

### SLAYDEN'S VOTES IN CONGRESS ARE BARED

(Continued from Page One)  
the Kaiser's personal representative.

"In the Sixty-fourth Congress, session, May 19, 1916, page 4,331, though the measure was demanded by the interests of the times, though our ships were being sunk by the ruthless campaign waged by the U-boats, though our people, when we were supposed to be at peace with Germany, without warning, were being sent to watery graves—never a word did we hear from the lips of Mr. Slayden in denunciation of the savage and barbaric tendencies of the war lords of the Hun; but listen to him when he speaks in opposition to this bill. He said: 'I have heard the suggestion made, but as a just, I hope, that the only way we can get ships until long after the great European war will certainly end either from exhaustion or from decisive victory on the field of battle, is to pick a quarrel with Germany and seize her ships that sought security in our ports, that they had reason to believe were neutral.' Of course, that method of building up an American merchant marine is not honorable and would be revolting to gentlemen, would bring upon us the contempt of the allies whom it would help.' Can you conceive of any gentleman's sensibilities being outraged after the record made by the treachery and the avarice of those leaders of Germany who count solemn treaties as mere scraps of paper and whose warring millions burn cities, outrage defenseless women and mutilate helpless children?"

But Mr. Slayden comes back now as a great champion of American rights and American honor—when in the Sixty-fifth Congress first session he gives on April 5, 1917, page 244 of the Congressional Record and said: "We even of the results of our participation in a business war, but already signed at sea, I believe we have agreed. It involves a reversal of the policy of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution down to this moment. Contrary to the advice of George Washington, we are about to make an unending alliance with certain European governments." "It is an absolutely engaging alliance. That it will make an end of the Monroe Doctrine seems very clear to me. How can we claim and exercise the right to interfere in the political affairs of Europe and consistently deny the right of European countries to have a part in the settlement of American questions? I do not believe that we can hold so illogical and selfish a position, and so I took upon this entrance into the great world war as the passage of the Monroe Doctrine." \* \* \* "The only thing to be considered now is what is man's duty under the circumstances. I am, an American and greatly as I deplore the situation, I shall march as I deem it most advantageous to my country. If my vote could avoid war, there would be none."

"It distresses him so much, my countrymen, that when the first great step was taken to raise an army, with all of his power and with all of his ability he sought to defeat the consummation of the

draft act. But twenty days after war had been declared, on April 26, 1917, page 1188 of the Congressional Record of the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, in speaking against the measure, he declared: 'All the acerbity that has characterized this debate in Congress, in the newspapers and on the street has come from the heat with which supporters of this and that plan have presented their views. I refer to those whose views are honest, not to those who would promote military activities for profit, especially not to those munitions makers and other traders who would involve the universe in war and send scouting parties to Mars to insure dividends, nor to the financiers who have made investment in war bonds that they want the taxpayers of the United States to endorse.'

"Slayden would turn all the sheaves and other enemies unfettered, for, he said, speaking of our Constitution and its amendments: 'They do not say Congress shall make some laws or some sort of law, but they say Congress shall make no law abridging the rights of free speech and the freedom of the press—no law whatever!'

"And reviewing the struggle in the House over the adoption of 'the bill, he said that the press of the country unanimously denigrated Mr. Slayden and speaking of the Congressmen who went down to defeat with him in support of the voluntary bill, he said: 'I have heard those who went down with me to the defeat and who were in support of the principle of a voluntary army were strongly denigrated to punish the House.' \* \* \* We have virtually agreed to a military policy which I believe is full of danger. I know that it is the common sense military man here to their duty for their own sake. I talked it over with them.'

"Ladies and gentlemen, since the guns of Germany began to destroy the liberties of the Belgium people, he rushed to warn this nation in August, 1914, against preparedness; since he supported the McLemore resolution; since he opposed the building of more battleships; since he was against the fortifying of our seacoast since he voted against the shipping bill that would leave us helpless to carry our commerce and our soldiers across the sea; since he opposed the selective draft act; and since he declared that we went to war to endorse the bonds that had been purchased by our people to aid the free people of England, Belgium, France and Italy to resist the assaults of the barbarous hordes at their very doors; speaking and voting against the Hoover bill—the arms, as shown on page 3861 of the Congressional Record of the 65th Congress, first session, June 19, 1917, and opposed the passage of this bill."

"And yet, my countrymen, as shown by page 4740 of the Congressional Record, June 28, 1917, the Hoover bill had there were 342 votes for its passage and there were but five recorded votes against it—and Slayden and McLemore were two of those!"

"I appeal to the love you brothers of men bear to your soldier boys. If Mr. Slayden is the type of man you wish to represent you in the halls of Congress."

"After we had raised an army in the right and proper way, he voted against the only measure that would insure your boys being fed in the trenches of France."

"He comes back to you now and he

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has opened again stating that he has convinced now that you were entitled to full suffrage. When did he have this change of heart? Let me read you the utterances in the halls of Congress on January 24, 1918—speaking in opposition to the passage of the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, he said: 'My countrymen, I beg to say that in my opinion it is not doing an act of rational legislation when it comes to this. \* \* \* It is simply to Mr. Slayden, upon the same constitutional principle of the States, a mere device, that it should be done with a show of laughter and a few of your boys.'

"Ladies and gentlemen, on July 27 there will be reports of Slayden as the splendid winner of this constitutional device as set to 'yes, yes' but it will not be by James L. Slayden."

Continuing Slayden said: "One rule is consistently assigned with necessity by the absence of free ladies, subject of education, by or little. That generally, by no time is allowed for the adoption of a constitutional change in the Constitution."

is not correct, for that it was accompanied with the consent of the rights of the States."

And he stated his argument against woman suffrage—Slayden, when you are out of the view of American interference, which is a longer process, and would give you no opportunity to have your say in directing the course and character of the draft of our great Constitution, by appealing to all southern Democrats to vote against the amendment, which he did on January 24 of this year, he claims an equal vote of the representatives of the South."

"My fellow countrymen, women and their full rights are their right for life. When the participation of our personal liberties are the vital issue in this campaign, Mr. Slayden has not shown by his successive stand for Appropriation, Civil Amendment, and Social Infallible Amendment, that he is the proper man to sit as arbiter of the Congress during these trying days, when the fate of all freedom rests upon the decision of the men sitting there."

The only real test of the draft bill that President Wilson directed to the House of Representatives on July 27, 1918, was to be passed in unqualified America to be a test of our national honor and our unshakable confidence of our countrymen. How has that countryman with the article of Mr. Slayden in February of this year Mr. Slayden was re-elected president of the Interparliamentary Union, a pro-capital organization, whose president before was former Congressman Bartlett of Missouri, who wrote the charter of the German-American Alliance and secured its passage through Congress."

Mr. Slayden, what we will finally consider is the fact that in Congress, February 2, 1918—1918—Congressional Record, page 1230—used the words: 'The bill is a test of our national honor and our unshakable confidence of our countrymen. How has that countryman with the article of Mr. Slayden in February of this year Mr. Slayden was re-elected president of the Interparliamentary Union, a pro-capital organization, whose president before was former Congressman Bartlett of Missouri, who wrote the charter of the German-American Alliance and secured its passage through Congress.'

He is allowed to have the right to be considered from one state to another state when he has done that he has done a long time of the state to which transfer of allegiance is desired by a person of legal age, and who has not previously the date of his naturalization."

For a possible register for the position of naturalized citizen is indicated for the District of Columbia. A holder of the District of Columbia who passes the examination may have the same as the citizen for either Maryland or Virginia, but not both and he must declare in answer to question one of these three states he prefers. This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Helping Their Friends  
 WASHINGTON, July 25.—The proposed amendment to the constitution to give women the right to vote in the states and territories was passed by the House of Representatives today.

anticipations from anywhere was predicted. In Vienna, it is estimated that some 40,000,000 of unemployed persons may be registered as homeless. The result would have been the displacement of about one million people to other countries. The above scheme has now been dropped.

WEATHER BULLETIN.  
 WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast: North Texas: Clear in the north-west.  
 West Texas: Thunder, generally cloudy, local showers, cooler in the daytime. Friday unclouded, local showers, cooler in the north.  
 Born to Lieutenant and Mrs. R. W. Hildreth, a son.

Major Gliver Jatta of the Texas Cavalry has returned from Brownsville, where he has been spending several weeks at Fort Brown.

## What Woodrow Wilson President of the United States of America Thinks of James L. Slayden



RECEIVED AT  
 The White House, Washington, D. C.  
 July 24, 1918, 1:53 p. m.

Mr. H. L. Beach,  
 The San Antonio Light,  
 San Antonio, Texas.

Your letter is received. The administration as between candidates equally loyal never takes part, BUT in the light of Mr. Slayden's record no one can claim that he has given support to the administration.

WOODROW WILSON.

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

### RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS NEEDED FOR SERVICE

Government Will Conduct Civil Service Examination in Corpus Christi on August 10.

The United States Civil Service Commission announced its intention to conduct an examination for railway mail clerks in Corpus Christi on August 10. The examination will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, and will be open to all citizens of the United States who are at least 21 years of age and have completed the high school course. The examination will be held from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and will consist of a written test in English and a practical test in railway mail work.

Applicants must have reached their majority before their examination. They must be citizens of the United States, and must be at least 21 years of age. They must have completed the high school course, and must have a good command of the English language. They must also be able to read and write in English.

Applicants must submit to the commission on the day of the examination their photograph, three copies of their name, recently printed in the name provided on the application card, and their application card. They must also submit their application card to the railway mail clerks.

The railway mail clerk register of the United States is kept by the commission in the form of a directory of the railway mail clerks, and when a vacancy occurs application is made for certification from the register of the state in which the vacancy occurs. If there is an applicant in the state in which the vacancy exists, certification is made from an eligible state having available clerks.

An eligible on the railway mail clerk

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