girl in the Baylor College Academy. Miss Sutton is a member of the Senior Academy class, and will graduate on August the ninth. She has been attending Baylor since last September, and her record since September is 95.5. This is a remarkable record, as she entered this school from an unaffiliated high school.

Miss Sutton had a nasal operation in June that caused her to miss practically the first two weeks from summer school. If she had been in school during these two weeks, her record would probably have been higher.

TAGS — Shipping, Merchandise, String and all kinds Tags. The Brady Standard.

HOLDS STATE-FEDERAL AID MAY BE USED ON ROADS IN SMALL TOWNS

Austin, Texas, July 27.—The Attorney General, through Assistant Bruce W. Bryant, holds that State and Federal aid may be used in construction of a designated highway through a small town, the Federal law allowing it in towns under 2,500 population.

Another opinion holds that hides concentrated from several counties may be inspected by the hide and animal inspector of the county in which they are concentrated.

A County Commissioner, it is held, may serve as the Tax Assessor and Collector of an independent school district.

Owner of a motor bus who contracts to take children to and from school must pay the State license under the act becoming effective Jan. 1, next.

Pending the decision in the gasoline tax test case, the Attorney General refused to give an opinion to a large oil company disclaiming liability of the tax during May.

Fish may be taken by Texans from the Rio Grande and sold, but the usual fishing license must be obtained.

"PASSING OF THE BIG RANCHES"—TRANSFORMATION OF TEXAS RANGE.

From cattle herds to waving grain fields is a wonderful transformation brought about during the last few years in Texas by cutting the big ranches into small farms. The Capitol Syndicate Ranch numbered nine hundred square miles and was, in all likelihood, the largest stock ranch in the world.

You can read all about this in the August 3rd Magazine Section of The Brady Standard.

We want several hundred more subscribers. You can help us to get them by bragging a little bit about our newspaper and telling your friends and neighbors of such good articles as the "Passing of the Big Ranches," etc. We are always happier when we pass on a good thought or a good story to our neighbor. If your neighbor is not a subscriber to The Brady Standard, pass on to him the story of the big ranches. He will enjoy reading it and other good stories, and the next time he is in town he will come around to our office and pay us for a year's subscription.

SEVEN PER CENT SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS APPROVED BY HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Austin, Texas, July 27.—Final approval for the seven per cent system the state highway commission and A. R. Losh, district engineer of the federal department, in conference at Fort Worth yesterday, according to information received at the highway department today. The designated system will now be submitted to the secretary of agriculture for final approval it was stated. The system has been planned for over a year. Seven per cent of the entire highway system was required to be designated as primary roads by the federal road act. J. D. Fauntleroy, state highway engineer, attended the conference in Fort Worth.

R. A. King, Jr., Loses Little Daughter.

Evaline King, 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. King, Jr., residing at 609 Hill street, died at 3:20 o'clock Thursday morning at a local sanitarium, following an illness since Tuesday of this week. The body was taken to Eldorado Thursday morning preparatory to interment there about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Surviving are the parents. Mr. King is connected with the Independent Oil Company.—San Angelo Standard.

Brady friends of Mr. and Mrs. King sympathize deeply with them in their sad bereavement, and extend condolences.

See Macy & Co. for the famous Superior Stock and Poultry Feeds. Phone orders to 295.

Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota



Magnus Johnson, Minnesota's "dirt-farm" Senator, takes off his coat and exposes his gallowoses when he has a message to get across. Insert photo is of Mrs. Johnson who thinks she will stay on the farm with their six children when her husband goes to Washington to take his seat in the Senate at the next session of Congress.

ELECTION OFFICERS BRADY C. OF C. ON THURSDAY

The annual meeting of the Brady Chamber of Commerce, at which reports will be made by the secretary, the treasurer and at which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, will be held next Thursday evening at the Brady Tourist park, and will follow the meeting of the Brady Luncheon club at 6:30 p. m.

At the last meeting of the Luncheon club, the election of officers for the Brady Chamber of Commerce and also the Luncheon club, was up for discussion, and it was decided to authorize the chair to name a nominating committee of three to select such officers and to make report at the meeting this week, when popular vote will be taken on the matter.

Not only is every member of the Chamber of Commerce invited to be present, but every citizen who is interested in the Chamber of Commerce or the advancing of the best interests of Brady, is urged to lend their presence and take active interest in the election, inasmuch as Brady's welfare can best be served by a united and responsive citizenship.

All who wish to take luncheon with the club, should notify Secretary Wm. D. Cargill as soon as possible, so that ample provision may be made to provide luncheon for everyone present. Regardless of whether it is the desire to attend the luncheon or not, everyone is invited to be present at the Chamber of Commerce meeting following.

The nominating committee selected by the chair is composed of B. A. Hallum, Dr. J. G. McCall and G. C. Kirk. Any and all suggestions which may aid this committee in their selections, should be made to them before next Thursday. Officers of the Chamber of Commerce to be elected are a president, vice-president and treasurer. A chairman for the Luncheon club is also to be elected.

School Transfer Notice.

Parents outside of Brady independent School District who contemplate sending their children here to school next year should see County Supt. W. M. Deans and get them transferred before August 1.

J. B. Smith, Supt., Brady Public Schools.

Pencil. The Brady Standard.

COTTON MILL DRIVE TO BEGIN THURSDAY MORN

A meeting of citizens of Brady, McCulloch and all surrounding counties has been called for Thursday morning at 10:00 o'clock at the court house, at which time the Brady Cotton Mill organization will be permanently effected. A ttthis meeting a permanent chairman and an executive committee to have charge of all organization work, will be named. It is expected to have a prominent industrial engineer in attendance upon the meeting to present facts and figures to the gathering.

At the last regular meeting of the Luncheon club, the campaign committee for the cotton mill was selected, prominent citizens being named not only of Brady and McCulloch county, but of all neighboring counties, and from which a cotton mill in Brady would naturally draw cotton. It is desired that every member of this committee be present at the meeting in the courthouse Thursday, and help put over this big project which will mean much not only to Brady, but to the entire surrounding country. Regardless whether your name appears among the members of the committee, your presence is wanted at the court house Thursday morning.

The following is the campaign committee for the Brady Cotton Mill: F. M. Newman, G. R. White, W. D. Crothers, E. L. Ogden, F. M. Richards, H. P. Jordan, B. A. Hallum, Sam McCollum, H. C. Samuel, Dr. J. G. McCall, Dr. J. S. Anderson, B. A. Jones, Dr. J. B. Granville, Jack Savage, B. Simpson, J. E. Wiley, J. R. Winstead, Ed Broad, Howard Broad, J. E. Shropshire, H. W. Zweig, S. W. Hughes, Lee Jones, Duke Mann, Jim Mann, Bert Maxwell, W. N. White, Marion Deans, J. W. Westbrook, H. N. Cook, Ed Jacoby, Paul Klatt, T. Y. Hill, C. H. Vincent, I. G. Abney, John Schaefer, C. D. Allen, F. R. Wulff, Sam Wood, E. E. Polk, V. R. Jones, H. E. Jones, Curtis Norman, Orland Sims, Carl Runge, Richard Sellman, E. A. Baze, Fritz Jordan, Fred Shield, G. A. Arhelger, Dr. O. C. Jackson, Bob Armour, J. W. Matthews, W. H. Gibbons, Tom Murray, Tom Sellman, T. J. Beasley, O. E. Rice, P. W. Appleton, Henry Miller, Jim Finlay, D. J. Malmstrom, E. Lumburg, J. W. White, Max Martin, Chas. Bierschwale, H. J. Huffman, Sam Hoerster, Dr. P. A. Baze, Pete Lemke, Jim Callan, Wm. Bevans, Jeff Bell, E. E. Fagg, W. C. Dofflemeyer, Hugh Maclean, Dan Zimmerman, H. J. Hofmann, A. R. Carlsson, Tom Jones, Andy Murchison, Frank Hargraves.

RICHLAND SPRINGS FAIR TO OPEN TOMORROW—EXHIBITS, RACES, BALL GAMES

The Richland Springs Fair opens tomorrow, August 1st, for a three-day session, and its promoters call it the "Biggest Little Fair in Texas," in which designation they are eminently correct. It is a wonderful bit of enterprise for a community no larger than Richland Springs to promote and successfully put over, as they did last year, so excellent a fair. Their success has reflected to their credit and has won them unstinted praise at home and abroad.

Richland Springs is Brady's friend and neighbor. Her people are enterprising, most hospitable and friendly, and Brady citizens will do well to cultivate their closer acquaintance, and take note of the splendid co-operative efforts they have developed in the handling of their fair. Brady and McCulloch county should, by all means, attend the Richland Springs Fair in large numbers, for a most cordial invitation has been extended. Good rodeos, fast races, high-class exhibits are all promised, and in addition there will be three fast ball games, in which Winters and Brady will contest for the honors. These two teams are well matched—they play clean, fast ball, and their exhibitions will be well worth seeing.

BRADY SPLITS SERIES GAMES WITH RANGER

In two splendid games on Ranger's grounds, Brady divided honors, winning Saturday's game 3 to 1, and losing Sunday's game 4 to 3 at the end of a ten-inning contest. The Ranger fans were free to admit that Brady had the best ball club they had met on their grounds, and found all the Brady boys a most likeable bunch.

The game Saturday was a hard-fought contest, the score standing 1 to 1 up to the 7th inning. Brady's first score was made when Hampton drew a walk, advanced on Shell's bunt, and scored on Adkins' bunt. In the seventh, Hampton singled, stole second, and scored on Adkins' single. White advanced Adkins to second, and Adkins scored on Scroggins' double, giving Brady her other two runs. At no time was Brady's chance of winning the first game in danger.

The feature of the second game was McCarty's hitting. While the game was nip and tuck all the way through, Ranger lucked out in the tenth.

Jack Hampton, who was hit on the arm by a pitched ball in Saturday's game, has returned home, his arm being too sore to allow him to continue in the game this week. D. Scroggins and McCaslin of Winters are playing the field positions, together with McCarty.

Lose at Breckenridge. In yesterday's game at Breckenridge, Brady lost by a score of 13 to 3. No particulars of the game have been learned. Brady plays again this afternoon at Breckenridge, and then returns home, being scheduled for a series of games with Winters at the Richland Springs Fair.

Brady 5, Eldorado 1.

"Buck" Bailey's Wild Cats of Eldorado had their claws extracted by the locals in the two games played here Thursday and Friday. Thursday Brady won 5 to 2, and Friday Christellus all but scored a shut-out game, despite the fact that he allowed on an average of one hit an inning. The score stood 5 to 0 up to the 9th, when an easy pop-up by Haralson was allowed to drop in open territory back of third base, and Haralson made two bases on the hit, scoring on two following hits. Haynie of Menard did some remarkable hitting for the visitors, getting four hits out of five trips to bat.

The line-up:
Brady: Hampton, lf; Shell, 2b; Adkins, 1b; White, ss; Hale, cf; U. Lane, 3b; McCarty, c; C. Fuller, rf; Christellus, p.
Eldorado: S. Griffith, rf; McVey, 1b; Williams, ss; Haynie, 2b; Bailey, 3b; J. Griffin, lf; Hoskins, c; Page, cf; Haralson, p.

Score by Innings—
Brady 010 400 00x—5
Eldorado 000 000 001—1
Summary of Game—Hits: Brady 2; Eldorado 9. Two-base hits: White; J. Griffin, Williams, Haralson. Strike-outs: By Chris 2; by Haralson 7. Bases on balls: Of Chris. 1; off Haralson 1. Hit by pitched ball: By Haralson 1. Time of game: 1:30. Umpire: Bungar.

Notice.

The Brady Country club met at the Commercial National bank this (Tuesday) morning, and voted to receive F. R. Wulff, H. N. Cook and W. R. Davidson, Jr., as new members. The club also passed resolutions that no member is allowed to loan a key or to take a visitor to the club without forfeiting his membership, and that all trespassers will be prosecuted.

BRADY COUNTRY CLUB.

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SEAT COVER
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FILES—Wire Hook, Check and Stand, Letter and Arch Files in stock. The Brady Standard.

THE BRADY STANDARD

H. F. Schwenker, Editor

Entered as second class matter May 17, 1910, at postoffice at Brady, Texas, under Act of March 3, 1879.

The management assumes no responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by any employe, unless upon the written order of the editor.

OFFICE IN STANDARD BUILDING

ADVERTISING RATES
Local Readers, 7 1/2c per line, per issue
Classified Ads, 1 1/2c per word per issue
Display Rates Given upon Application

Notices of church entertainments where a charge of admission is made, obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all matters not news, will be charged for at the regular rates.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character of any person or firm appearing in these columns will be gladly and promptly corrected upon calling the attention of the management to the article in question.



BRADY, TEXAS, July 31, 1923

HONEST INJUN.

Printing ink takes the kink out of business colic—Try it.

McCULLOCH'S NEWEST PAPER

The Melvin Enterprise, a sprightly newspaper which lives fully up to its name, made its bow to the citizenship last week, with J. H. Kavanaugh as editor and publisher, and Melvin, Texas, as its permanent home. Not only is the Enterprise a clean, readable paper, with an abundance of good, live reading matter, but in its first issue it carried an ad or a card from every business house and institution in Melvin, which speaks loudly in praise of Melvin folks and incidentally spells success for the enterprising publisher. Mr. Kavanaugh promises to conduct the paper along the highest standards of morals and citizenship, to make it a medium of usefulness and to boost everything for the progress and upbuilding of Melvin. In which worthy endeavors, he is deserving of continued hearty and unanimous support of the Melvin citizenship. Associated with Mr. Kavanaugh is J. W. Munsell, of Menard, the latter continuing in charge of the Menard Messenger. To the new paper, The Standard extends fraternal greetings, and to the publishers, our very best wishes.

An unidentified exchange perpetrates the following editorial truth: "Anybody can run a newspaper. All you have to do is to buy a plant, know how to operate it, from the front door to the back door. Then hustle around and get copy. First, you may get all the local and general news. You will find the local news spread about town most anywhere; and you are expected to be most everywhere. And the thing most important is never to leave out of the paper the names of the important ones, and never to put them in when they should be left out. And you will learn this trick after you have been bawled out a few times. Of course getting the money to pay bills is the easiest job of all, almost as easy as pleasing every body. Most of the people who know exactly how to run a newspaper and make it pay are those who have never tried it."

RATES

THE BRADY STANDARD
Published Semi-Weekly
Tuesday - Friday
Brady, Texas
To any postoffice within 50 miles of Brady **\$1.50**
per year
SIX MONTHS 75c
THREE MONTHS 40c
Remittances on subscriptions for less than three months will be credited at the rate of 15c per month.
To postoffice more than 50 miles from Brady **\$2.00**
per year
SIX MONTHS \$1.00
THREE MONTHS 65c
Subscriptions for a period of less than three months, 5c per copy, straight.

TWICE-A-WEEK

FACTS ABOUT COTTON MILLS IN TEXAS.

Below is given information regarding the location of 16 mills in Texas, together with the number of bales of cotton that each consumes, the number of laborers employed, the amount of the pay roll, the class of goods turned out and where marketed.

The Belton Yarn Mills of Belton use weekly 100 bales of strict middling to strict good middling and manufacture the same into hosiery, underwear and auto tire yarns. The mill operates full time, employs 150 men and has an annual pay roll of over \$100,000. Its entire production is sold out of the State.

The South Texas Cotton Mill located at Brenham, uses 85 bales per week of bollies to middling, which is made into duck and domestic. The mill runs full time, employs 150 men and has a weekly pay roll of \$1,850. Ninety per cent of its output is sold elsewhere than in Texas.

The Corsicana Cotton Mills of Corsicana, use 120 bales of cotton weekly, of strictly good ordinary to middling and make light and heavy duck. It runs 90 per cent of the time and employs 200 men with a weekly pay roll of \$3,100.

The Hillsboro Cotton Mills of Hillsboro use 75 to 80 bales weekly of bollies and tinges to strict middling. A variety of goods are manufactured with 180 employed and a weekly pay roll of \$1,200. The output is marketed in and out of Texas.

The Waxahachie Cotton Mills of Waxahachie use 75 bales of good ordinary to strict middling weekly and make osnaburgs and ducks; 175 men are employed and a weekly pay roll is \$2,250. Its products are partly sold in the State.

The Bonham Cotton Mills of Bonham use 72 bales weekly of bollies to strict middling and make sheeting and duck which is sold in the State. Two hundred men are employed and the weekly pay roll is \$2,500.

The Sherman Manufacturing Co. of Sherman uses 110 bales weekly of strict good ordinary to middling and makes duck sold in and out of the State. One hundred and sixty men are employed and the weekly pay roll is \$2,500.

The Texas Cotton Mill Co. of McKinney uses 100 bales of bollies to middling and makes domestic and duck. It employs 250 men and has a pay roll of \$3,000 weekly.

The Postex Cotton Mills of Post use 70 bales of strict good ordinary to strict middling and makes bleached sheets and pillow cases. It employs 240 men and has a weekly pay roll of \$5,000.

The Itasca Cotton Mills of Itasca use 75 bales weekly of bollies to good middling and manufacture duck sheetings, drills and osnaburgs. One hundred and fifty men are employed and the weekly pay roll is \$1,750.

The Dallas Cotton Mills of Dallas use 120 bales weekly of bollies to good middling and make domestic and duck and 210 men are employed on the weekly pay roll, which totals \$3,500.

The Cuero Cotton Mills of Cuero use 90 bales of bollies to middling and make heavy and light duck; 160 men are employed and the weekly pay roll is \$2,100.

The Gonzales Cotton Mill of Gonzales uses 70 bales of bollies to strict middling and make sheetings, ducks, and demins. 125 men are employed and the weekly pay roll is \$1,600.

The Denison Cotton Mills Co. of Denison uses 140 bales weekly of strict good ordinary to strict middling and makes duck; 275 men are employed and the weekly pay roll is \$3,600.

The Miller Cotton Mills Co. of Waco use weekly 107 bales of bollies to strict low middling and make white and colored ducks which are manufactured into different lines of goods; 200 men are employed and the pay roll is \$3,400 weekly.

The Waco Twine Mills of Waco use weekly 50 bales of bollies to strict middling and make twine. Sixty-five men are employed and the pay roll per week is \$800.

This year of our Lord 1923 seems to be of year of insects. The story of grasshopper depredations in central western section of Texas is no longer news. A recent newspaper report says "caterpillars, marching in armies of millions delay trains in New Brunswick; seventeen-year locusts and tent caterpillars are playing havoc in states east of the Mississippi; swarms of strange beetles are destroying orchards in West Virginia;" and the governor of South Carolina recently called on the people to pray for relief from boll weevil. But cheer up, mates watermelons will soon be ripe.—Coleman Democrat-Voice.

MASONIC CEREMONIES AND SERVICE AT BROWNWOOD ATTENDED BY LOCAL MEMBERS

Quite a large number of members of the local Masonic lodge drove to Brownwood yesterday to be present at the ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone of the Junior High School building at that place at 6:00 o'clock that evening. Many officials, high in Masonic circles were expected to be present. John C. Moffatt of this city was acting deputy junior warden at the ceremonies. The grand orator of the evening was Dr. M. B. Terrill of Dallas.

Incidentally, the visitors in Brownwood anticipated attendance upon the Masonic service to be held in the lodge hall that night. The following Masons who have been traveling over a large area of West Texas, and even into New Mexico this campaign of service and education, were present in Brownwood: Judge H. F. Lively, W. C. Barrockson, H. H. Williams, B. B. Cobb, James Hooks and Wilbur Keith.

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Order your winter coal supply now, while the price is lowest. We are now filling bins on summer price schedule. Macy & Co.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Dan Cottrell and family returned the latter part of last week from a week's outing, camping and fishing trip, which they spent largely on the Concho river, about six miles below San Angelo. On the trip, they were accompanied by his father, J. B. Cottrell, and also his sister, Mrs. J. F. Gressett, of Benoit, joined the party. They report a most enjoyable time, and on the last day they caught some forty odd fish and prepared a big fish fry for the community, at which 68 were present.

STATE AD VALOREM TAX RATE SET AT 35 CENTS BY THE AUTOMATIC TAX BOARD

Austin, Texas, July 20.—The State Automatic Tax Board, composed of the governor, state comptroller and state treasurer, met today and reassessed the maximum state ad valorem tax rate as in effect last year. This rate is 35 cents on the \$100 valuation. Assessment rolls this year show the total valuations to be \$3,367,941,904 with 19 counties to be heard from. This is a decrease of approximately \$12,000,000 under the total assessments in effect last year.

Crepes Paper Party Caps. The Brady Standard.



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WANTED—Roomers and boarders. Four blocks west of square, on street to light plant. Miss Cora Jones.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Second hand lumber of all kinds. H. H. Richards, Contractor, Brady, Texas.

FOR SALE—Big German Millet Seed; delivered at Brady. See OSCARC. JOHNSON, Route 2, or phone 2804.

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerels from high egg producers, from six to twelve weeks old, for sale. Vaccinated against roup and other diseases. MAYHEW LAYMORE POULTRY FARM, Eden, Texas.

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True, one good way to rob hot weather of discomfort is to quit talking about it so much—but there are other just as practical helps;

Keep your refrigerator well filled; never let the ice run too low. Depend upon us for regular, prompt supply; co-operate by keeping the ice compartment free from foods or bottles.

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WHAT IS REALLY AMERICAN?

With reference to our government, and its institutions, WHAT IS REALLY AMERICAN?

Recently, we have heard a great deal said about 100 per cent American. On the 147th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence, I had the pleasure of addressing a few of our citizens, by remarks that I thought appropriate to the occasion, and, naturally, there remarks on this occasion, led to a discussion of the "Magna Carta," "Declaration of Independence," "Articles of Confederation," our National Constitution and the several State constitutions of the different states in the United States.

A few friends expressed their appreciation of my remarks, on the occasion above referred to, and one or two have suggested that I submit, at least a synopsis, of my observations for the local papers to print—this is my explanation and apology for submitting this article.

Now, what could you call AMERICAN, to designate a people, in contradistinction to other peoples of the earth? Would it be a white man? No, for the aborigines of this country were red men, and the country has been a veritable asylum for all different races ever since our government was established. There are so many white races, yellow races, red races and black races from different parts of the earth, and some of all have lived in the United States ever since our government was founded. So the word AMERICAN, could not and does not signify any particular race or nationality of people, for we are a cosmopolitan people, composed of most all the different races of the earth. We could not designate AMERICAN, as indicating any particular religion or faith, for we have most all faiths among us, and have had since our government was founded. Then what does the word AMERICAN mean or signify? Answer. IT SIGNIFIES A CERTAIN KIND OF GOVERNMENT. Then what kind of government does the word American signify? Answer. A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. Then let's examine our constitutions, from their very inception, and let's see what provoked the formation of this great AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, and what kind of government it really is. Our government is two-fold. We have two governments in one. It is only 147 years since our present government was started. It is quite young compared to the colonial governments that existed on this continent before the Declaration of Independence. The colonial governments on this continent had lasted much longer than ours has yet lasted, and the people were used to well-regulated governments at the time of the declaration of independence. But something was wrong, and they wanted a change—note some of the language of those wise and noble patriots. "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them: A DECLARATION OF MANKIND requires that they should declare the causes which impel them." Now, those forefathers felt impelled to publish to the world the reasons that impelled their action. Nothing was done in secret. They invited the cool judgment of the world. Then further they say, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." Why this clause? Answer. Because, in the government from which they were withdrawing, all men were born very unequal. A man was born in a caste, social and political that he need never hope to surmount. The king was supreme, and his lords next, then the vassals, who were virtual slaves in some instances. Then the Declaration of Independence proceeds to enumerate many specific wrongs against the British king, among which is the following: "For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury." This was a sacred right that the subjects had wrested from the British crown years before at the point of the sword, as evidenced by the "Magna Carta," which was signed by King John on June 15th, A. D. 1215. Now King John was whipped by the people and made to sign this Great Charter, giving to the people certain sacred rights. Section 39 of the said instrument reads as follows: "No freeman shall be taken or im-

prisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or any ways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, by the law of the land."

Now this was the character of government that our forefathers lived under at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Mark you, the king had to give the people certain enumerated rights through the "Magna Carta." In that government, the king had all power and doled out certain rights to his subjects. In the government that was established for us, the United States Government had only such powers as were expressly given to it by the constitution of the United States. All of the other powers not expressly given over to the U. S. government by this constitution, were reserved to the state governments. Each state framed a constitution, in which it divided the powers of state government, and guaranteed to the people certain sacred rights. The constitution of the United States expressly provides for many personal rights of the people, which can't be taken away by the states even. One is the right to the writ of Habeas Corpus. That writ guarantees to a person the sacred right of trial according to law before his liberty can be restrained. Another is that there shall not be passed any EX POST FACTO LAWS. That means that no one can be punished for an act that was committed before the law was passed condemning it and making it punishable. Another is the right of suffrage shall be uniform. The right to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience. All of these rights have a long history—were wrested from crown heads by the noblest blood of civilization. They were reckoned to be so sacred that no state government in the union was permitted to take them away from the people; hence they were incorporated in the fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States, which was to be superior to and to control all laws passed by the people thereafter. Then each state made its constitution (and they are all very similar in both substance and form). Now, let us consider the constitution of Texas, its history and effect. I am very proud of Texas. I think it has the noblest history of all the states in the Union, Old Virginia, not excepted. Justifiable pride is noble; but egotism is contemptible. We ought to be proud, but not egotistic. God never made a KINGDOM, nor an EMPIRE. His chosen people went to Him and requested a KING, and He granted the request; but at the time told them that they would rue it, and they did. He established a JUDICIAL SYSTEM for His people, and that is the kind of system that we have. Remember, that before I conclude, I will show you what it requires of us to be 100 per cent AMERICAN.

But before leaving the question of the formation of this U. S. government in 1776, let me emphasize the fact that date represents an epoch in the government-making business. The change in the government at that date was fundamental. Now, how was the change so radical? Before that time, all power was in the king and his lords, except the specific rights that the king saw fit to give to the people. But under this new government that was established in 1776, all power belonged to the people, and they gave over only certain rights to the ruling class, who were to be elected by them and under their control, and who could be deposed at the will of the people, through their ballots. That change was radical—it was fundamental, and was accomplished through our system of constitutions, guaranteeing the people these sacred rights—even the right to change these constitutions themselves. Under such a system, indeed, "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." If all men have the equal voice in the making and the changing of the laws and the constitutions, and all men must submit alike, to those laws and constitutions, and alike be governed and punished thereby, then THEY ARE EQUAL. But if a certain class of our citizens usurp the right to condemn in secret, and to punish others in secret, and to protect each member thereof from the law of the land, then, INDEED ALL MEN ARE VERY UNEQUAL. It Must Stop, or the government under which we live will go. Is it boasting, to say that this has been proven to be a wise system of government? I think

not, for the following reasons. The people of this government of the United States have accomplished more—yes a hundred times more—in the last 147 years, since the formation of this government, than the same people in the same country did in 250 years before that time. Since 1776, we have grown to be the strongest and the wealthiest government on earth. We have outstripped Canada on our north, and all the rest of America on the south, when they are inhabited by very similar races of people. Why? The only reason that I can see is because of our form of CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. Since 1776, and the other peoples of the earth having seen the wisdom of our forefathers in the establishment of that form of government, in which "ALL MEN ARE EQUAL," the other nations have adopted the same or similar forms of government till today, there is hardly a government on earth, worthy of the name of government, but has some form of constitution or fundamental written law. Our government is very strong. It is reasonable to believe that we are too strong to be invaded by any other power on earth; but remember, we are not too strong for an internal eruption that may ruin us.

Now, let's examine our Texas constitutions, and our Texas history, and we may see where we stand as Texans. All the constitutions of the different states are very much alike, as I said, in both substance and form. So when we understand the Texas constitution and fundamental laws, we will have a pretty accurate idea of them all. Texas, like the colonists, had her declaration of independence. In 1836 she was a state in a republic, and she withdrew from the republic. What caused Texas to withdraw from Mexico? Let the TEXAS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE speak on this point. "Whereas, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and other Military Chieftains have, by force of arms, overthrown the Federal Institutions of Mexico, and (thereby) dissolved the Social Compact which existed between Texas and the other Members of the Mexican Confederacy." *** Then after specifically enumerating different wrongs, the said instrument proceeds as follows:

"But that they will CONTINUE FAITHFUL to the Mexican Government so long as that nation is governed BY THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS that were formed for the government of the Political Association." You see, these early settlers of Texas lived in a republic, with a constitutional government, and were satisfied with that form of government, and would not have any other kind of government. But what was wrong? Answer. Santa Anna and other Military Chieftains had disregarded their constitution and had undermined it. How had they undermined it? Answer. By taking away from the people the rights that were guaranteed to them by the constitutions. The constitutional form of government, as shown above, was peculiarly AMERICAN. The Revolutionary War, was fought to establish a constitutional government. The TEXAS WAR OF INDEPENDENCE was fought and won for the right to live under a constitutional form of government. The CIVIL WAR, between the states was fought to maintain the constitutional rights of the different states. The South contending that as they voluntarily entered the Union, they had a constitutional right to withdraw from it, and the other side said that they did not have that constitutional right. What is 100 per cent AMERICAN? The spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Davis, Lee and Grant would tell you that a man who would die for his constitutional rights is 100 per cent AMERICAN. What is 100 per cent Texan? Those who fought the battles and died at Goliad, San Jacinto and the Alamo, have recorded their opinions through the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE of Texas, and sealed them with their blood; viz: A man who will die for his constitutional rights is 100 per cent Texan. Any man or set of men, who would seek to take away those constitutional rights from any class of our citizens, has a very small per cent of Americanism in his soul. I quote from the Texas constitution of 1876, Article 1, Bill of Rights: "Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people,

and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and, subject to this limitation only, that they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think expedient. "Now this means that this great power "ALL POLITICAL POWER," is inherent in ALL OF THE PEOPLE, not any class of them to be excluded. "Sec. 3. All free men when they form a social compact, have EQUAL RIGHTS, and no man or set of men is entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments or PRIVILEGES, but in consideration of public services." The above makes it still plainer that "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL," doesn't it?

"Sec. 6. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." ***** "But it shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect equally every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship." The above is the reason that we have rather severe penalties against disturbing religious worship. It is a constitutional right, so let them alone, if you are a law-abiding citizen.

"Sec. 9. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from all unreasonable seizures and searches." ***** That means that it is unconstitutional to seize a man on the roads, highways or at his home and take him off and abuse him.

"Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy PUBLIC TRIAL BY AN IMPARTIAL JURY. He shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him and to have a copy thereof. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself. He shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel or both; shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor." *****

"Sec. 12. The writ of habeas corpus is a writ of RIGHT, AND SHALL NEVER BE SUSPENDED.

"Sec. 15. THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY SHALL REMAIN INVIOLE." Now, my friends all of the above guaranties of the personal rights of our people have been placed in every constitution that the state of Texas ever adopted. They were in the constitution of 1845, of 1861, of 1869 and of 1876. IT IS THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THIS LAND. If you will not be governed by such a law, with such a history, you will not be governed by any law. To be governed by such a law means to obey it and never to violate those sacred rights that are thus guaranteed to the people. The blood of every hero who has fallen in America since 1776, was poured out on this altar. It is a heritage, rich in blessings, sanctified by the noblest blood of civilization, given us by our fathers—shall we debase it, and dishonor them without cause or provocation? Think about what you are doing, when you enter into a secret organization that will undertake to take the law out of the courts and into its own hands, and try our citizens in secret, condemn and execute them in the night. But you say that our fathers had a similar organization in 1865. Yes they did, and let me tell you something more: They had a cause, or at least an excuse; but you have neither. Think men, and quit following contemptible fanatics. Now, let's see what provoked the formation of the old K. K. K. that was participated in by our fathers. They had just fought the war of 1861 to 1865, and had been subdued in the battles. When General Lee surrendered to General Grant, they had nothing left—not even a constitution or a government. All they had was their homes, their wives and their children to protect. Where did they stand with reference to a constitution and a government for protection? Read this, and understand it, for it explains the conditions that then obtained, and at least, furnishes an excuse for the formation of the old K. K. K.

"Whereas, no legal state government or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Miss-

issippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said states until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established; therefore, Be it enacted that said rebel states shall be divided INTO MILITARY DISTRICTS, MADE SUBJECT TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES as hereinafter provided, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth and Louisiana and Texas the fifth."

The above was an act passed by Congress just after the Civil War, and you will note that I did not say it was passed by the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Why—what congress passed it? Answer—A Congress of the NORTHERN STATES OF THE UNION. Those states that were outlawed by this act had no voice or representation in that congress. What did this act of Congress do? Answer. It took away from us the protection of the Federal Constitution. It swept from us our state constitutions. It nullified our Code of Criminal Procedure, our Penal Code, and our Civil Statutes; and then it placed us at the disposition (not mercy, for they had no mercy) of a bunch of CARPET BAGGERS, sent down here to inflame the ignorant ex-slaves into all sorts of outrages against our persons, our homes, our families and our property. Did our fathers resent it? Yes. Why? Answer. Because they were 100 per cent AMERICAN, and were 100 per cent TEXAN, and would therefore die in defense of their rights to live under a constitutional government. Is that sort of blood still coursing through the veins of our younger generation? Oh God, I hope and pray that it is. But after that, Congress permitted our state to make it a constitution, and to come in under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and to participate in all changes and amendments of these constitutions, and to have and retain our due quota of representation in Congress. We have everything that we could demand under a thoroughly organized constitutional government. If you take away the constitutional rights of PUBLIC TRIAL BY JURY, and the right to the WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, and RIGHT TO WORSHIP GOD ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES OF OUR CONSCIENCE, and the RIGHT OF SECURITY AGAINST UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF OUR PERSONS AND OUR PROPERTY, you will rob us of our fundamental laws, our constitutional protection. The Grand Jury is a creature of the Constitution, for the constitution says that no man shall be prosecuted for a felony except upon indictment of a Grand Jury. Your members are legally brought before the Grand Jury, and there refuse to answer the legal questions that are put to them. Why? You boast of being a very efficient detective organization and force; then why do you not aid the law, in its constitutional methods of detecting crime and apprehending and convicting criminals? There can be but one rational answer to the above question. That is that to answer truthfully, under oath, would implicate members of the K. K. K., and the membership is bound to protect each other against the law. Why did those K. K. K. at Houston and Austin gather in the court room and encourage, aid and abet those men when they refused to obey the law, and refused to answer proper questions from the Grand Jury? When the men went to jail, why did the K. K. K. send nick-nacks, cold drinks, electric fans and dominoes to the jail? Answer. Only because that organization thinks it is above and superior to the law, and intends to put the law to defiance. Can an institution like that, reared up in the very teeth of law and organized society live? I think not. Clanishness is unAmerican. It is unjustifiable in this community. There are not 10 per cent of the people in this county, Catholics or Jews. Excluding the inoffensive Mexican population, there are not 5 per cent of Catholics in the county, and just a few Jews in the town of Brady. They are inoffensive and loyal citizens. There is no necessity, justification or excuse for such an organization as every K. K. K. in this community. As the officer in our court-house has

taken oath to uphold these constitutions that I have been quoting to you. A real AMERICAN, would uphold them without any special oath.

Let us understand the government under which we live, and when we do, we will know that we can't be AMERICAN, 100 per cent AMERICAN, unless we will safeguard and protect those constitutional rights as faithfully as did our forefathers. A man that will go into such an organization willingly is reckless and regardless of results, STAY OUT OF IT. If you have gone into it unwittingly, GET OUT OF IT. Young men, if you know what it means to be AMERICAN, you will get out of this thing, and stay out of it. A secret organization, arrayed against the laws CAN NOT STAND. They have bobbed up before, but have always come to grief. The law will prevail—it MUST PREVAIL. Mothers help us to get our boys out of this thing before they are hunted down by the strong arm of the law, like predatory animals are exterminated. You know I am Protestant, but let me say a few words in excuse of things that you deem to be peculiarly Catholic, for they are not so peculiarly Catholic as you think they are. You sent off to over 200 miles, to get a speaker to come to Brady, and to prepare and to fertilize the soil at Brady for the growth of the K. K. K. The little fanatic came, and one of your members, a good man, asked me to come and to hear him, and I did. He told of all of the cruelties that history had recorded against the Catholic Church, from the middle ages down to about 400 years ago. Then at that point the speaker stopped—why did he stop there? Do you know? I do. Answer. Because the cruelties by Catholicism stopped or ceased about that time. Why have the cruelties in the Catholic church been on the wane since the middle ages? Answer. Because the people, members and priests of that church, have gradually imbibed the spirit of mercy—the true spirit of Christ, and have laid aside those cruelties. A ten year old child should have been able to draw the above deduction and conclusion from the recited historic facts, but the speaker was not. He did not undertake to recite any of the good deeds done by the Catholics. That would take too long; he did not have time. Just very recently, there was a call for some one to volunteer to go to a colony of LEPERS, and to stay with and administer to those poor souls, as they gradually died from that awful disease, and do you know who volunteered? A Catholic Priest. A preacher from my church did not do it, brother, nor did your preachers volunteer. I can't blame them, but how can I refrain from respect to that Godly man that did? History is replete with deeds like this from the Catholics—let's tell some of the good, while we tell all of the bad. That little speaker referred to said that he expected to be assassinated because of his stand. I do not think he is in any danger, for he is of but little importance. He said referring to his family, that he had one Flapper and one Jelly Bean; that was a good showing for him; but I would rather have a young LADY and a young GENTLEMAN for my offspring. Just read an authentic history of the "Blue Laws" of Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and you will see how much the Protestant churches have reformed, too. Give them all their just and due credit for reformation. I hope that you will read this and think about it. I am distressed because our people do not understand our government.

"An Imperial Wizard." What on earth does that mean? I quote from Webster: "Imperial." "Of the rank of an EMPEROR." That makes him a pretty high-ranking son of a gun, doesn't it? "Wizard." "A wise man. A sage." Gosh, that almost reflects on King Solomon, doesn't it? Now an IMPERIAL WIZARD has the rank of an emperor, and is wiser than Solomon. How did that sort of a think bob up here in America? Wilhelm was an Emperor—if our forefathers had wanted to serve a King or an Emperor, they would have remained subject to the British Kingdom. The crown heads of Great Britain have been about as good as any of that class of rulers that I have ever read of. The Revolutionary War was a shameful waste of manhood and blood, if we were to thereafter live under an Emperor. Where and how did this IMPERIAL WIZARD spring from in this Republic of ours? "On what meat hath our Caesar fed, that he hath grown so great?" How did a Durned old Goober Grabber of Georgia become at once, an Emperor and a Wizard, with authority to issue edicts, that will command obedience from red-blooded Americans? If you were really Americans in principle—having inherited the principal of your ancestors, all of the Emperors, Kings, Czars and Sultans on earth could not bind you to obey his edicts. If you are wishing to submit to the dictates of another man, of course you can find a dictator. But it is not Americanism to do so. Respectfully. (Adv.) J. E. Shropshire.