

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

S. PAUL'S CHURCH EPISCOPAL
 Sunday Services: First Mass 8 a. m., Second Mass 9 a. m., Holy Communion at 8:30 a. m., Vespers and sermon 8 p. m.
 Tuesday after fourth Sunday vespers and sermon 8 p. m.
 Rev. W. A. Render, Pastor.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH CATHOLIC
 Sunday Services: First Mass 8 a. m., Second Mass 9 a. m., High Mass at 10:30 a. m., Vespers 7:30 p. m., Daily Mass 8 a. m.
 Catechetical Instruction for First Communicants 3 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.
 Confession, Saturday from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., Children's Confession, First Thursday every month at 1:30 p. m.
 Very Rev. M. F. Cassidy, Pastor.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 Sunday morning service 10:30 a. m., Sunday School 11:30 a. m., Christian Endeavor 7 p. m., Evening Service 8 p. m.
 Midweek Service, Wednesday 8 p. m., Choir Rehearsal Saturday, 8 p. m.
 Rev. George Longstaff, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.
 Sunday Morning Service, 10:30 a. m., Sunday School, 11:30 a. m., Young People's Service 7 p. m., Evening Service, 8 p. m.
 Midweek Services: Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; Young People's Prayer Service Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Regular Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.; Choir Practice, Young People's Choir, Friday, 8 p. m., Morning Choir Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
 Rev. C. F. Steiner, Pastor.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HOURS.

The Public Library will be open each day except Monday from this time on until further notice:
 Afternoons, 2:00 to 5:30.
 Evenings, 7:00 to 9:00.
 Sundays, 2:00 to 5:30 p. m.
 MARY McLAUGHLIN, Librarian.

O'NEILL CONCERT BAND.

Meets for practice every Monday and Friday night at K. C. Hall at 8 p. m.
 Jess G. Mills, President; Elmer E. Davey, Librarian, E. D. Henry, Secretary-Treasurer.
 Jess G. Mills, Leader.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF WINNING SUPPORT IN "SOLID SOUTH"

Predicted Southern Democracy Will Split Over Tariff Schedules.

Washington, Aug. 8.—An analysis of the votes of the House upon the Fordney Tariff bill justifies the belief of political observers that the "solid South" is on the verge of disintegration. In fact, the record shows the process of dissolution have already started.

On the test vote for a protective tariff on cotton, 21 Democrats voted for the tariff, 18 of whom are from the "solid South." The record vote shows these Democrats to have been, Aswell, La.; Blanton, Texas; Buchanan, Texas; Dupre, La.; Favrot, La.; Gardner, Texas; Hayden, Arizona; Humphreys, Miss.; Lankford, Ga.; Larsen, Ga.; Laxaro, La.; Lee, Cal.; Lee, Ga.; Martin, La.; Overstreet, Ga.; Parrish, Texas; Raker, Calif.; Sandlin, La.; Smithwick, Florida; Wilson, La. Of these 21 it will be seen that Louisiana contributed seven votes, Georgia, five; Texas, four; Mississippi and Florida, one vote each. In other words, the solid Democratic Louisiana delegation, with the exception of one, voted for this protective schedule. One-fourth of the members from Texas voted for it and five out of the Georgia delegation of twelve.

On the test vote for protective duty on hides, 25 Democrats were recorded in favor of a protective tariff, as follows: Aswell, La.; Bell, Ga.; Blanton, Texas; Buchanan, Texas; Deal, Va.; Dupre, La.; Favrot, La.; Garner, Texas; Hayden, Ariz.; Humphreys, Miss.; Jones, Texas; Lankford, Ga.; Laxaro, La.; Lee, Calif.; Lee, Ga.; Mansfield, Texas; Martin, La.; Moore, Va.; Padgett, Tenn.; Park, Ga.; Parrish, Texas; Raker, Calif.; Sandlin, La.; Smithwick, Fla.; Wilson, La. Louisiana again came within one of casting her solid vote for this protective schedule. Texas increased its Democratic support to six which, added to the Republican vote of Congressman Wurbach, made seven Texas votes out of the total 17. Georgia cast one-third of its total vote for the schedule. Mississippi, Florida and Tennessee each contributed one, and Virginia contributed two Democratic votes. This makes a total of 22 Democrats from the "solid South" who supported the hide schedule.

Congressman Wurbach (Rep.) representing the San Antonio, Tex., district is convinced that the Republican party will, in the near future, challenge Democratic control in a very large part of the South. "It may seem an exaggerated statement," says Congressman Wurbach, "but I believe it expresses the exact truth that 80 per cent of Texas people firmly believe in a protective tariff. In the last few years the Southern people have become convinced to the Republican tariff policy. Southern farmers, stockmen and business men who understand the tariff are today almost to a man in favor of its cardinal doctrine of Republicanism." Judge Wurbach says the Democrats who voted against a protective tariff on cotton and hides are going to have a very serious time explaining their vote to their constituents. He calls attention to the fact that the Fordney Tariff bill protects practically every product in the South as, for example, rice, onions, citrus fruits, cattle on hoof, and all varieties of meat products and all vegetable oils such as cotton seed oil, peanut oil and soy bean oil. Had a few more Democrats in the House really represented their constituency and voted for the welfare of their interests the list would have been complete by inclusive of a tariff on cotton and hides.

The Married Man dropped in at his club after a late supper, et cetera. By design or chance, it matters not which, he looked at himself in a mirror. First thing he saw was a brazen streak of white on his coat lapel. "Good Lord!" he exclaimed. "There'd be the devil to pay if the wife saw that! Here! Boy! Get your broom and brush me off!"

HEROES TREATED BADLY SAYS SENATE REPORT

Wilson Administration Responsible For the Conditions of Those Disabled Overseas.

Washington, August 8.—The Wilson Administration's carelessness in dealing with the disabled soldiers is revealed by the report of the Senate investigation committee, of which the Republican members are Senators Sutherland, of West Virginia; Calder, of New York, and Weller, of Maryland. The report says:

"In the opinion of the committee the conditions surrounding this relief work have reached a point where it would be unpardonable for Congress to tolerate a further continuation of the cumbersome, overlapping, haphazard methods under which this problem is being handled, with the consequent neglect and vacillation which has and will inevitably follow from much unwieldy and unscientific organizations as were set up to take care of this work. Considering the amount of good that has been accomplished, we believe the cost has been extravagant, indeed profligate.

"The committee believes that a further continuation of the present system of separate bureaus handling the problems which are so closely interrelated would be not only unfavorable from the viewpoint of our incapacitated war veterans, but would be a pitiable reflection on congressional inability to bring about quick beneficial changes in the present laws.

"We are further convinced that unexplainable delays, confusion, red tape, complications, and intricate, slow-moving machinery have combined to increase the difficulties of the incapacitated ex-service men to the highest possible point in securing compensation or aid to which they are entitled. There have been many instances before us of soldiers who have legitimate claims waiting for judgment. Men have testified to waiting weeks and months without a settlement or decision, some of them maimed beyond hope of supporting themselves or their families; others, sick or badly disabled, unfit for resuming their old occupations, have been forced to wait indefinitely while their claims were pending.

"In addition, your committee finds that the hospitalization arrangements have been utterly inadequate, sometimes insanitary and unwholesome, always laden with red tape and lumbering methodicity. Especially we are convinced that there are no sufficient hospital facilities for attending to the two special classes of disease resulting from this war, neuropsychiatric and pulmonary tuberculosis, and where cared for they are overcrowded.

"The bureaus examining, rating, and hospitalizing the men, we find, have not been working in conjunction with the bureaus compensating and training them. For example, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board for Vocational Education both are calling upon the Adjutant General for the military history of the same man and are conducting separate physical examinations in each case. Neither of them accept the vocational board has often ruled a medical findings of the other. The vocational board has often ruled a man's disease to be connected with the service, whereas the War Risk Department has taken the opposite view and denied compensation, and vice versa. Ofttimes a man has been granted vocational training, which implies at least 10 per cent disability by the Federal board, and denied a similar rating by the War Risk Bureau. Neither of the two bureaus has adequate control over the details of the hospitalization program.

\$300,000,000 NEEDED IN SHIPPING BOARD LEAK

Much More Thrown Away By Extravagance Shown During Wilson Administration.

Washington, August 8.—Disclosure of systematic misrepresentation of Shipping Board waste and extravagance in the Wilson Administration, necessitating the appropriation of another \$300,000,000 to make up the deficit, is made by Chairman Lasker of the new Harding Board.

Chairman Lasker of the board said he was prepared to appear before Congressional committees to explain the condition of the board's finances and ask for a relief appropriation of approximately \$300,000,000 for the current fiscal year. In announcing the new estimate of the deficit incurred in operation of the government fleet, Chairman Lasker declared the books of the Shipping Board were in a "deplorable condition" and that they "could not have been kept in much different shape had they been kept with a view to cheating and deceiving Congress and the country."

"I know and want to explain the chairman added, "that Admiral Benson (former chairman of the board) and Auditor Tweedale had not the remotest thing to do with such gross misrepresentations."

The accounting systems, he said, "were started in the stress of war and continued in the stress of incompetency," and though outside auditors had produced the figures given out, "I don't guarantee them even now."

"When I showed the President the figures he was shocked and dismayed that such a condition could exist," Chairman Lasker continued. "The \$300,000,000 received from operations when deducted from the \$680,000,000 received by the board from all sources shows net expenditures of \$380,000,000, although the public records show \$100,000,000 to be all that had been appropriated by Congress for the year. This is an astounding case of absolute deception of the country and of Congress. It will be a shock to Congress, as it was to the President, to hear that the net expense of this enterprise paid out of public funds last year was \$380,000,000."

Chairman Lasker explained that the extra funds to keep the establishments going were obtained chiefly from the sale of \$200,000,000 of capital assets, ships and supplies, plus \$80,000,000 of a balance from funds left from last year.

"Approximately \$200,000,000 represents the absolute loss on operations in the fleet," he continued, "and then

there was \$160,000,000 spent on ship construction. What these newly acquired assets are worth is highly questionable.

"The plans for the steamer American Legion, which starts on its first trip in a few days, were redrawn seven times, and it is easy to see how that would run up the cost. First the American Legion was an Army transport, then a Navy transport, then a hospital ship, then it was determined to make her a cattle boat, and after spending money on all these blue prints, it was decided to transform her into a passenger ship—and she is a beautiful and fine passenger ship. But she cost between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 before she sailed her first miles. Her real worth is probably half her cost. So you can see the assets are pretty sick assets. But, after all, there is a fleet. So that our task is to make what was a liability into an asset."

POWDER MARKS.

The Unfledged Youth met his Pals at the Customary Meeting Place.

"Ah, ha!" said One of Them. "Where'd ya get your powder marks?"

"What d'ya mean, powder marks?" he asked, sardonically.

"There was a general law haw' among the Pals.

"Take a look at your coat lapel," said One of Them.

He looked. Then he rose to his full height and expanded his chest.

"She's a peach, fellers," and boastfully he told of his flirtations conquest and its climatic consequences, of which the powder on his coat was a conceit-inspiring reminder. — Albert H. Laidlaw.

The Bachelor stopped in the Corner Cafe at 1 a. m. to partake of an excuse for a contemplative cigar in the dark of his lonely bedroom before retiring. As he was about to depart therefrom thereto, after paying his check to the pretty night cashier whose grin was not, though it might have been mistaken for, flirtationsness, an incoming Bachelor Friend narrowly escaped colliding with him. They shook hands, and then the Bachelor Friend surveyed him astutely, a twinkle in his eye.

"I say, George," said the Bachelor Friend, "what have you been doing this evening?"

"Oh, why,—er,—not much of anything in particular, that I can think of," the Bachelor stammered "Why?"

"Come off!" laughed the Bachelor Friend. "Don't try to act so confounded innocent about things. What's that on your coat?"

"My coat? Where? What's the matter with it?"

"You've been up against something, George. Your coat lapel."

The Bachelor looked. His face flushed with virtuous consciousness of guilt. He dashed out of the Corner Cafe, his Bachelor Friend's mocking laughter pounding his ears, his taste for contemplative cigars tintured with wormwood.—Albert H. Laidlaw.

THREE DAYS GRACE.

American Legion Weekly: Maggie's sweetheart, a proverbial tight-fisted Scot, had taken her out for the afternoon, and that was about all. They rode some distance on the trolley, turned around and rode home again. Never was mentioned made of food or entertainment.

Back within her own gateway, Maggie, who had keenly felt the neglect, sarcastically proffered Sandy a dime.

"For the carfare you spent on me," she said meaningly.

"Hoots, toots, woman," returned Sandy, pocketing the coin. "There was nae hurry, Saturday wad had been time enough."

TOO LATE THEN.

Birmingham Age-Herald: "All through my trial you kept saying, 'Your honor, I object,'" snarled the convicted crook.

"So I did, so I did," replied his lawyer, soothingly.

When the judge sent me up for 10 years, why in Sam Hill didn't you object to that?"

OBEYING THE SIGN.

Boston Globe: "Did you deliver my message to Mr. Smith, Tommy?" asked the manager of the new office boy.

"No sir," replied Tommy. "He was out and his office was locked up."

"Why didn't you wait for him as I told you to do?"

"There was a notice on the door, sir, saying, 'Return immediately,' as I came back here as quickly as I could sir."



Look for the Water Mark

EVER pick up a sheet of writing paper so invitingly beautiful to the eye and the touch, that it seemed to say to your fingers, "You must write on me!"

Symphony Lawn is just such a paper. It comes in three exquisite finishes and several smart tints. Sheets and envelopes in the newest shapes. Also correspondence cards to match. May we show you Symphony Lawn?

Charles E. Stout
 "The Rexall Store"

Will they accept this Challenge?

Call Address "Edison's New Works" From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.
 May 24th, 1919.

Read this Letter

Sergei Rachmaninoff, Esq.,
 22 East 95th Street,
 New York City.

My dear Mr. Rachmaninoff:

Under a contract between yourself and Thomas A. Edison, Inc., dated the 24th of April, 1919, it is provided, in effect, that the royalties payable to you on various selections, which you have recorded for us, shall continue, only so long as you do not make phonographic recordings of such selections for anyone else.

I shall be very glad to give you permission to record these selections for others, without the loss of royalties under the aforesaid agreement. This will give you the opportunity to record your "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" and other important works, which you have already recorded for us.

Yours very truly,
Thomas A. Edison

Hear Rachmaninoff on the New Edison

Come to our store and hear Rachmaninoff exactly as he plays; then listen to him as he sounds on a talking-machine.

The New Edison is not a talking-machine. It is so much different from all talking-machines that Mr. Edison has offered \$10,000 in prizes for phrases, which will best emphasize this difference. Ask for folder giving full particulars.

If you do not own a New Edison, ask us to lend you one for three days free trial. Act quickly, as the contest closes September 2nd. Fill out the coupon and mail or bring it to us.

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3 Day Trial Coupon

NAME _____

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This coupon when filled out by a responsible person, entitles him (or her) to the loan of a New Edison and a collection of RE-CREATIONS for 3 days. No charge or obligation.