

THE LEXINGTON PROGRESS.

'We Speak of Men as we Find them and of Things as they are Unfolded to Us.'

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FARMERS VISIT WEST TENNESSEE STATION

Last Friday, the 14th inst., was the date of Henderson county farmers' visit to the West Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, near Jackson. A special train made up at McKenzie was scheduled to reach Lexington at 9:30 in the morning, but was a little late, and when Lexington was reached, with seven coaches in the train, there were not seats enough for the additional number of passengers taken on. Prof. H. A. Powers, agricultural agent for Henderson county, says the entire delegation from this county probably numbered 350, as he secured the names of about 250 on cards.

The Jackson street cars now run to the border of the Experiment station lands, hence the visitors had no trouble in reaching the objective point of the day.

The station's lands and crops were never in finer condition than now, and the visiting farmers did not fail to see all there was of interest, in addition to hearing the practical lectures by Mr. Roberts and other speakers. West Tennessee farmers are just coming to fully appreciate the enormous value of the demonstration farm.

FIGHT FOR HONOR AND FOR LIFE

Paris, July 14, 1:30 p. m.—"The central empires can be under no illusion as to the possibility of reducing the allies to a confession of defeat," said President Poincare in an address today, "and of winning from their weariness a peace which, for Prussian militarism, would only be a stratagem for hiding preparations for fresh aggression."

"They know well that the seas are closed to them, that they have lost their colonies and they know equally well that the allies rely less on the geographical positions of their trenches than on the condition of their troops and their reserves, their capacity for resistance and offensive and the moral temperament of their peoples and their armies."

"We are fighting not for honor

BULL MOOSE PLAN TICKET; OPPOSE ENDORSEMENT GIVEN HUGHES

New York, July 12.—A conference of representative Progressives from all parts of the country soon will be held in Chicago, it was announced here today, by Bainbridge Colby to consider the widespread and bitter revolt within the country "against the action of the national committee in endorsing Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for the presidency." The date will be decided upon in a few days, Mr. Colby said, and he emphasizes that the conference would be national in scope, although all states might not be represented.

Mr. Colby, who nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency before the national Progressive convention at Chicago, said that he is in receipt of letters from every quarter of the country protesting against what he characterized as "the Perkins-Flinn program." This program, he added, does not represent the thought or feeling of the rank and file of the party.

Mr. Colby made public a letter he had received from John M. Parker of Louisiana, the Progressive nominee for vice president, in which Mr. Parker referred to the "star chamber" proceedings of the national committee, adding: "An

MONKEYS MAY SAVE CHILDREN

Thoroughly alarmed by the spread of infantile paralysis among the children of New York city and the peril of its attacking children of other communities (others have already been affected) the federal authorities offer to the city the aid of the federal health service. Dr. Haven Emerson, city health commissioner, asked the acting surgeon-general to obtain, if possible, the release for shipment to the United States of 100 monkeys in the Philippines. In its efforts to solve the all important problem of how infantile paralysis is "carried," the department of health and co-operating research agencies are seriously embarrassed by a shortage of monkeys. The monkey is the only animal upon which tests to identify the mediums of communication of the disease can be made. The Rockefeller institute, however, which was established by John D. Rockefeller to fight infantile paralysis after his young grandson died of the disease, has 100 monkeys collected in the Philippines ready for shipment. Because of disease among animals on the islands there has been an embargo upon their exportation. This is why the monkeys have not come to New York. If the efforts of the public health service are successful in having the embargo raised, so far as the monkeys are concerned, although the animals will not arrive for some weeks, Dr. Emerson believe that the scientists of the Federal government, of the Rockefeller institute and other research bodies will be able to make headway in solving the problem of who and what are the most dangerous "carriers" of infantile paralysis.

alone, but for honor and life. We are seeking entire restitution of our invaded provinces and those seized 46 years ago, for reparation for the violation of rights at the expense of France or her allies and for the guarantees necessary for a definitive safeguard of our national independence."

President Poincare's address was delivered in connection with the celebration of a French national holiday. The president bestowed decorations on the families of soldiers who have fallen at the front.

enormous number of voters will never submit to such treatment, and I believe that when we consider the millions of wage-earners who are deeply interested in and believe in the reforms and betterment for the people, for which we have steadfastly stood, that if we can succeed in calling a new convention, preferably on August 5, the anniversary of the birth of the Progressive party, to demonstrate to the political bosses our distrust, and to the people of the nation our determination to continue the fight for those principles which we have so strongly advocated, we will stir public sentiment that we may see an overwhelming wave of protest against threatening anything pertaining to an independent move for the next generation.

"I am confident we could have an immense and representative gathering meet in Chicago and believe that an earnest appeal to the Progressives all over the country would result in state conventions, which would send delegates to put up a complete ticket."

He pointed out that Mr. Parker's letter was written before he (Colby) had called a conference.

MR. SIMS GIVES REPLY

To Letter Of Inquiry Regarding His Committee Service in Congress.

In view of the circulated statement that after twenty years in Congress, Mr. T. W. Sims is not Chairman of one or more Committees, The Progress publisher has made application to the Congressman himself for the information which is given in the letter below:

EDITOR PROGRESS:
Lexington, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter of the 11th in which you ask why I am not chairman of a committee at this time, I beg to say that never, since I have been a member of Congress, has any member of the Ways and Means Committee been a member of any other committee. The same also holds good as to the Committee on Appropriations. Of course, each of these committees has a chairman, but neither the chairman nor any member of these two committees have ever been appointed to the membership of any other committee, however small or insignificant the committee might be. The object that the House had in withholding membership on other committees to the members of these two committees was that it was deemed inadvisable to give them service on any other committees, because of the importance of these two committees and the time that it took the members of these committees to properly consider all bills coming before them.

In the Sixty-second Congress, which was the first Democratic congress since I have been a member, I was made chairman of the Committee on War Claims, retaining my position on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. But when the Sixty-third Congress was elected there were two Democrats to every Republican or opposing party in the House, and in order to make room on the several committees for the new Democratic members who had been elected to that Congress, the Democratic caucus on organization decided that members of other leading committees besides the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Appropriations would have to give up service on all other committees in order that the large number of Democrats in the House might have opportunity to get on the less important committees. So the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs, and a few others were placed in the same class as the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Appropriations had been for many years.

Therefore, I either had to give up my position, which was second on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, by far the most important committee in the House, or else give up my chairmanship of the Committee on War Claims. This choice was given me and, inasmuch as the matters coming before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce were so exceedingly important, I deemed it my patriotic duty to give up the chairmanship of the Committee on War Claims rather than give up service on this great committee.

This explains why I am not a chairman of a committee at this time. But it should also be stated that, in case Mr. Adamson, the present chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, should not be re-nominated or re-elected, which is highly improbable, or that he should quit Congress or should desire service on some other committee, I will immediately automatically become chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is now the greatest chairmanship in the House.

You will see, therefore, as well as all others who want to be fair about the matter, that my not being a chairman of a committee at this time is due to the fact that the Democratic caucus decided that mere membership on the great committee on which I am second, or ranking member, is more to be desired and more useful to our party and to the country, as well as to Congress, than being chairman of any subordinate committee. I would not voluntarily give up the position I have on this committee to be chairman of a dozen little committees.

This identical same reason keeps Mr. Hull and Mr. Byrns from being chairmen of committees. For the simple reason that Mr. Hull is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and that Mr. Byrns is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, they are not allowed to be chairmen of other committees. So you see that this charge, like many others, of my not being chairman, after having been a member of the House for ten consecutive Congresses, falls to the ground and should meet with the contempt it so justly deserves.

Very sincerely, your friend,

T. W. SIMS.

INFANT SCOURGE IN TENNESSEE

Inquiries at the state board of health yesterday in reference to the infantile paralysis situation in Tennessee brought the information that only 11 cases had been officially reported to the board of June. Of these seven were reported from Crockett county and four in Lauderdale county. These cases were reported the latter part of June.

The report from Crockett county indicated that five of these cases were at Alamo, or near there, two being reported from widely different sections in the county. The four cases reported from Lauderdale county were said to be at and near Ripley.

An unofficial report from Dyer county, received Wednesday, was to the effect that several cases of the disease had been diagnosed at or near Yorkville, in that county. A few scattering cases have been reported from Gibson county, two at Trenton.

Speaking of this matter today Dr. H. H. Shoulders of the state board of health said that he had no doubt that scattering cases of the disease were to be found in other West Tennessee counties, as well as in other parts of the state, as during the summer months infantile paralysis might be looked for in sporadic form not only in Tennessee but in all states. Dr. Shoulders said the medical profession knows little or nothing about the disease, but that it had been known in this state for forty years. He said that no cases had been reported to the department from Nashville and that he did not look for any epidemic of the disease anywhere in Tennessee. He said that the department knew of no effective preventive measures, but suggested that sanitation was helpful in all diseases and that people should see that their premises are kept free from filth and their houses free of flies.

The State Board of Health reports that there have been this summer, fifteen cases of infantile paralysis, but no deaths from the disease.

H. M. Golden, the circuit court clerk of Obion county is said to be short \$6,527.71 to the county and about \$4,000.00 to the state. His bondsmen met in Union City, Monday, and paid off the county part of the default.

CONGRESSMAN SIMS DISCUSSES SHIELDS WATER POWER BILL

Washington, July 14.—In the House, Representative T. W. Sims of Tennessee, closed the debate in favor of the House substitute for Senator Shields' water power bill.

Mr. Sims said that the record showed that the Senate bill was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce on March 10 and that the House substitute was reported by the committee on March 21, which would indicate that the House committee had considered its substitute for the Senate bill for only 10 days, but that in fact the bill reported as a substitute had been introduced at an early day in the present session by Mr. Adamson and that the bill reported as a substitute had been continuously considered by the entire committee from December to March 21, when it was reported as a substitute for the Senate bill.

Mr. Sims said that the great practical and fundamental difference between the Senate bill and

REGISTERED CATTLE SALES SUCCESSFUL ON N-C.

So great is the demand for pedigreed breeding animals in the sections of Tennessee served by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, that five hundred have been placed in the company's territory through auction sales since January 1st, 1916. Within the past thirty days one hundred and twenty-five head have been sold in the counties of Maury and Bedford alone, the Columbia sale averaging \$214.00 and the Bell Buckle sale averaging \$203.00 per head.

Future sales of Short-Horns have been arranged to be held at Columbia, September 4th, and at Dickson, September 8th, under the auspices of the Maury and Dickson county Live Stock Associations respectively and the American Short-Horn Breeders Association. Also an Aberdeen-Angus sale at Jasper, Tenn., August 25, 1916, under the auspices of the Marion county Live Stock association and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders association.

The farmers and breeders of the state are indebted to the Nashville, Chattanooga Railway for making it possible to purchase desirable pedigreed breeding animals practically at home at certainly their own prices. The state is rapidly coming into its own as an important cattle producing section.

Matters are very much unsettled in Mexico notwithstanding the fact that a patched up peace exists between Carranza and Uncle Sam. It is rumored that Villa is at the head of an army, which in a recent encounter got decidedly the better of the Carranzistas. If Mexico had a decent man at the head of its government, this country might join him in putting down Villa and his bands of outlaws and cutthroats.

In the last week eight lives were lost and there was property loss of \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in five Southern states, North Carolina being the greatest sufferer.

An English scientist, who has been investigating the oil-bearing deposits of New Guinea, has found evidence of petroleum extending over an area of 1,500 square miles, and has recommended immediate development.

the House substitute consists of requiring a special act of congress to authorize the building of any dam or the development of any water power authorized by the bill, instead of simply requiring the consent of the secretary of war for building a dam, as provided in the Senate bill. As every dam to be built under the House substitute requires a special act of congress, any additional limitation of the grant that may be thought by congress to be wise or necessary to prevent the building up of a water power monopoly may be provided for in each of these separate acts in addition to the provisions contained in the House substitute.

Mr. Sims is second member on the interstate and foreign commerce committee, and will be one of the conferees on the part of the House, while Senator Shields, author of the Senate bill, will be one of the conferees on the part of the Senate.