"Record" Advertising
Costs Nothing.
It pays for itself. The investment is sure of returns. Get our rates.

The Record.

Muhlenberg County
is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL. XIII. NO. 12. GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1911. 50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

OPENS CAMPAIGN

Congressman Ollie M. James Delivers Opening Address at Nicholasville

LARGE CROWD HEARS ORATOR

Address Was in Interest of His Candidacy For the United States Senatorship in Race Against Senator Paynter.

Nicholasville, Ky.—Congressman Ollie M. James, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate against Senator T. H. Paynter, opened his campaign in this city Monday. The largest crowd in the history of Jessamine county was in town to hear the big orator of Western Kentucky. After an introduction by Senator B. M. Arnett, Mr. James spoke as follows:

Senator Paynter states that he did not undertake to take any action relative to influencing members of the State Executive Committee about calling a primary or taking any action relative to selecting nominees for the United States Senate. He says he thought any action they should take would be with a view of conserving the best interests of the party. As to whether he undertook any action or not, it is a fact well known to the people of Kentucky that every close personal friend of his, together with the Democrats from the district in which he lives or did live, voted against including the race in the primary, and after a primary had been ordered for all State officers the United States Senatorship was excluded from the primary in direct violation of Democratic doctrine and platform promises for almost a quarter of a century.

The Senator still sat silent as he says, I presume still believing, "that any action taken would be with a view to conserving the best interests of his party." And, yet, he must have known, and I charge that he did know, that such action as this was reactionary and undemocratic and was stabbing Democratic hopes to the very heart. And, yet, he remained silent, still believing, as he tells us, that the action the committee should take would be to best "conserve the interests of the party." Senator Paynter has never favored a primary election, and to-day is dragged unwillingly before the proud electorate of the Commonwealth to submit [illegible] for their confidence and [illegible] Senator Paynter was not the choice of the people of Kentucky when he was elected to the Senate; he is not the choice of the people of Kentucky now. I believe I am well within the bounds of reason and truth when I say that Senator Paynter could not have polled, when he was elected to the Senate, more than one vote out of five in Kentucky against Senator Blackburn.

But the Senator dodges the proposition when he states it is unnecessary to state what his preference was as to the nomination of the candidates for state officers and the United States Senate. Senator, I am no mind reader, but I know your preference as the people of Kentucky know what it is. There was a time when it was necessary for you to act. When Democratic platforms were being trampled upon and Democratic issues were imperilled you remained silent.

I was told quite frequently at Louisville, when the committee met the time before the last, that the primary call was not in proper form and that it must be absolutely legally drawn because Senator Paynter intended to institute a suit in the courts enjoining the holding of the senatorial primary; that it would not be done by him openly, but by some other person who really would be acting in his interest and that it would be said, of course, that Senator Paynter knew nothing about it; that a primary was entirely satisfactory to him.

My Record.

Senator Paynter says in his card of announcement that I am a member of a great committee of the House and the people of the state can not afford to spare my services from the House, and that I will still remain a member of the House during his term as senator. The Senator doubtless loses sight of the fact that the term of congress for which I am elected expires at the same time that the senatorial office which he now holds expires and of course the statement that I would remain a member of Congress is untrue and made by the Senator either for the purpose of deceiving the people of Kentucky or without the knowledge of the fact that a member of congress is only elected for two years. It is indeed, fellow citizens, gratifying in the extreme to know that after a service of eight years in the House in trying times, when greed and oppression were battering at the very entrance, when lobbies, greed and corrupt, were crowding every hall, when measures affecting the public interests were many and complex, that my opponent can not find one flaw in my record, and was forced to urge as a reason why I should not be sent to the senate that I had proved too faithful in the House. No greater tribute could he pay me, no greater compliment would I seek than the admission that the eye of the critic and the enemy could find no fault and he was forced to this admission. And yet this argument simply means that I was too worthy of a trust is to be denied greater trust; to prove capable is not to be promoted, and to prove faithful is not to find reward.

People of Kentucky can well say, "We want the services of such a man who has risen so high and holds such a prominent position in the ranks of his party to act for the whole state; for the good of the rest of the state why circumscribe the services of such a man to the narrow limits of a single district, why not let such good services come to all Kentucky alike?" The argument the Senator makes that because a member of congress has been capable and worthy and prominent in the house, he should be kept there, would have kept Henry Clay out of the senate, would have kept James B. Beck in the house, would have kept John J. Crittenden representing a district, would have kept John G. Carlile acting for the Sixth Kentucky district, would have kept John C. Breckenridge in the house and Joseph C. S. Blackburn representing the Ashland district. While the Senator addresses this argument to the people of the whole state, it is the only one, in my judgment, by which the Senator could have ever been elected to the Senate, and I presume for that reason it is near and dear to him. While my own district might demand that I should remain in the house, yet it delights me beyond expression to know that I am supported by the Democrats of that great district as no other candidate presented by it has been within my knowledge. They are unselfish enough, they are generous enough to support me in this ambition to represent the whole Commonwealth, including themselves, in the United States senate.

Never Had a Senator.

The First congressional district of Kentucky is the Gibraltar Democratic district of our state. It furnishes votes to [illegible] majority on election days [illegible] mark to which Democracy looks in the time of battle, and yet this great district has never been honored in all the history of the Democratic party for more than a hundred years with the selection of one of her sons as the nominee of the Democratic party. The district in which Senator Paynter now lives has furnished a United States senator from Kentucky for three-fourths of the time since Kentucky was admitted into the Union. And I submit to a fair democracy that it is only just that the Gibraltar Democratic district of the state should for one time in more than a century be given the nomination as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party for the United States senatorship. We have given you our votes in all the struggles for all these years without complaint. We submit to the fairmindedness of the people of the whole state that this request is more than reasonable. It is true I am a member of the great committee upon Ways and Means, the first Democrat to hold the place from Kentucky since the days of Carlisle, of Beck, of Breckenridge and of Montgomery. Doubtless my way to the front bearing the stainless banner of the people's rights. If I have endeared myself to my colleagues, it was because I was a Democrat and a lover of the rights of men, a believer in justice to all humanity, and that I bore no whitewash brushes nor flag of truce to the Republican party.

Appreciates Paynter's Compliment.

While I appreciate greatly the high compliment my unwilling opponent pays me in saying that I ought to be kept in the house, that the people can not spare me from that forum, I can not say for him that he ought to be kept in the senate. The senate to-day is the one rock against which the sigh of the people for relief breaks. It is the last stand of plutocracy; it is the rendezvous of the vested interests; it is the lair of corporate greed. The people of Kentucky need one who will fight for them, one who is their friend and unafraid.

The Democrats of the Senate Repudiate Paynter.

Senator Paynter asks the Democrats of Kentucky to approve his record, and yet with a shirking that is almost shameless he fails to call attention to those parts of his political record which have brought him into the white light of public attention. He asks the people of Kentucky to approve his record, and yet when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was under consideration with its 4,000 schedules which oppress humanity, with the unlimited

OLLIE M. JAMES.

right of debate and amendment which exists in the senate, with the vested interests writing these outrageous schedules of taxation into this law, the Senator never opened his mouth in opposition to the oppressive schedules which effect the things most needed in the homes of our people. The farmer was being taxed, the laborer was being taxed, the merchant, the mechanic, the business man, and yet the Senator with weeks and months of time at his disposal during this discussion never rose to point out to the senate and to the country those wrongs that were being attempted upon the American people upon the things most needed by them. But not so when Lorimer, the "blond boss" from Chicago, the Republican millionaire, the man who voted for the force bill to reduce southern representation, to place back upon the white people of the South the black specter of negro domination, and who voted to unseat Democrats, who were elected by the voice of the people from southern states. Yet when Lorimer, who was elected by corrupt methods, the like of which has never disgraced any other assembly, with the possible exception of Guggenheim, who bought his seat in Colorado—this man Lorimer, who said in his speech upon the floor of the senate that he voted as Aldrich did; Aldrich was his leader and when the bells rang for the vote he went into the senate and did not ask, "Is it right?" or "Is it wrong?" "Does the bill tax humanity, or does it relieve their burdens?" But he only asked the brutal question, "How did Aldrich vote? I vote as he votes." When this man's title to a seat was under discussion in the senate upon a report which Senator Paynter helped to make, the Kentucky Senator found time to speak for hours in the defense of this man, who was elected by these corrupt methods, who stands for everything that oppresses mankind, who is the agent of the system. The Senator for hours, in the name of Kentucky and representing her proud people, spoke in defense of Lorimer. And yet, fellow citizens, this same Senator Lorimer, who was elected by this corruption, a corruption so glaring and outrageous that four men, conscience stricken, who took bribes went forward and confessed, implicating three other members of the legislature who, they said, corrupted them, making seven in all. But Senator Paynter says you should deduct the seven from the total number of votes, and if Lorimer had a majority of those remaining then he was entitled to his seat. No wonder the Republican Senate created a place for the senator upon the committee of the Judiciary; it is a wonder they do not elevate him to the supreme court of the United States; for the holding that he made, in my judgment, would not find respectable approval anywhere. The idea of saying that a man may become a candidate for office and may go forth and bribe the number down to where he has a majority of those unbribed and get the office is the announcement of a doctrine that would undermine the Republic and make the senate, more than it is now, the bulwark of plutocracy, bribery and corruption. Say there are a hundred members in the legislature, and say that I have 26 honest men who are for me and my opponent has 74 who are for him; all I have to do, according to the doctrine of the distinguished Senator, the doctrine he invoked to hold Lorimer in his seat, is to go and bribe 49 of the men who are for him, and then you subtract 49 from the total number of 74, and 25 being a majority of his remaining 25, I will be entitled to the seat. One-half of the people would have been disfranchised and bribery, brutal, corrupt and impudent would have triumphed and the member they desired elected.

Lorimer's Speeches in Kentucky.

The speeches of Senator Lorimer are today being circulated through Kentucky in every county in it, speeches paid for by Lorimer, speeches circulated under the frank of Lorimer at government expense, sent out by Lorimer for the purpose of aiding Senator Paynter, and I am informed and charge it to be true that the State of "Kentucky" was printed upon the envelopes that enclosed these speeches, and the mailing list used in sending them out was one furnished by Senator Paynter. This is Lorimerism attempted here in Kentucky attempting to influence the selection of a United States senator in a Democratic primary, using the United States mails for the purpose, and yet this, we may be told, is some of that unseen influence, so far as Senator Paynter is concerned, that was used to elect Lorimer. That men were bribed in Springfield, Illinois, no man denies, and yet Senator Paynter and his followers would have us believe that they were bribed by some unknown, invisible hand without the knowledge or consent of Lorimer. A man might bribe actuated by ambition, but he who bribes for another's benefit, usually gets some return. And yet the most dangerous more and threatens the American people today is bribery of that very sort. Of course, I do not believe that this bribery occurred without Lorimer's knowledge or consent, and I hesitate to think that Senator Paynter believes it; because I am constrained to think that if he believed it, he would have called for Lorimer to take the stand and lift his hand and be sworn and say whether or not he had any knowledge of this bribery.

Lorimer Not Sworn as a Witness.

But notwithstanding the fact that Lorimer was there at Springfield, during the time this bribery occurred, notwithstanding he was roaming and in constant communication with the men who were accused of having committed the bribery, he was not called. Yet when the honor of the senate, the honor of the United States was at stake, when the very honor of Senator Paynter himself was at stake, when the honor of Lorimer was at issue, Senator Paynter never once asked the accused Senator from Illinois, William Lorimer, to take the stand and lift his hand to be sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth relative to his connection with this affair. Why was he not placed on the witness stand? Senator Paynter states that he resigned from the Ballinger committee because he was sick and had not an opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Ballinger. Senator Paynter was sick for two days, the Ballinger investigating committee was in session for five months. Ballinger was upon the stand for eight days; he could have been recalled at any time, as Senator Paynter well knew, for the purpose of asking him any question he desired. And yet the Senator resigned from the committee because he could not cross-examine him. The Ballinger case did not affect the honor of the senate, it affected the property of the people. It did not affect the honor of Senator Paynter as a member of the senate, it affected the great natural resources of the people. After resigning from the committee because he did not have an opportunity to cross-examine Ballinger, as he said, he sits for weeks and months upon the Lorimer case with the whole Republic ringing with charges of bribery against him and never once said to him, "Lorimer, you must be sworn. The honor of your country is at stake, my honor is at stake, your honor is a stake. Tell us, did you know of this bribery?" But Senator Paynter made his report smearing Lorimer with whitewash and saying that he boarded at the Young Men's Christian Association building and was alright.

Was Lorimer Afraid?

Why did not Lorimer take the stand? Was it because when he sworn he would be subject to prosecution for perjury or false swearing, if he swore falsely? Was it because Lorimer did not know how many more conscience stricken men would come forward and implicate him as these four or seven men had done, fearing the criminal courts of the land. He sought to be excused from testifying as to the integrity of his own election, the purity of his own action, the honor of his own state.

Democrats of the Senate Repudiate Paynter's Report.

Senator Paynter asks the people of Kentucky to endorse his action here, as a member of the Senate. A strange request this is when the Senator himself commissioned by his colleagues in the senate claimed to them to have heard all the testimony and to have rendered a just and righteous verdict. These men dug deep into the [illegible] they delved far into the [illegible] it all, they heard it all and they did not do what Senator Paynter asks the people of Kentucky to do, that is, endorse his record. But instead, his Democratic colleagues in spite of the comradeship and amity that exists between members of that body, in spite of the appeals made by two to one his own Democratic fellows in the senate disapproved his record and held that Lorimer ought to be driven from the senate.

Let us call the roll and see who stood by Senator Paynter for Lorimer. Mr. James then read and commented upon the roll call of the senate. I was in that chamber when the vote was taken and saw it all. I saw Senator Paynter sitting in the seat occupied by Beck, by Clay, men who lived and died poor, men who had no tolerance of flimsy technicalities of the law when they were used as barriers to protect corruption. I saw Senator Paynter leading his fight beside him were Dupont and Guggenheim, of Colorado, and the stand pat crowd.

Official Records.

The people are interested in the official record of their public servants, and such a record is a legitimate subject of discussion, analysis and inspection, and expressing this right, I desire to call to the attention of the people of Kentucky the record of Senator Thomas H. Paynter. I believe this record discloses that he does not represent the democracy of the state that he is retrogressive, not progressive, that he is tainted with protectionism.

Paynter's Vote on Iron Ore.

He voted on May 13, 1909, for a tax of ten per cent ad valorem upon iron ore. The protection Republicans in the house, headed by Sereno E. Payne and John Dalzell, believing as they did that they had a right to enrich men by tax at the expense of all the rest, did not have the effrontery to place a tax upon this article. And in the bill passed by the House framed by these protection iron ore was made free; but when it got to the senate, this material, which goes into the manufacture of every wagon, harrow, plow, stove, farming implement, kitchen utensils is taxed 10 per cent ad valorem, and Senator Paynter cast his vote for this increased duty, a protective duty pure and simple, a duty which added 10 per cent to the wealth of the Steel trust which owns practically all the iron ore in the United States, and made impossible free iron ore from Cuba, Canada and other countries, for the use of independent manufacturers of steel and iron who might compete with the Steel Trust, and increased the price of every article to the extent of 10 per cent which the consumers, farmers, mechanics and householders have to pay. This vote is indefensible and is inexcusable for my interest, and if I had been in the senate I would have voted to have it placed free, because I would have represented the people who consume the articles made from iron ore and would not have voted for the trust which manufactures iron and steel, and owns the iron ore beds in this country.

His Pair With Guggenheim.

Senator Paynter, according to the Congressional Record, had a general pair with Senator Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado. But I find from the record of the votes upon the tariff bill that Guggenheim voted when he pleased and Senator Paynter when absent was without a pair if Guggenheim pleased to vote, but the Record shows no complaint upon Paynter's part—when he allowed the near three millions of Kentuckians to go unrepresented, even by a pair vote.

His Vote on Lead Ore.

On May 7, 1909, an amendment was offered by Aldrich by which the duty upon lead and lead bearing ore of all kinds was placed at 1½ cents per pound, which is equal to $30 per ton. Guggenheim, Senator Paynter's pair, voted and Senator Paynter was recorded as not voting, and he was without a pair. But Senator Paynter authorizes Guggenheim to vote upon questions like lead ore and rice ore, and other things out of which his (Guggenheim's) fortune is made and upon which he wanted to levy a tax upon the American people? If not, why did Senator Paynter not mediate in the open senate Guggenheim who was paired with him and in violation of the pair voted while he was absent, if he was paired with him, and did violate the pair, or did Paynter allow the condoling people of Kentucky to go unrepresented—even by a pair?

His Vote Upon Scrap and Pig Iron.

On June 25, 1909, an amendment was offered striking out the tariff duty of $2.50 a ton on wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, which, as stated by Senator Burkett in the debate, is the same as pig iron and an identical term. Senator Paynter again who recorded as not voting, and his regular pair, Senator Guggenheim, was recorded as voting against the amendment. The amendment, of course, would have affected the profits that have made Mr. Guggenheim a millionaire, and he is not to be blamed if the personal interest of a public official is allowed to control above his oath and his public duty) for voting to enrich himself at the expense of the consuming public. But the inquiry I desire to make is where was Senator Paynter and why did he not vote for this amendment? With whom was he paired? There is none announced for him.

Paynter's Vote on Cash Registers.

On June 26, 1909, an amendment was offered reducing the duty from 20 per cent to 15 per cent upon cash registers. Senator Paynter again was absent and not voting, and Mr. Guggenheim rose in his place and used the following language: "I have a pair with the senior senator from Kentucky, Mr. Paynter. I transfer that pair to the senator from Delaware, Mr. Dupont, and vote. I vote no." So, it would appear from this that when Guggenheim desired he paid utterly no attention to the pair and he transferred it to some absent millionaire like Dupont and then cast his own vote. In congressional and senatorial parlance, Guggenheim transferred Senator Paynter to a dead pair, but I have examined the Congressional Record and find no complaint made by Senator Paynter of being transferred about by Guggenheim to Dupont as the exigencies of the occasion might require.

Free Lumber.

On June 28, 1909, when the question came up on free lumber Senator Paynter was absent and not voting and Guggenheim on this vote announced a pair, but did not transfer it and nowhere stated how he would have voted if Senator Paynter had been present. It might have been that Guggenheim would have voted for free lumber, at least I know of no state that needs free lumber worse than Colorado. Mr. Guggenheim may tell his people that he would have voted for free lumber, at least he did not have the courage to say he would have voted against it, and that Senator Paynter could have voted against free lumber. The Record does not disclose. Free lumber was a platform promise made by the Democratic party in national convention at Denver in 1908. Senator Paynter was a delegate there and did not oppose it—he was in honor bound to support it—yet he did not vote.

Paynter's Vote on Wire Nails, Barbed Wire, Etc.

On June 28, 1909, an amendment was offered reducing the tariff upon iron in pigs, upon round iron and steel wire, upon barbed wire and wire nails made of iron or steel; and again Senator Paynter was absent and his regular pair, Mr. Guggenheim, voted. Of course, Guggenheim was interested in taxing the people of Kentucky upon all those things that are used by all our citizens and which go to make his pockets bulge. He announced no pair with Senator Paynter and I find no complaint upon the part of Senator Paynter about his failure to do so, therefore Kentucky was disfranchised upon this important vote.

Paynter's Vote on School Books.

The blind senator, Gore, of Oklahoma, offered an amendment placing school books to be used in the public schools of any state, territory or municipality of the United States, upon the free list. This would have aided the seventeen million families in the United States in securing cheaper school books for their children. Senator Paynter was again absent and not voting and unpaired, but Guggenheim, his therefore regular [illegible] voting against this amendment [illegible]

Paynter's Vote on Salt.

Senator Bacon offered an amendment placing salt on the free list and argued with eloquence and power that it is one of the necessities of life that should be untaxed, that it was Democratic doctrine of a hundred years' standing that this great necessity and preservative should be made free to the people from tariff burdens. Senator Paynter again was absent and not voting and unpaired, but Guggenheim cast his vote no, and thus voted to keep the tax even upon salt that goes into the people's bread. So, again, Paynter was absent and the cattle upon Kentucky's thousand hills were "lowing at" "Where was Paynter?"

Paynter's Vote on Cotton Ties.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, offered an amendment on June 24, 1909, placing hoop or band iron for baling cotton or other commodities upon the free list. This would have aided the farmers of the South to buy in an open untaxed market those things used in preparing their products for the market and would have permitted them to have bound their products and prepared them for shipment, which they are forced to sell in the open markets of the world without a protective tariff benefit. Senator Paynter again was absent and not voting and unpaired. But his regular pair, Mr. Guggenheim, was on the job and voted against the amendment.

Paynter on the Income Tax Question.

When the question came up of the income tax amendment, on July 5, 1909, an amendment was offered that this income tax question should be submitted to conventions called in the states for that purpose, and not to the state legislatures. This would have given the people an opportunity to send men to the convention upon the direct question of the income tax. All friends of the income tax were in favor of this amendment. Senator Paynter was again absent, but his regular pair, Guggenheim, transferred him upon this vote to Senator Piles, of Washington, who was absent somewhere, and Guggenheim voted no upon this question. As to Senator Paynter was transferred by his colleague, Guggenheim, to a dead pair, but doubtless he had gotten used to it by this time and no complaint was ever made.

Paynter's Voting Percentage.

I find that out of a total number of votes upon the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill of 122 roll calls, Senator Paynter voted 72 times and was absent 47 times, a record of not voting was 38.5 per cent, in other words, Kentucky was not represented or misrepresented at least more than a third of the time.

Senator Blackburn Defeated.

How strange the argument comes from Senator Paynter that because he is upon the Judiciary Committee he ought to be kept in the Senate. When Senator Blackburn was leader of the minority in the Senate, the highest position to which a Democrat could hope to attain, upon a legislative committee of the greatest importance, a position which after a lifetime of service upon Senator Paynter's part he could not hope to achieve, and yet when Senator Paynter had five years as judge upon the Court of Appeals at $5,000 a year unserved, a place to which he had been elected by the people after having told them that he wanted them to endorse him and send him back to the bench, he gave up those five years unserved as Appellate Judge, at a salary equal at that time to that of a United States Senator, to run against Senator Blackburn, who was seeking to round out a lifetime of usefulness as a public servant, high in party councils, at the pinnacle, high in committee assignments, at the very top, a standing with his colleagues of the very best, and yet Senator Paynter became a candidate against Senator Blackburn and defeated him. And I believe, fellow citizens, that you will agree with me that it comes with poor grace and with no excuse for Senator Paynter now to say that he ought to be kept in the Senate because he happens to be on the Judiciary Committee, which is not a committee of any importance so far as legislation in the interest of the people is concerned. It handles neither the tariff nor railroad bills nor appropriation bills, or practically any other legislation of direct importance to the people. I was impressed by hundreds of men to run for the Senate. I had no five years' tenure of office in front of me at a salary equal to that of a Senator, as Mr. Paynter did, yet I was willing that Senator Blackburn should be permitted to round out his career in the Senate by election to that term. Senator Paynter gave up his five years at a [illegible] salary to that of Senator for six years in the Senate. There was only one year's difference in the tenure of the

(Concluded on this page)

CLEANING TIME

As filth flies before the broom, so do disease germs, effete and impure matter and foul humors in the blood fly before

ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

They can't stand against this matchless broom of the blood. Out they go, along with the troubles they cause, such as pimples, boils, sores, eczema, salt-rheum, malaria, rheumatism and kidney disorders. It makes a clean sweep.

It cures quickly and cures to stay. It gives glorious health and vigor to the weak, sickly and run-down.

PRICE 50c AND $1.00 PER BOTTLE

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

All Druggists.

DR. J. W. BARLOW,
DENTIST.
Crown and Bridge Work done at reasonable prices.
Office up-stairs, in the Jones Building.
Greenville, Ky.

DR. T. J. SLATON,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office Main cross street, near Main street.

CAM HOWARD. WADE H. GRAY.
HOWARD & GRAY,
LAWYERS.
Office in Green Building, opposite LaMeade Hotel.

DRS. HELTSLEY & HELTSLEY
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
Office at Home, East Main-cross Street.
Telephone No. 78.

Monon Route
BETWEEN
Louisville - and - Chicago
BEST LINE TO
California and the Vast Northwest
Two trains daily
French Lick and West Baden Springs.
UNION STATION, LOUISVILLE.
DEARBORN STATION, CHICAGO.
Dining and Parlor Cars.
Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.
E. H. BACON, D. P. A.,
N. W. Cor. 4th and Market Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

What Are You Going To Do This Year
by way of making your business successful and your domestic life full of pleasure, if you are not supplied with telephone service of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company? Everyone should have a telephone. You are connected with all outside important points in local connections with all residences and business houses. For any information call manager,
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Incorporated.

If you have a watch or clock out of running order, jewelry to be repaired, or sewing machines out of service, bring them to McCracken and get firstclass guaranteed work.

A GIFT FOR CULTURED HOMES

VICTROLA XVI., $200
Others $75, $100, $150

The Victrola adds to the refinement of any home, because it plays the very best music of the world, and because its artistic lines give it a natural place in the decorations of the cultured home.

The Victrola plays such a wide range of music, you must use good judgment or your record library will be immense. We want to help you select them, and since we know the merit of each Victor record—we can help you.

VICTOR PRICES SAME EVERYWHERE—
PERSONAL SERVICE HERE

THE
J. L. ROARK
ESTATE

A Good Example

"I am a good example," writes Mrs. R. L. Bell, of McAlester, Okla., "of what Cardui will do for suffering women.

"I suffered with my head and back, for over six years, and although I tried everything, I never could get anything to do me any good, until I began to take Cardui.

"Cardui has surely helped me and built me up and I am so thankful that I have found something that will do me good. I feel so much stronger and better than I have in a long time."

It is well to make up your mind before you are sick what medicine you will take when you are sick.

Take CARDUI
J 47
The Woman's Tonic

You will be glad to take it when you are tired, miserable and when life seems a weary grind. It will put new thoughts into your head, fresh courage into your mind.

If not sick now, at least burn Cardui on to the pages of your memory, so that when you are sick you will ask for it without thinking.

If sick or weak, get a bottle today. At all druggists.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions*, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

WALLPAPER Special Prices, at Roark's