

EX-SENATOR BAILEY QUILTS HIS PARTY

Extravagance and Autocracy in Democratic Party is the Cause.

Former United States Senator Jos. W. Bailey, of Texas and Washington, left the Democratic party in a speech delivered at Newark at a banquet given by the Road Driver's Association of New Jersey.

The announcement of the Texas statesman came at a conclusion of an address in which he depreciated democracy in its present form and practice and deplored the trend of national authorities to usurp the rights of individuals. His contention was that the Democrats, as the dominant power in the country, had burdened the people unnecessarily with taxes and restrictions.

While essentially his plea was for individual liberty, Senator Bailey condemned the league of nations as robbing the United States of its sovereignty and depriving struggling peoples, including Ireland, of "self-determination" rights. He was emphatic in his charge that the Democratic party, as now controlled, has an utter disregard for the rights of all the people of America.

Others To Quit.

Much significance was given to the "insurgency" of former Senator Bailey by the hundreds of men who heard him, with his characteristic oratorical power of expression.

It was looked upon here as the first break among many Democrats in Congress and out, who are disappointed with present-day democracy and look for political relief elsewhere.

In closing his address, which was punctuated with almost constant applause, Senator Bailey said:

"I have been a Democrat all my life—a 'color democrat,' if you please—and I have never scratched a party ticket; but those who now control the Democratic party have renounced or abandoned one Democratic principle after another in such rapid and bewildering succession that they have left us nothing except the name.

"Since Thomas Jefferson founded it, and first gave immortal utterance to its creed, the Democratic party has always insisted that every state should exclusively control the local affairs of its own people; but a Democratic Congress immolated that time honored doctrine.

"For more than a century the Democratic party has opposed the creation of useless offices; but in the last six years Democratic Congress have created more offices—and more useless offices—than were ever created in the same length of time since this republic was organized.

"Our fathers dreaded the extension of federal power to a point where 100,000 employees would be required; but we have added bureau to bureau, and function to function, until more than 500,000 are now permanently employed, and we are complacently proposing to add the 3,000,000 more who are employed by the railroads, telegraph and telephone companies.

"For more than a century the Democratic party preached and practiced economy in all public expenditures; but, despising our traditions and our teachings, a Democratic Congress even before we engaged in the European war, had spent more money than any Congress which had ever before assembled in the history of the republic.

Tells of Huge Expenditures.

"Our fathers were wise enough to know that extravagance breeds corruption—that an extravagant government can no more escape becoming a corrupt government than a spendthrift can escape becoming a bankrupt—and our children will some day realize that truth in bitter experience.

"Even within the last three months Democratic cabinet officials have asked for appropriations aggregating the stupendous sum of \$15,000,000,000 for the fiscal year—a year of peace—beginning on July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920.

"That is more than three times as much as the federal government spent during the entire war between the states. Four years of war with an expenditure of \$4,000,000,000! One year of peace with an expenditure of \$15,000,000,000! Can it be possible that the American people will submit to this appalling waste?

"For more than a century the Democratic party has professed itself the advocate of low taxes, and until recent years we made the law square with that profession; but in this time Congress levies taxes as if they were not a burden upon the people, and answers our complaints with a threat of future taxation.

Scrap of Paper.

"For more than a century the Democratic party has enjoined upon us to reverence the Constitution of our country, and to respect its wholesome limitations, but in this time men calling themselves Democrats and holding high positions, deride the Constitution as an obsolete scrap of paper and scoff at its most sacred guarantees.

"I know, and you know, that this republic can not be preserved if the Constitution which created it is destroyed; and we can give no better proof of our patriotism than by defending the Constitution which es-

tablished, and which alone can save, our free institutions.

"For a century the Democratic party has taught us, and we have taught our children, that liberty is the most precious possession of men—more to be desired than wealth, or distinction, or power—and our conception of liberty has not been merely that our country should not be subject to the will of a foreign nation.

"The liberty which we have been taught to cherish, the liberty which we have taught, worth fighting for and worth dying for, is the liberty of the individual—the right of every man to do for himself and with his own whatever he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of other men to do the same.

"But in this day they tell us that it is better to be good than it is to be free; and they have multiplied our penal attitudes until the lawyers can not now carry even an index to them in their minds.

"We have restricted the rights of men until no civilized country on the globe interferes with the habits, the pleasures and the businesses of its people as much as the free government of the United States.

"I have no right to speak for others, and if they choose to support the Democratic party after it has ceased to support democratic principles, I recognize their right to do so; but as for me and my house, we will never again vote for the candidate of any party which constantly reduces our liberty and unnecessarily increases our taxes."

The Real Cause of Delay.

(Harvey's Weekly.)

So the league is not after all the cause of delay in peacemaking. That is what we are now being told by the agitated apologists of the Administration, which an elaborate effection of indignant surprise that anybody should ever have thought of such a thing. There are half a dozen other things that are in the way. There are the questions of reparation, the union of Austria with Germany, the proposed Rhenish Republic, the German food and blockade question, the new German boundary lines, and the Fiume dispute. These are what cause delay, and not the Smuts-Cecil Wilson Covenant.

Well, let us see about it. The President stated at the outset, before the Congress began, that there should be no peace made until the League could simultaneously be formed. Not even the toadiest toady of the Administration will deny that. And although the President gave almost his entire attention to it, he was unable to get the League Covenant in shape to present to Congress until just a few hours before he started on his return trip to this country. That also is an indisputable fact of record and admission. Obviously and indisputably, also, the Peace Treaty could not be completed in his absence and of course it could not be adopted until he got back to Paris with his League Covenant, which was to be inextricably interwoven with the Peace Treaty and adopted simultaneously with it.

We have, therefore, the President's own authority for it that because of the League of Nations it was impossible to complete the Peace Treaty earlier than the middle of March, a full three months after the President's arrival at Paris. For all delay down to that date, the League was absolutely responsible. Nor did the League's delay cease then. Despite the President's disingenuous boast that all America was for the Covenant, he knew when he returned to Paris that radical revision of the thing was necessary if it was to stand any chance at all of being ratified. He therefore set himself to work on such revision, even to the neglect of other duties at the Congress, and his work of revision is not yet completed. He has not yet got that "ill-drawn and not through-out" instrument into the shape which he will dare to present to Congress for final acceptance and to our Senate for ratification. Why, only last week all the neutral nations were only just beginning to be heard from concerning it. Yet until the Covenant is completed to the satisfaction of all, the Treaty of Peace must wait. What patent insincerity to pretend that the league has "little or nothing to do with the delay!"

It is also to be observed that nearly if not quite all the other issues which are alleged to be responsible for the delay never arose until a little while ago; until after the League Covenant had been pushed to the fore. Some of them never would have arisen at all if the Peace Treaty had been made promptly. They arise because they are results. As for the others, which have existed from the beginning, they would without objection have been held in abeyance until after peace had been made if only the latter process had been expedited. They have been forced into untimely prominence and have been invested with exaggerated importance solely because the League business has so scandalously delayed the

making of peace.

We believe it to be well within bounds to say that if it had not been for the President's egotistical insistence upon putting the League of Nations before everything else, the Treaty of Peace would have been made, signed, and ratified weeks ago, and the nations would now be making progress in their work of restoration after the war—a work of the very greatest civic, social and economic importance, but one which can not be carried beyond the preliminary stage until the settlement of peace. More than that, these other issues, which are now falsely alleged to be the causes of the delay, would also have been disposed of by this time, if indeed they had arisen at all.

Excuses and specious pretences will not serve. Responsibility for the delay in peace-making, and therefore for all the evils which have arisen from that delay, rests directly upon the League of Nations scheme and its infatuated sponsor and advocates.

It was announced when General Graves, of Virginia, was put in command of the Siberian expedition, that he didn't believe in it; and he acts like it.

A Standard Test for Gasoline

The third of a series of three statements

War needs made prominent the question of a standard test for gasoline. On July 31st, 1918, President Wilson ordered a committee appointed under the United States Fuel Administration to establish specifications and standards of test for gasoline supplied to the Government. This committee consisted of the United States Fuel Administration and representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the United States Shipping Board, the Director General of Railroads, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Standards. Standards were adopted for aviation gasoline (export, fighting and domestic) and for general motor use on land and sea.

The Gravity Test Discarded

The Government's Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications stated in its report: "It will be noted that there are no gravimetric specifications for aviation gasoline, nor in the specifications for motor gasoline which are given later, for it has been found that gravity is of little or no value in determining the quality of gasoline." The standards adopted by the United States Government are based on boiling points.

Boiling Points the Real Test

Gasoline is known to the refiner as one member of the petroleum family. He distinguishes each member of the family, not by gravity, but by boiling points. Gravity is a fleeting standard of test, but boiling points are unchanging in their value and always determine the quality of the product. Knowing them the refiner can keep his product uniform and reliable.

What Is a Boiling Point?

A boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid will begin to boil or vaporize.

In distilling a given quantity of gasoline the refiner ascertains at what point each 10 per cent will boil, until the entire quantity is evaporated or distilled. In this way he determines what is known as the initial boiling point, as well as all intervening boiling points in the chain, up to the maximum, high boiling point.

Boiling Points Tell the Story

Boiling points determine the vaporizing and combustible qualities of gasoline. They decide the action of the gas developed from gasoline. They are the only true measure of gasoline value.

An ideal gasoline has boiling points in a continuous, uniform chain. There must not be too many low boiling points, otherwise the loss in

storage by evaporation would be great. There must be just enough low boiling points to vaporize freely and give easy starting. The higher boiling points are necessary for quick acceleration, high power and long mileage.

As combustion starts with the lowest boiling points and flashes on through the gas, the continuous chain of boiling points—from the low to the high—is necessary for instantaneous, full-powered combustion. Only a straight-distilled, all-refinery gasoline can have the continuous, uniform chain of boiling points.

The United States Government Standard Specifications for Gasoline

The United States Government standard specifications for gasoline are based on boiling points—not gravity. Drafted as they were by impartial Government experts, they are generally considered, in the light of conditions today, as the most practical standard for gasoline. They insure an efficient and satisfactory gasoline and at the same time have due regard for the best utilization of our petroleum resources, and the maintenance of reasonable prices to the consumer.

Red Crown Gasoline Conforms to United States Government Standard

All Red Crown gasoline now being supplied in the Pacific Coast States is refined to conform to the United States Government Standard specifications. It is straight-distilled, all-refinery gasoline having the full, uniform chain of boiling points necessary for full-powered, dependable gasoline: Low boiling points for easy starting, medium boiling points for quick, smooth acceleration, and high boiling points for power and mileage.

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If I Were a Farmer.

If I were a farmer I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night, and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear, and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that so often follow.—Adv.

The New York World suggests that the senators who oppose the Cecil-Wilson plan for a league of nations should resign and ask vindication at the hands of the constituents. Why not the senators who favor the Cecil-Wilson plan? Why not President Wilson? Merely because the partisanship of the World is so warped that it can see only a small part of even one side of any proposition.