

WARTIME PRO ACT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Supreme Court Decision Unanimous—May be Ended By Demobilization.

Washington.—By unanimous decision the constitutionality of the wartime prohibition act was sustained Monday by the supreme court. The opinion given by Associate Justice Brandies, held in effect, however, that the war invoked "dry" period still may be terminated by presidential proclamation of demobilization.

In rendering its opinion the court, however, did not act on the validity of the Volstead prohibition enforcement or on appeals involving the alcoholic content of beer, leaving those cases to opinions which may be handed down next Monday before the court recesses for the Christmas holidays. Monday's decision practically swept away all hopes of a "wet" Christmas, as the possibility of the wartime act being repealed before constitutional prohibition becomes effective one month from now was considered remote.

The cases decided were those of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company of Louisville, and Dryfoos, Blum & Co. of New York, instituted for the purpose of compelling the government to release whiskey from bond. In both cases the court denied contentions of Elihu Root and other attorneys for the distillers that the act in violation of the constitution takes private property without just compensation; that the period of the war emergency for which the act was passed had terminated; that the law was an interference with the state police powers and an undue exercise of the war powers of congress.

Congress did not intend the wartime act to terminate at the conclusion of the war, but at the end of the period of demobilization in the view of the court, which held that "the conclusion of the war clearly did not mean cessation of hostilities."

"Congress therefore provided," the opinion added, "that time when the act ceased to be operative should be fixed by the president's ascertaining and proclaiming the date when demobilization had terminated."

"Had the president, October 23 last, when he vetoed the Volstead act believed that demobilization had terminated," the court said, "he would doubtless have issued then a proclamation to that effect, for he had manifested strong conviction that restrictions upon the sale of liquor should end."

"Only by such proclamation should the purpose of congress be attained and the serious consequences attending uncertainty be obviated."

"In view of facts of public knowledge," the opinion continued, "some of which have been referred to, that the treaty of peace had not yet been concluded; that the railways are still under national control by virtue of the war powers; that other activities have not been brought to a close, and that it can not be said that the manpower of the nation has been restored to a peace footing, we are unable to conclude that the act has ceased to be valid."

The wartime act, the court also held, is not confiscatory, asserting that more than nine months were given distillers to dispose of their stocks, which time the court believed to be adequate. The act also was not repealed, the court held, by the prohibition constitutional amendment, which it asserted is binding, not only in peace, but also in wartimes.

Austin, Tex.—The scrap between the Oklahoma and the Texas receivers for the Burk-Senator well in the valley of the Red River has been transferred to the federal court by the Oklahoma claimants. For the last several weeks John W. Hornsby of Austin, named as receiver by District Judge Calhoun, has been in possession with armed guards over the wells. The Oklahoma parties have now asked for appointment of a federal receiver and that the federal court take over control of the property, asserting that this is proper since the territory is in dispute and the case is pending in the United States supreme court for final adjustment.

Austin, Tex.—In a recent survey of Runnels County, made by the bureau of economic geology and technology of the University of Texas, the geologic resources of present economic value were found to be confined to the nonmetallic products, such as sand, clay, gypsum, structural stone, lime, road metal, oil and gas. Under favorable conditions the bureau believes a number of these may be utilized locally and some of them in a broader way.

The survey disclosed immense beds of red clay in the Western part of the county from which brick and tile can be made. One of the citizens of Ballinger called attention to a deposit of fuller's earth, about three and a half miles from the city on the Maverick Road.

One bed of gypsum of considerable extent was found just west of Ballinger. It is thought that it might be possible to find places where this bed of gypsum is of sufficient thickness to be mined and calcined for plaster.

Boulevards of Paris



Le Boulevard Poissonniere in Old Paris.

THE boulevards of Paris, which extend for a length of four kilometers and a half from the Madeleine to the Bastille in a semi-circumference, are the rendezvous of the world; a picturesque crowd, composed of the most heterogeneous types of humanity, promenades ceaselessly the wide sidewalks, where the terraces of innumerable cafes lend an air of good-humored if rather vulgar familiarity to the whole scene.

The Paris boulevards may be said to have originated in the deep muddy trenches which were hastily dug around the city in 1536, to repulse the much-dreaded attacks of the English who, having devastated Picardy, were now threatening the capital, says the Christian Science Monitor. The first trees were planted in 1638, and have been continually replaced since then, although they have not ceased to struggle bravely to live and thrive in spite of the scarcity of light, air, and sun.

The starting point of the boulevards can be located at the Bastille; before the eighteenth century they began at the entrance of the Rue St. Antoine, so that the attention of the stranger who entered Paris by the Porte St. Antoine was at once attracted by the looming mass of the state prison, and by the beautiful residence of Beaumarchais, which played a part in the Revolutionary drama.

One soon reaches the Boulevard du Temple, today so calm, and essentially commercial with its numerous baker, butcher, and grocer shops. Once upon a time, however, and not so very long ago, it was called "the beautiful boulevard," for it was then the favorite meeting place of courtiers and rich bourgeois of the "Tout Paris," which even then was docile in obeying the dictates of fashion. Innumerable theaters and shows lined both sides of the roadway, giving the boulevard the appearance of a perpetual fair in which a gay, laughing crowd paused to listen to the songs of Collo and Piron—sung by the lovely Fanchon la Veilleuse—and amused itself with the antics of Nicolet's extraordinary monkey.

After the Place de la Republique has been safely crossed, one saunters up the Boulevard St. Martin, the roadway of which is encased between high sidewalks reached by mounting several steps. It extends to the Porte St. Martin, erected in 1674 by the municipal corps of Paris to the glory of Louis XIV. At nightfall the Boulevard St. Martin acquires a certain animation when the public presses around the doors of the Ambigu Comique, the Renaissance and the Porte St. Martin theaters. The Porte St. Martin was built in 90 days by Lemoine, at the end of the reign of Louis XVI, to serve as a temporary opera house.

But the sidewalks suddenly cease to be terraced and slope gently downward until they reach their normal height, and the noisy Boulevard St. Denis extends between the two monumental gateways, the beautiful bas-reliefs of which remind the passerby of the taking of Limburg and the defeat of the Germans, as well as of the passing of the Rhine and the taking of the provinces by Louis XIV—exploits of which the "Sun King" was justly proud. It must be remarked that the escutcheon of the Porte St. Denis with its fleur-de-lys is the only royal emblem which was respected by the Revolution of 1848.

Landmarks Along the Way. The Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle has preserved a number of old-fashioned houses presenting a strong contrast to the modern construction, which has considerably spoiled the charm of the old boulevards so essentially Parisian. Facing the aggressive stores, which occupy a whole block, one can still see a picturesque corner distinctly reminiscent of old Paris; the angle of the dark old Rue de la Lune, where still exists a famous pastry shop, "A la Renommee de la Brioche," in which for more than a century, Parisians have eaten the famous cake. The Gymnase theater, a few steps farther down, was built in the early part of the last century and is still one of the most fashionable theaters of Paris.

From the famous Carrefour des Ecrases, situated at the point where the boulevard crosses at right angles the Rue and Faubourg Montmartre, the Rue de Richelieu and the Rue Drouot, there extends a sort of neutral zone—the Boulevard Montmartre—which one might almost define as the vestibule to the Boulevard des Italiens. It was here, in the Passage des Panoramas, that, in 1817, the experiment of lighting Paris by gas was first attempted. The Boulevard Montmartre has lost most of its former vogue; many of its famous cafes, which formed part of the life of the city, no longer exist. Brebant has disappeared; the Cafe de Madrid, which played an important part in the political history of the second empire, and during the war was frequented by the most famous "aces" of French aviation—such as Fonck and Nungesser when on leave—is becoming transformed.

The Cafe de Mulhouse has been replaced by the Musee Grevin, of wax-work celebrity. The Theater des Varietes, with the columns of its old-fashioned portico, is a souvenir of the past, as well as is the Passage Verdeau of which many people would surely forget the existence were they not forcibly reminded of it when showers oblige them to seek a refuge in that haunt once so fashionable.

The Rue de Richelieu marks the beginning of the true boulevard, which privileged region spans the Place de l'Opera to the Madeleine church. On the crowded sidewalks, rather obstructed by the terraces of innumerable cafes, one meets "all kinds and conditions of men" in that most democratic of all conglomerations—and that most banal—a Parisian crowd.

Another Famed Thoroughfare. The Boulevard des Italiens was the center of the brilliant, scandalous life of the late empire and early '30s. There used to assemble at Tortoni's at the Maison d'Or—now transformed into a post office—at the Cafe de Paris, those French dandies who brought such laborious care to the imitation of the extravagances of their English models; at the corner of the Rue La Fayette was situated the Cafe Hardig, the meeting place of the agitators at the fall of the assignats and which is celebrated as having been the first Parisian cafe where luncheons were served "a la fourchette," that is, where meat was served. The Cafe Anglais on the opposite side of the boulevard was the most fashionable restaurant of the second empire. It was demolished recently, and Paris sighed at the disappearance of another of its favorite haunts. The Pavillon de Hanovre, facing the Vaudeville theater, now shelters the shop of a prosperous silversmith; but it is of noble origin, having formerly belonged to the duke of Richelieu, who had, so runs the legend, built it with the product of the golden and silver laurels he obtained by hook or by crook during the Hanoverian war. Hence the nickname which has ever since remained attached to the beautiful and luxurious building.

The Boulevard des Capucines, which starts from the Vaudeville and spans the Place de l'Opera, is always extremely animated with its numerous hotels, clubs and shops. It belongs in some sort to history, for it was from the garden of the Capucines (which has disappeared long since) that the first pistol shot which transformed the riot of 1848 into a regular revolution was fired. Processions and corteges of all kinds, both civil and military, peaceful, threatening or triumphant, have through the centuries passed down the boulevards, stamping history into the very footway they followed. But surely the old avenues never witnessed a more solemn or symbolical scene than the parade of the allied troops, which, on the 14th of July, preceded by their glorious, tattered banners, marched down the boulevards toward the Place de la Republique.

Weird From the Start. Visitor—So this is the haunted house. How did it get such a reputation? Native—Well, there's been something uncanny about it from the beginning. Even when it was built it didn't exceed the contractor's estimate.

URGE CO-OPERATION IN CENSUS TAKING

President Wilson Proclaims it the Duty of Everyone to Answer Enumerators.

Washington.—The following proclamation on the fourteenth decennial census of the United States is issued by the president of the United States of America:

Whereas, By the act of congress approved March 3, 1919, the fourteenth decennial census of the United States is to be taken beginning on the second day of January, 1920; and

Whereas, A correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the constitution of the United States, for the purpose of determining the representation of the several states in the house of representatives; and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the nation; now, therefore,

I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the law aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any person refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only to permit the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any national, state or local law or ordinance. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information every employe of the census bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employes of the census bureau, and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1919, and of the Independence of the United States the 144th.

WOODROW WILSON.
By the president:
William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State.

Ruling on Textbook Question Is Rendered

Austin, Tex.—Where the textbook commission has adopted textbooks covering specific subjects it would be without power to adopt a different book being a general treatise on all the subjects theretofore adopted in separate books, and no such general book could be substituted in the schools for the books upon specific subjects theretofore adopted, according to an opinion given Friday by the attorney general's department to the textbook committee. The opinion was prepared by Assistant Attorney General C. W. Taylor.

It is further held in the opinion that the textbook commission having adopted textbooks in physiology, physical geography, physics, chemistry and agriculture would be without power to adopt a general science text covering each of these subjects if the same are to be substituted for either of the subjects covered by the textbooks upon specific subjects. A textbook on general science, it is held, might be adopted and put in use in the schools, provided it did not displace or be substituted for any one of the textbooks adopted upon the subjects heretofore named. General science might be used as a supplementary book after others adopted upon this specific subject had been used in good faith.

General science might be adopted and used in the schools as an elementary book, provided it did not displace or be substituted for any other adopted book, it is held.

Former Mexican General Held. San Antonio, Tex.—Charged with violating the United States neutrality laws, Eduardo Martinez, formerly a general in the Mexican army, was arrested Friday on a fugitive complaint filed by Fleet T. White, agent of the bureau of investigation. Martinez is alleged to have organized an expedition into Mexico consisting of 14 men, who, it is alleged, crossed the Rio Grande near Roma, Texas, in May, 1918, and attempted to capture several towns.

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Brighten up the home.

HOW RHEUMATISM BEGINS

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to continue, incurable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterling remedy which will prevent a return of the disease. Get some GOLD MEDAL Hairless Oil Capsules immediately. They have brought back the joys of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel and other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. They will attack the poisons at once, clear out the kidneys and urinary tract and the soothing healing oils and herbs will restore the inflamed tissues and organs to normal health. All others are imitations. Ask for GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box. Three sizes, at all good druggists.—Adv.

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should be the ambition of every woman as there is nothing so attractive as a fair, smooth skin. Neither soaps nor powders can give this. Thousands of southern women know from experience that Tetterine will quickly rid the skin of its disgusting pimples and blotches and give it that bright clear appearance so much admired. Tetterine is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adv.

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A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE



Houston, Texas.—"After the advent of one of my babies my health became very poor. I was nervous and so weak I could not do anything. I could not eat or sleep, and was nothing short of a physical wreck when a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took several bottles, but it was well worth it, for it completely restored me to good health. My advice to women who suffer is to give 'Favorite Prescription' a trial, it will surely help them."—Mrs. E. L. Brown, 2314 Freeman St.

San Antonio, Texas.—"After a serious illness, when my strength seemed as though it would not come back to me, I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic. I had seen it advertised and recommended so highly that I felt I could not go far astray. This medicine did all for me that could be desired. It restored me to perfect health and strength in a comparatively short time, and I am just as strong and well as can be. 'Favorite Prescription' is a splendid tonic and builder for women, and it is a pleasure to me to recommend it."—Mrs. Hettie McLane, 308 Bowie St.

Houston, Texas.—"When I had become all run-down, weak and nervous and was feeling miserable all the time I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was only necessary for me to take two bottles to build me up in health and strength. 'Favorite Prescription' is an excellent tonic for women."—Mrs. F. E. Gouge, 2615 N. Main.

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