servant for cause, before the expiration of his term of office.

We today reverence that constitution not so much because of its historical origin, but because we in all our efforts have not been able to improve the plan of our forefathers for the exercise of the rights of man or the functions of government. We have as a progressive people, discovered new rights of the masses, but we have not yet discovered a more practical way of giving life and force to those rights. For this reason, taking into consideration the great number of the population of the United States, and the fact that population is distributed, and the various and varied views which different parts of that population may entertain, I am opposed to any change in the manner of form now provided in our national constitution for the enactment of national legislation.

As our national constitution and laws provide for the initiative of popular public officers, I am for the same reason opposed to any change in that law, and quite satisfied that the system of present laws unwise legislation is sometimes passed and needed legislation is sometimes suppressed.

Initiative Bill Side of It.

But we must deal with the practical side of things, and not become lost in impractical theories. For more than a hundred years we have operated under this plan, and who can say that it has not worked well? Let those who might differ with or criticise me ask themselves the question whether the recent tariff legislation, sanctioned by Woodrow Wilson, with such its complicated schedules and intricate provisions, would have been possible as a matter of specific legislation under any form of referendum legislation.

In the name of heaven, pray, how long would the people have waited for new commercial legislation to free them from money domination, had we waited for a majority of the fifteen million voters to have agreed upon the same provisions of a proper commercial code of these great reforms, and who now would dare say that they do not represent the people's will?

These two great acts of reform, proposed and passed in a few months under the mode provided by our fathers, are a living monument to their great wisdom.

But when we come to state lines, where the area is much more restricted, and the people have more of a community of interest, there is more reason for giving to the people a more direct control of their affairs, and it is certainly more practical and easier for them to exercise at their rights and privileges in the every day affairs of government.

While it may be in Texas on account of its great area, of distance and time, I am willing to resolve the doubt in favor of the people, and let the people vote upon the necessity of any legislation at any time. I am willing for them to vote to put any public servant out of office at any time. But understand me, I am willing for the people to do these things, and that means a majority of the people.

Because I am willing to let a majority of the people rule does not mean that I am willing to be bothered with an election every morning before breakfast, just because some disgruntled minority wants it.

I am in favor in state, county and city affairs, of maintaining the present system of our state constitution in the passage of laws and election of officers, giving, however, to the people, the additional right, by proper statute, to call for referendum elections on matters of legislation, and the right of elections on the recall of public officials provided that the elections for such purposes shall be upon the petition of at least fifty-one per cent of the qualified voters of any territory involved.

The whole reason for initiative, referendum and recall legislation is based upon the right of the people to put into written law, speedily, legislation which is not passed promptly by the legislature, and upon the right of the people to dispense at once with the services of any public official who has committed some crime against society without waiting for his term of office to expire.

Now, so far as my observation goes, I do not recall where the people of Texas have in the past, ever damaged the passage of a law very long before the legislature fell over themselves to pass it. I believe that if we have suffered at all in this respect we have had too many laws as a result of popular demand, rather than too few. I do not recall either, where the people has suffered from the continuation in office until the next election of any public official, after he had committed any great crime against society. Somehow or other, when the people get busy, the office holders get busy too, and when a crooked official gets scared, he moves, tho, without the necessity of an election.

But I am in favor of giving the people the additional right of referendum elections, and the recall of all officers, and if there is at any time a pressing demand for an election because of failure of the legislature to act or because of official misconduct, it will be just as easy to get fifty-one per cent of the voters to petition for the election as it would be to get thirty per cent. If the demand for such an election has not crystallized to that extent where a majority of the people want to vote, then I think an election every two years is sufficient, and we are again confronted with the great wisdom of the forefathers of Texas.

Penitentiaries.

In my announcement for governor appearing in November, I stated that "No candidate for governor who has not had business experience, and who has not had ample opportunity to give the question serious attention, can safely outline any intelligent plan for the management of state penitentiaries."

When I say the candidate must have business experience, and who must have had ample opportunity to give the question serious attention, I mean first, that he must know something of the business end of farming and big farming at that.

His training in life must have been such that, he can in a few days inspection tell whether his appointees are farming or loafing. He should be able and experienced in farming to the extent that he can take one walk over a large plantation and tell whether the cotton is being plowed right, whether dirted too much or too little. He should be able to tell at a glance whether the farm stock are being fed too much or too little. These and a hundred other matters a governor of Texas should know before he can have farmed in a farmer-like manner the thousands of acres upon which the state of Texas is working her convicts.

Does any man think for a minute that one of these pretty governors can do this? Does any man think that one of these hand-shaking governors can do this? Do you believe that one of these "fellers" could hold a job like George Washington or Napoleon do this?

Do you think that one of these one-horse politicians could do this? I want to tell you that whether you think I am the man or not, nobody but a farmer in every state successfully manage the state convict farms.

We have for years been putting the state convict farms in the hands of the perpetual office seekers and politicians, and yet we wonder why our prison system is losing more than a million dollars a year. With free negro, free taxes, and convict labor, there is no excuse for the prison system not being at least self-sustaining.

If elected governor I will put the penitentiaries in the hands of some business farmers, whom my own training will enable me to appoint, and I pledge my best efforts and business experience to put the system on at least self-sustaining basis.

I am not in favor of prison-made goods being sold in competition with free labor, and where such sales be come necessary I would see that all prison-made goods be plainly stamped as prison made, so that everybody may know what they are buying.

Opposes Waiting Sympathy.

And let me tell you another thing: When my business farmers and I get in charge of the penitentiaries, we are not going to spend all our time trying to reform some scalawag at the expense of the honest and law-abiding people of this state. I am opposed to this reform in that it is first for the punishment of crime, and the reformation of the criminal comes second. He should first be to learn men that the way of the transgressor is hard, and the wages of sin is death.

I would treat the sooner who behaved himself humanely and well. But I would deal with him in unmistakable terms. He should understand that those who danced must pay the fiddler, and those who break the laws of the country must pay the penalty. We have been parading too much of a maudlin sentiment. We every day in Texas find people who the willing and eager to send some poor unfortunate white boy to the penitentiary for stealing a five dollar ring, and then the next day hold up their hands in holy horror, and wring and mourn and shriek and shudder because some big nigger burglar, who crept into your home at night when your wife and children slept, has been whipped in the penitentiary because he would not work. A man steals your horse and is sent to the penitentiary, and the man who owns the horse must also send along his part of a million dollars deficit to take care of him while he is there.

This much talked about idea of reformation of criminal does not appeal to me as much as it does to some people, anyway. This idea of the fatted calf, the ring, and the return of the prodigal never inspires me so much as it seems to inspire others. I am willing for him to return; I welcome his reform, but when he comes back I want him to on way back and forth. I want him to evidence his reformation by sincere humility. I want him, if need be, to show by his desire to serve his fellows in sackcloth and ashes."

It is to the young boy who stayed at home with mother and father as the shadows of age gathered and helped them to fight the battle of life that would turn my attention. Around him who stayed at home and labored in the spring, the heat of the day and the long hot days of summer, would I throw the protecting arm of the government, and let him know that he is to receive an equitable share of what he produces. Before him who would build an humble home, with flowers and children to brighten and bless, would I raise the star of hope, and make him feel that the flag of his country was a real emblem for his material welfare and protection.

In the language of that farmer-philosopher, Peter Radford: "Let government assist those who plead for opportunity, rather than consume all our energies upon those who scorn the privileges of manhood. Let us turn our attention from the delinquents and the incorrigibles to the worthy and ambitious citizen struggling to feed and clothe his family, educate his children and own his home."

Railroads.

My friends, there is a question which for years has received the earnest attention of many good people, including some of our great statesmen, and has been difficult of solution. I refer to railroads.

There has been no field in which the demagogue and the professional politician have found the grass so green and the fruit so ripe as in his public denouncement of the railroads. Appeal to misguided prejudice has been the hobbyhorse upon which the perpetual officeseeker has been riding into official power. That the railroads have deserved some of the criticism which they have received is a fact which no one will deny.

That they are today further deserving some of the criticism which they have received is a fact which no one will deny.

That they are today further deserving of criticism I now boldly affirm. The big railroad officials and the big railroad attorneys have not in the past showed a desire to identify themselves with the great mass of people who keep up the railroads, is one of their greatest mistakes. The action of these big officials and big attorneys in establishing a Texas cotton railroad so inaccurate, has widened a breach which should never have existed.

Railroads Public Necessity.

But, my friends, if the three things are true, let us not forget that rail roads are a public necessity, which must be maintained in a high degree of efficiency for the public good, and that the government must assume the function of mediator between the rights of the roads on the one hand and the rights of the people on the other. President Wilson says: "The prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected."

The interests of both are in a large degree the same. The public cannot get along without the roads and the roads cannot get along without the public. This being so, the necessity of a closer relation between the roads and the people becomes apparent to everyone. Above all things there should be no ill feeling existing between the two interests.

Now this language will at once convince you that you are not listening to the usual talk that you hear on this question. I might make a speech that would suit some of you much better but if I am elected governor I do not want to be governor of all the people, including the railroad people, and whether I am ever elected or not I shall not appeal to anybody to become governor in your estimation.

Now I have said in my platform that I was opposed to any reduction in freight rates. I assigned my reasons for this position, time is that railroads are entitled to earn a fair return on their investment. If railroad investment is not assured of this return, Texas will especially in certain localities, wait long in the future before more rail roads are built.

I am not going to take up your time to read you a long statement of figures and statistics which are how a matter of public record and open to all. have investigated these facts as a business man, and I am satisfied myself that the railroads of Texas are not earning as much as seven per cent on their investment, not as much as the man can get on a loan on a Texas farm which he can stick in a pigeon hole and go fishing, much less the trouble of building a railroad and developing a new country. Now when we come down to a matter of right between men and men, leaving aside the question of not the man or set of men who build a railroad through any community entitled to earn as much interest on their investment as the professional money lender, who loans his money for thirty cent only, and cares nothing for the development of the country, I think we are the facts in Texas today. I therefore am opposed to any reduction in railroad rates. You need not take my word for it. Go and examine for yourselves. If you do you will find it much more popular for me as a candidate to declare otherwise.

Again, if your decrease rates who is going to stand the cut?

Where the Burden of Reduction Falls.

Where is the retrenchment going to begin? Nowhere but on the heads of organized labor, a band of brothers standing together today for their mutual protection. Where else could the decrease be placed? A decrease in rates would not let the roads pay their their taxes to the government it would not decrease the sum they pay for judgments rendered against them in courts. It would not enable them to buy the materials and supplies any cheaper. So it must follow that the laboring man of the country who runs a railroad work would have to bear most of the burden. Who will say that the railroad employee in Texas is not underpaid? Who will say that they could in justice to their families, stand any decrease in their present wages?

Again, I want to make myself plainly understood. While I am in favor of seeing that the railroads are done no wrong, I am equally in favor of the roads doing the public no wrong. I am willing to pay them the price, but they must produce the service. As one who has been in the service of the roads; as one who has patronized the railroads as a shipper, as one who has viewed the roads in operation and out of court, as one who has traveled much upon the railroads, as one who has given some study to the railroads and their relations with the public, I believe I am in some measure qualified to suggest some matters that will bring about that friendly relation between the railroads and the people about which I have already spoken.

The people make up their attitude towards the railroads upon their actual relations with the road. The railroads seem to have overlooked the little things which happen, apparently little importance in themselves, but taken together form the real cause of prejudice which today exists against them. It is of these everyday occurrences which I wish to speak. Go up and down most of the railroads in Texas and look at their road crossings. Not one in a hundred built or maintained with any view to the convenience of the public. And then can be built right with the same expense that they are built wrong. But they are invariably too high or too low. Along comes the farmer in his wagon, and when he hits the crossing he either goes down with a chug or up with a jump. If he is a good driver and it don't happen to be night, he finally gets over. But what is the state of his mind How does he feel toward the road?

Carelessness of Railroads.

Suppose you plan a trip with your wife and children on the railroad. If you live in the country or town, it is now a simple phone to your local agent about whether the train is on time, and you are promptly told that it is. You get in your conveyance and get to the depot in less than thirty minutes after you are told that the train is on time, and you find that the train is marked up two hours late. You find that somebody has absolutely lied to you. The agent says he didn't do it, but that the dispatcher done it, and the dispatcher says that the feller in the general manager's office is to blame. But nevertheless, she's good and late. You wait around there with your little children while they fret and cry at the heat or the cold for about two hours and then that self-important agent walks out to the blackboard and unshealths from his bosom that white dagger with which he marks it up two hours more late. And then you, in your humble, beseeching way, grieved by the discomfort of your family, ask him for more information, and you receive from him the frown of a tyrant and the growl of a lion. You finally get on the train and you stand up for forty miles because there is no seat. Mr Railroad Official here is where the seeds are sown which afterwards grow and develop into a thirty thousand dollar damage suit.

Because you are a merchant or a farmer and you ask for a car to make a shipment. You don't get the car for three days, and yet in the meantime you see empty car after car pulled by your station, but none are delivered to you for your use. Finally, after you have suffered loss by keeping your teams and help waiting you get the car. Then you load and bill the car out to some station not twenty miles away. Then it takes about three days to go twenty miles. Just when you have dismissed your help believing that it would never arrive, she rolls in. Then you have around getting some more help to unload, you happen to be a day late, and then this pompous agent again looms up on the horizon and demands demurrage. Now, mind you, you have already lost three times as much as the road walting to get your car, and the road has lost nothing because they still have the car which they wouldn't move for two days after you unload, and yet the patient shipper must pay demurrage.

Being a law-abiding man, you pay rather than have trouble, but now you go fast home and at the next week you are summoned as a juryman in court. And when you and the other juryman who has come to serve with you, find that another juryman who has stood up without a seat for fifty miles, and another juryman who has had his spinal column dislocated on a bad crossing, and another juryman who can't put away the memory of that important agent, all go out to make up your verdict. These things are running through your head and try as you may you can't put them away

Your minds and prejudices are then very susceptible to the ingenious arguments of the professional juror who represents the railroad company. And you unconsciously agree to an unfair amount of damages which the road must pay.

Then, again, these same men go out to hear the politician make a speech against the railroads. He tells you that the railroads are robbing the people on rates, and you agree with him, not because you know whether he is right or wrong, because you don't care to argue with him because you are still mad about that bad crossing or that late train, or delay in getting your neighbor's car, and you find that the train is marked up two hours late. You find that somebody has absolutely lied to you. The agent says he didn't do it, but that the dispatcher done it, and the dispatcher says that the feller in the general manager's office is to blame. But nevertheless, she's good and late. You wait around there with your little children while they fret and cry at the heat or the cold for about two hours and then that self-important agent walks out to the blackboard and unshealths from his bosom that white dagger with which he marks it up two hours more late. And then you, in your humble, beseeching way, grieved by the discomfort of your family, ask him for more information, and you receive from him the frown of a tyrant and the growl of a lion. You finally get on the train and you stand up for forty miles because there is no seat. Mr Railroad Official here is where the seeds are sown which afterwards grow and develop into a thirty thousand dollar damage suit.

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This is necessary in order that the farmers of Texas may have every facility for money at reasonable rates with which to pay for homes. Foreign capital is not only necessary, but must be invited to and protected in Texas. The landless man and the homeless land will ever continue to welcome the capital to assist in the task of removal. This may not be sentiment, but it is real business.

Wisdom of Land Rentals.

Now, my friends, I want to discuss with you the biggest question in Texas. And as I approach this discussion I am impressed with the criticism which I have already provoked and I am fully advised of the task which I have assumed. I refer to the question of land and the division of land production.

And first of all let me say that in delibrating on this great issue there should be no appeal to passion or prejudice. Let me go further and say to you frankly, if I am not able to convince you of my position in the light of history, in the light of law and precedent, and above all in the light of justice and right, I ought to receive the censure and rebuke of all good citizens, and I should not receive official distinction at your hands.

Now my friends, if I am elected governor I will urge the legislature to pass a law by statute or constitutional amendment, making it unlawful for an owner of land to receive or collect a rent of more than one-third the value of all grain crops, and one-fourth as to all other crops, the value of all cotton crops, except where the crops are made on the halves, in which event an amount not to exceed one-half the value of the cotton and grain

Let us go back and see if we can learn a lesson by the past. We have read of the grandeur and splendor of Greece and Rome. How so nations they began in primitive ways their climb to empire, and how they all set up men were equal, at least before the law, and how every man had a home. We learn how, over the strong backs of the people, these nations climbed to power. We learn how the strong backs and the patient toil of the people, at every step, year by year, the lands of the nation came into the hands of a few men, and how the people fell. As a result, Rome and Greece tottered and fell. And the depths to which they descended were as obvious as the heights to which they rose.

Coming on down we find the country of Spain, a nation founded in liberty and independence, and how it ended with an independent citizenship, a land of peace and plenty that prospered for ages. We find that in the middle ages the landed aristocracy began to get in control. The collection of exorbitant rents began to centralize the ownership of land, and the lot of the tenant, whose treatment began to deteriorate. With this came the ignorance of the masses and the fall of the Spanish state. It began to fade and today the greatest wreck in the history of nations in Spain.

Now, my friends, I am not the history of France and the French people. A country whose rise to eminence, whose fall to ignominy and whose rise again to the header of history. Going back to the beginning of the 18th century, we find her people reveling in prosperity and affluence. The people made her laws just and equal. But here again the unbridled spirit, landed aristocracy began to appear. The owners of land, by levying unjust and unfair tribute for the use of lands, began unconsciously to sow the seeds of that famous revolution which filled the horror of the world. We find that a down-trodden tenantry, laboring under an unjust and inequitable division of land production causing misery and ignorance, began like a smouldering volcano to prepare for an eruption, and when the burden could no longer be borne, the French people rose up and stormed the Bastile and swept the kings from their thrones and established a popular government. The fact that France to today the richest country on the globe is because they have the most prosperous farming population in the world. Now I startle some of you when I tell you that the humble peasants of France have more interest at stake in interest than the farmers of Texas

Look at England, Scotland and Ireland. We find the same old story.

Without taking time to decide who is wrong or who is right, you must agree with me when I say that the underlying cause of all the internal troubles of those countries is their failure to satisfactorily adjust the matter of land rents.

My friends I mention these matters that we may avoid the same mistakes, and realize our responsibilities. Let us meet the question now, while the people of our great state are possessed of enough intelligence and honesty to reason with each other.

Now in the first place, this law can be maintained as a legal proposition on the same ground that the usury law now on the statute books is maintained. Because some man's selfishness will sometimes take advantage of his neighbor's misfortunes, from time immemorial the state has the government to pass a statute against the collection of usury has been recognized. Who now would ask that the usury law be repealed?

Bonus System and Usury.

Now my friends there are a hundred men who rent land to where there is one man who borrows money from the usurer. This being so then how much more important is it that the government step in and exercise its police power to prevent extortion?

There can be no difference in principle between the man who charges an exorbitant price for the use of his land and the man who charges an exorbitant price for the use of his money. Both commit a wrong against society.

And if there be any difference in favor, it is in favor of the man who loans the money, because he takes some chance in getting his money back, while the land owner takes no chance, for the laws of the country guarantees his collection by giving him a first lien for his money. To show you that this line of reasons is not wholly my own, I want to quote from the Universal Dictionary, quoting from Adam Smith, on the "Wealth of Nations," where we find that "Rent is the price paid for the use of land." And further we find this remarkable definition "Land let by a landlord to a tenant for purposes of cultivation is analagous to money lent to a borrower. The rent of the land is virtually the interest on the land viewed as a loan."

Therefore, it must follow that if rent and interest mean the same, then the right of the government to regulate rents is as well established as the right to regulate interest.

Those who oppose the passage of this law insist at the same time demand the repeal of the usury law.

Now I want to admit, some of the objections which by some well meaning but unthoughtful people are made.

Answers Objections.

One may say that he has a right to do with his land as he pleases. Now then, let us see where this leads to. If one man has a right to do as he pleases with his land, then he has the right to make every tenant, his wife, children, cats, dogs and chickens, get out in the lane or public road. If this man has the right then the land owner adjoining has the same right to do the same thing. The next land owner has the same position in the same thing, and so on until we find every tenant and his family and all his earthly belongings out in the public road. Oh, I hear you say, "we are not going to do this." But never mind, we are talking about your right to do with your land as you please. Now my friends, if you can see you have no right to do so. But suppose are doing the same thing in another way, instead of putting the tenant out in the road you are slowly raising the rent year by year, until he will make just about as much living in the public road as he will working on the land when you collect more than a fourth of the cotton or more than a third of the grain.

Now, you landlords, who have been going wild about prohibition! Let me give you some of your own medicine. We antis extend to you the glorious claim that if taking a drink is wrong it is a personal wrong which harms no other man. We antis claim that all men were equal, at least before the law, and how every man had a home. We learn how, over the strong backs of the people, these nations climbed to power. We learn how the strong backs and the patient toil of the people, at every step, year by year, the lands of the nation came into the hands of a few men, and how the people fell. As a result, Rome and Greece tottered and fell. And the depths to which they descended were as obvious as the heights to which they rose.

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Destroy this chance of education, destroy this comfort, and ignorance steps in with its handicaps of illiteracy and anarchy by her side, and away goes your government, and away goes your values.

My landlord, my landlord, let us rise above the greed of gold and the love of self. Let us raise the motto of live and let live, and let us not say the man that lays the golden egg.

Let us who, by an unseen providence have been permitted to prosper, realize and recognize our responsibility to perpetuate this government, and realize that we have no right to use our powers to the detriment of our neighbors. Let us not forget that might does not make right.

Let us remember that when we destroy the means of popular education that we destroy the means of popular government. Let us not forget that it we would have wealth that we must give to labor its fair share of the production. Yes, ye owners of the soil I pray you, and remember the Golden Rule, and collect no more rent than you would like to pay.

Again, let me call the land owners' attention to another matter, which involves his interest as well as the interest of the tenant.

Would Do Away With Socialism.

Asking as we had the good old system of the third and fourth we never heard of the Socialist. As long as the tenant was treated fairly and equitably he did not think of the wicked and rabid claims of the Socialist were a matter of fine spun theory. There was no real cause for his complaint, or cause for his complaint.

But concurrently, with the increase in rents the Socialist begins to multiply and prosper. Take the tenant out of present rent system and the Socialist would not have a leg to stand on. Take the people out of the grown of this theory of government. We may become alarmed that the number is increasing, the demand that the government take control of the affairs of the country. The prevention of the growth of this idea lies right in decision of those who now control the land. The removal of the cause which creates the necessity for such doctrine. Let those who now hold the supposed security of property right remember that no government right is any more sacred than the integrity of the people who maintain it.

I am not an alarmist. God forbid that the time will ever come in this country when the contest between the two differences by any other means, than an appeal to reason, but I warn the land owners of this country that if you take the right to reason from the question, and decide it solely by the rule of your personal interest, as against the rights of the people, you do the greatest number, I fear the consequences, and view the result with much apprehension.

The stability of present land value depends upon the way you decide this question. When you claim the right to take too much rent, you do the harm for the government to step in and prevent oppression, and you have no one to blame if you get too little.

Again, my friends, everybody is materially interested in this question

If the land owners of the country collected the rent from the tenant of their lands, it does not take a philosopher to see that one-half the merchants would have to go out of business, and that many clerks and salesmen would be compelled to seek other lines of employment.

If the number of merchants is decreased, then the amount of merchandise sold will be decreased and thereby the number of clerks and salesmen be decreased, and they, too, must seek other lines of employment. If the number of factories is decreased, then the output of the factories by the railroads is decreased, and the number of railroad employes will be decreased and they, too, must seek other employment.

All this you will readily see is based upon the known fact that all wealth comes from the soil. And whatever causes a centralization of soil production causes a contraction of business. It is only in the wide distribution of wealth production that wide prosperity may be attained.

Now let me say a word to the farmers of Texas who are directly interested in this legislation. You have waited long for your opportunity; but the day is at last here when you hold the power to elect those men to office who stand for your interests. If you throw the opportunity away you will have no one to blame but yourselves.

Only Candidate Who Favors It.

Since the announcement of my platform there has come yelping out of the political thickets of this state a pack of political wolves in sheep's clothing. Notwithstanding they have held office for years, and have had many golden opportunities to do you and the country a great service, none of them have ever had the nerve to raise the voice in your behalf.

Who ever heard of a tenant being mentioned in any platform until my announcement?

What one of these great statesmen; what one of these great big men that have been elected and self-elected politicians are clamoring for ever mentioned your name until I put it in the form of a demand for specific legislation. And now, here they come like a lot of second fiddlers and loudly proclaim what they are going to do for you.

But I am sure you are not going to be deceived or misled. Let us get the tangible results while we can. Let us make arrangements for next year's crop.

All this big windy theory about the government loaning you money at cheap rates of interest to buy a home may do your grand children some good but it will not help you.

Stay Away From Conventions.

Stay away from all conventions and go to the Democratic election in July. Stay away from the politicians and let us win a fight for your interest. So far as you are concerned it will make no difference whether you go a railroad corporation governor or some other corporation governor. Either one will be under obligation to somebody else besides you. You are in no dependence. Claim your right to a square deal. You are not beggars, and you are not free men. You are free men. All you need is an equal opportunity to share what you make. You now have the chance to perpetuate your rights. It remains with you to do your part

Tribute to Lone Star.

In national affairs the Democracy is in control. Perfect harmony now prevails in national Democratic councils. We have the greatest president that this nation has had in fifty years now seated in the White House as the leader of the Democratic hosts. Texas must be kept in line with the united national Democracy.

Our national Democracy has ever acknowledged the sacredness of state rights. Our noble Confederate heroes have handed down to us this principle pure and divine. Their sacrifice upon the field of battle has established for us the right of local self government. In the light of these principles near and dear to our beloved Southland, we view with alarm the attempt within the Democratic ranks of Texas to commit our grand old party to national prohibition. We must view with alarm the division in the Democratic ranks of Texas.

We now witness the spectacle of two factions who have left the house of our Democratic fathers, and have set up each new houses in opposition to the Democratic party in Texas. We witness the creation of two additional parties, the pro party and the anti party, both maintaining separate and distinct organizations from the Democratic party. And yet they insult our intelligence by calling themselves Democrats. It is time for real Democrats to wake up, and rally around that grand old Democratic flag and rend and repel the ruthless hands which they seek to be laid upon it. I call to arms the Democratic yoemanry of Texas, and urge you to take your stand upon the watch towers of unmerrified Democracy, and refuse to sacrifice your political fortunes upon the altar of your country's good.

Let us scourge from the Democratic temple those who would destroy our grand old party by internal dissension over issues that have no place in our Democratic home.

Let us meet the issue, and let it be known that the Democratic party is still in the lead and be the champion of the people's rights.

Now in conclusion, let me say that our dear Texas can and should be the grandest country ever which the sun shines by day or the stars by night.

From the golden strand of California to the orange groves and flowery fields of Florida, from the frozen climes of the north to the gaseling plains of the Southern Gulf, there is no soil dyed with the blood of nobler heroes than our dear state. A country in its infancy, with a people not but the magic hand of a united people to smite the rock of her resources and behold "will" spring forth peace and plenty.

Let us banish from Texas the agitator and the political grafter. Let us banish the political bosses and maintain the supremacy of the people on the throne of power.

Let a united citizenship forgive and forget the bickerings of the past. From strife let us turn to business. From agitation let us turn to development. From internal dissension let us turn to outside advertisement. Let us welcome the foreign investor and let us demonstrate to him that Texas is what that he needs Texas. Let us educate the masses into a knowledge of the responsibilities of citizenship. Let us build more schools and better schools. Let us build more churches and colleges. Let us build factories and railroads. Let us protect the weak against the strong. Let us give every man an open field and a square deal.

Thus united and thus resolved, let us raise the flag of the single star high above this vast industrial army of Texas, and with but one feeling, and that of love, and with but one purpose and that of success, and with but one ambition and that of our glory, and with but one thought, and that of our state, let us march to victory and reward.

BURIED UNDER PAPERS.

Between Letter and Fires Life In De Quincey's Home Was Lively.

De Quincey's greatest extravagance grew out of the morbid value he set upon papers and their not being disturbed. He was in the habit of accumulating these until, in his own words, he was "snowed up," which meant that when matters reached such an extremity that there was not a square inch of room on the table to set a cup upon and no possibility of making his bed for the weight of papers gathered there; no chair which could be used for its legitimate purpose, and the track from the door to the fireplace, always kept open until the last, was completely obliterated so that he had not even place in which to set his foot—then De Quincey locked the door upon his paper treasures and turned elsewhere. At his death there were at least a half dozen such places "papered" by him and being maintained at no small expense.

Such a thing had been experienced as his actually "papering" his family out of house, but in later years his daughters learned how to guard against such a contingency.

De Quincey usually spent the evenings with his family, who looked forward to these hours with much pleasure. Upon the arrival of the newspaper he would render the news in his own quaint manner, questioning the various members of the group about him and illuminating the various subjects touched upon with a wealth of memories, good stories or human experiences until the happiest flow of real conversation sprang from the circumstances of the moment.

He was not a tranquillizing companion for nervous persons to live with, as those nights were the exceptions on which he did not set fire to something. It was a common occurrence for one of his daughters to look up from her work and to say casually, "Papa, your hair is on fire!" to which he would respond casually, "Is it, my love?" and a hand rubbing out the blaze was all the notice taken.

On one occasion, when the maid rushed in to announce that Mr. de Quincey's room was on fire, he hastened to the rescue of his already "snowed up" apartment, refusing all suggestions that water be poured upon his treasured papers. Armed with a heavy rug he disappeared into the burning room determined to conquer without water or perish in the attempt, while the members of his affrighted household trembled for his safety outside the door, locked to prevent the abhorred water from being poured in. Presently, after occasional bursts of smoke and a very strong smell of fire, all were assured that the danger was over, the victor emerged triumphantly from his fight with the flames, and the dreaded element having been subdued for the evening all retired in a state of thankfulness.—From Caroline Ticknor's "Hawthorne and His Publisher."

Honesty In Golf.

The sooner a boy, or a man for that matter, learns to live up to the motto "Honesty is the best policy" in golf, as in other things, the better for him. There is no game where there is more perfect a better opportunity to cheat. But for that very reason there is no game in which the cheat, when discovered, is it usually is sooner or later, is looked upon with greater contempt. —Frederic Oulmet in St. Nicholas.

PLAN FOR BEAUTIFYING PARIS

Recreation Grounds and Two Immense Parks Are Contemplated in Scheme Put Forward.

The prefect of the Seine, M. Delanney, has drafted a large and fascinating scheme for developing and beautifying Paris. Baron Haussmann's famous renovation would be almost put in the shade. The boundaries of Paris would be extended so as to include all the suburbs, which lie round the fortifications, and create a "Greater Paris" twice as large as the present city. The inner fortifications—the haunt of low characters, who terrify the dweller in the suburbs on his way home at night—which have long been dismantled, would be completely removed. The feverish building that would certainly follow would be carefully regulated. There would be a great number of new open spaces. No city needs them more. Memories of the Bois and the openness of the Champs Elysee are apt to deceive English visitors in this respect. Paris is inhabited by 148 persons to the acre; London by only 64. Such things as the garden squares of London are unknown in Paris. The Bois is almost within Paris proper is the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, which is not exactly gay. Markets, barracks, and hospitals would all be removed to the outskirts, and their sites used as open spaces. The land containing the inner ring of forts would become almost entirely recreation ground, and two immense new parks would be created north and south of Paris.

SCOTTISH SENSE OF HUMOR

Mr. Asquith, while unveiling a monument to his political predecessor, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in Stirling the other day noted that "There is still an ignorant superstition upon the other side of the border about the existence, or, at any rate, about the limitation of what is called Scottish humor. (Laughter.)

"Of that superstition, if and so far as it still survives, Campbell-Bannerman was in his day the best standing refutation, for not only was his humor undeniable, but when he was most humorous he was most a Scotsman. If the sense of humor consists, as some people think it does, in a vivid perception of incongruities, few men of our time have been so well endowed with it.

"Your chairman (Sir John Graham) told me last night a little story which I will steal from him and which, I think, is a very good illustration of what I mean. Sir John told me that on the occasion of one of Sir Henry's elections here he was met in the street by a voter who said to him: 'Sir Henry, I like you very much, but I would rather vote for the devil.' Sir Henry at once replied without turning a hair: 'As your friend is not a candidate, you might just as well vote for me.'"

Bribing the Idols.

From J. L. Keeler comes an interesting account of the missionary hospital work at Ch'angli, in the province of Chihli, North China, in its ninth year. One case mentioned is that of a young magistrate who was recently brought in a chair to the hospital with a badly swollen face. The left half of the lower jawbone had been destroyed by an abscess and his whole system poisoned. His arms and legs were dropsical, and for three months his only relief from pain had been afforded by opium. After consulting native doctors in vain, he had burned incense and made offerings at various temples and shrines. To one idol he vainly offered as inducement to cure him the erection of a tablet extolling his healing powers. At another temple he hired a theatrical company to perform religious acts. At last he went to Ch'angli, where a cure was affected. Thoroughly convinced of the uselessness of idols and priests, he turned away from paganism and joined the church.—Christian Herald.

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR GOOD ROADS

Fifty-one Out of 86 Elections Successful—Two-thirds Majority Statute Detrimental.

There were 86 road and bridge bond elections held in Texas during 1913 and 54 of them carried by large majorities resulting in the appropriation of $7,267,000 for highway improvement, according to data compiled by the Texas Business Men's Association. This is more than double the amount of bonds issued in this state last year. The aggregate amount of bonds voted on in 1913 was $11,661,000, but 35 of the issues, involving a total of $4,394,000 were defeated. This amount of money is sufficient to build a first class highway from the Red River to the Gulf.

Harris County Leads.

Harris led all other counties in the amount of bonds issued, having ratified an election of $1,000,000 on February 20th. The smallest issue for the year was voted on in Kerr County and was for $2,000. The election was carried by an overwhelming majority, a heavy vote being polled. Brazoria County takes the palm for holding the greatest number of elections. Four issues, aggregating $585,000 were voted on in 1913 and all received the necessary two-thirds majority vote.

The Record by Years.

The law governing the issuance of bonds for highway improvement permits a county, precinct or road district to bond its property for amounts not exceeding one fourth of the assessed valuation. This statute went into effect in 1909 and since that time nearly $25,000,000 has been appropriated in this manner for road building and maintenance. The largest amount was voted in 1911, when $8,915,000 in bonds were issued. The record by years since the passage of this law follows:

	Amount of Bonds
1909	$ 781,000
1910	4,038,000
1911	8,915,000
1912	3,436,500
1913	7,267,700

These figures, with the exception of 1909, are taken from the records kept by the Texas Business Men's Association and are compiled from data furnished by commercial organizations, county judges, good roads associations and other authoritative sources. The 1909 figures are from the State Comptroller and represent the road bonds registered in Austin that year.

Following is a list of the counties which issued road and bridge bonds during 1913. The amount and date of election are also shown.

County, Date	Amount
Atascosa, Feb. 8	$ 20,000
Aransas, Aug. 30	155,000
Bell, Dec. 20	30,000
Bell, July 21	50,000
Bell, May 17	150,000
Brazoria, April 19	300,000
Brazoria, Aug. 30	75,000
Brazoria, Aug. 26	150,000
Brazoria, Sept.