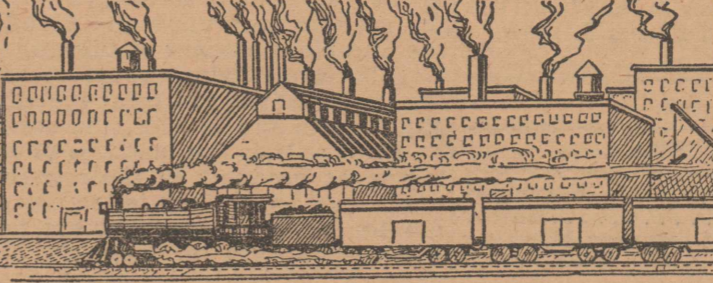
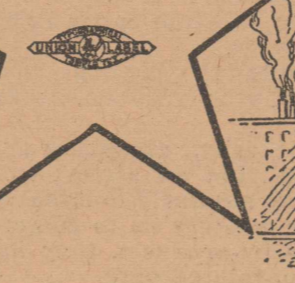


# The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

NUMBER 41

## HOMESTEAD ACT IS TARGET FOR MONEY SHARKS

Agent for Farm Loan Bank Makes Frantic Appeal Before the Convention of the Texas Farmers' Union for an Amendment to the Law Which Gives Protection to the Shelter of the Farmers' Families in Texas.

Using the Federal Farm Loan bank at Houston as their shield, the money sharks of Texas, aided and abetted by those of other states, launched a new drive before the convention of the Texas Farmers' Union at Fort Worth, Tuesday, for the destruction of the Texas homestead law. C. A. Leddy of the Farm Loan bank, of which William P. Hobby was secretary up to August, 1917, was in charge of the drive and he made a long set speech against the Texas law which gives the farmer and humble city dweller some protection for his wife and little children when he is overtaken by the storms of adversity and is hounded by heartless creditors.

One of the statements made by the speaker was: "There is no way to protect a fool in his right anyway. He can still sell his land and squander his money. The change which I propose in the homestead law does not touch that provision which protects you against the man who would levy on your homestead for debt. All I propose is that your property be given the same standing as collateral under the law that any other man's property has and that you be permitted the same rights as a borrower for good purposes and under fair conditions."

The speaker did not explain how he would protect the homestead owner who borrows money on his homestead from having it levied on for non-payment of debt. He did not make plain by what plan he would give the humble home owner immunity against the man who would levy on your homestead for debt," if his amendment is adopted.

All he made plain was that the money kings propose to leave no effort untried to bring about the destruction of the protection given to the wives and children of improvident and reckless home owners as well as to all home owners in this state. He did not explain why the borrowing of money "for good purposes" on the homestead does not create a debt for which the home may be levied on if the debt is not paid according to the terms of the loan.

The speech of Mr. Leddy is in line with the propaganda which has been spread all over Texas ever since the establishment of the Farm Loan bank in this state. He would, as former Secretary Hobby expressed it in a letter to a citizen of Melissa recently, "have the law amended so that the owner of a homestead can borrow from the Farm Loan bank money with which to improve the homestead."

The speaker asked if the farmers of Texas were not as good business men as the farmers of other states; as good business men as the peasants of France, but failed to tell the Texas farmers that in other states where there are no restrictions on mortgaging the homestead, the farmers who fall upon adverse times and conditions are wiped out, their homes taken away from them and their wives and children turned adrift, helpless and penniless, to face untold hardships and sufferings. A home owner who meets adversity is not always a fool unworthy the protection of the law.

Mr. Leddy argued that because Texas had given the homestead law a trial of forty years and no other state had copied it, the law is bad and ought to be changed. He charged that usurers and not the farmers are the backbone of the fight against the amendment of the homestead law. The "enlightened farmers" of the state, he said, do not oppose changes in the law along the lines proposed by the Farm Loan bank propaganda.

He was bombarded with questions from all parts of his audience as to his proposed changes in the law, some of them indicating advocacy of his views and others opposition.

The marketing question was another of the subjects discussed at

the meeting of the Farmers' Union. The principal speaker was Myron A. Waterman, of Kansas City, special assistant in charge of organization for the Federal Farm Bureau. He contrasted statistics on twelve southern states with other sections of the country to show that with 25 per cent of its land under cultivation, the south is already a very important producing section.

He told the farmers that they are the only wealth producers on earth who go meekly to market with their goods and ask the buyer what he will give for them and then go meekly to the store and ask the merchant what he will take for what he sells. He told them organization is the only cure for the ills that afflict them. He spoke at some length about the warehousing system and distribution and the Kansas Farmers' Union, which enable the farmers of that state to go to the consumer direct.

He scolded the farmers for sending so many lawyers to their legislatures and congress, for assuming that bankers are great broad-minded financiers and for looking to other walks of life for inspiration.

He was particularly severe on the bankers, declaring that their business leads to moral and intellectual dry rot in most cases. He traced the rise of an office boy in a bank to cashier and then said that "because he sits back of a piece of plate glass your community will take advice from him like it was law, when he is just as much of a mule-head as he ever was."

Mr. Waterman explained in detail how to organize local farm loan associations and just what the duties and obligations of the members are. He was followed by John T. Garner of Winfield.

## WILLIE, WHERE DID YOU GET THE MONEY?

Four years ago when out of my own private estate I spent approximately \$30,000 to further my campaign for Governor the politicians and political preachers of the state held up their hands in holy horror and said that I had bought the office. As the records show, in accordance with law I filed a statement showing just how I expended the money. Just before the primary election, July 27, the Dallas News came out in a big, bold cartoon calling attention to the fact that a vote for Hobby would be a vote for law and order.

After the election the Dallas News, away over in the middle of its publication, in type you would have to look close to find, stated that Hobby had spent at the Dallas, San Antonio and Houston headquarters approximately \$77,000.00 in his race for Governor.

Let us examine the law and see whether the Hobby campaign crowd have complied with the law in reporting their campaign expenditures. Article 3146 is as follows:

"Art. 3146. Expenses of manager of political headquarters, etc. statement of required, etc.—Every person who manages any political headquarters for any political party, or for any candidate before any election, and every clerk or agent of such manager for such headquarters or candidate and every other person whomsoever who expends money, gives any property or thing of value, or promises to influence, or give a future reward to promote or defeat the election of any candidate, or to promote or defeat the success of any political party at any election, shall, within ten days after such election, file with the county judge of the county in which the political headquarters was located, and with the county judge of the county where such manager, clerk, or other person, as the case may be, reside, an itemized statement of all monies or things of value thus given or promised, for what purpose, by whom supplied, in what amount and how expended, and what reward was given or promised, by whom and to whom and what influence was promised, by whom promised and to whom said promise was given. He shall also state whether he had been informed, or has reason to believe, that the person thus aiding or attempting to defeat a party or candidate was an officer, stockholder, agent or employe of, or was acting for or in the interest of any corporation; giving his name, and if so, of what corporation; and he shall if he has no positive knowledge state the source of his information or the reasons for his belief, as the case may be; all of which shall be sworn to and subscribed before the county judge who shall file and preserve the same, which shall at all times be subject to inspection of the public. (Id. Sec. 89.)"

By carefully reading this statute, it appears that the law requires: first that the man who manages the campaign for any candidate and every clerk or agent of such manager who expends money SHALL MAKE OATH TO THE AMOUNT OF SAID MONEY AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE IT WAS EXPENDED AND BY WHOM SUPPLIED. Such manager, together with any other person who gives money to such headquarters or manager shall file their affidavit of all the monies received and given to aid in the election of said candidate for office.

The intention of the law is plain. The legislature wanted the people to know where a man got his money that he expended in a political campaign. That is the public's business which involves the purity of the ballot; and any candidate for office who does not supply this information openly violates and defies the laws of this state.

Now here are the affidavits made by the Hobby campaign managers at Dallas:

### "STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

"By the State Headquarters at Dallas, Texas, of the State Executive Committee created for the purpose of furthering the candidacy of the Honorable William P. Hobby for Governor of Texas, at the primary election held July 27th, 1918.

"To the Hon. Q. D. Corley, County Judge of Dallas County, Dallas, Texas.

"Dear Sir:—In accordance with the Statutes of the State of Texas governing such matters, acting for and on behalf of the State Executive Committee, created for the purpose of promoting the candidacy of Honorable William P. Hobby of Jefferson County, Texas, for the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor at the primary election held July 27, 1918, I respectfully file herewith a statement of the Receipts and Disbursements covering the operation of the State Headquarters at Dallas, Texas as follows:

### RECEIPTS.

Comprising voluntary contributions by individuals to the campaign fund and remitted to said office by those interested from various sections of the state. . . . \$48,852.45

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent—Office, furniture, typewriter, etc. . . . \$ 2,503.84  
Stationery, office supplies, publicity matter newspapers, etc. . . . 19,606.58  
Salaries and clerical help . . . . . 9,618.66  
Postage and express charges . . . . . 9,776.98  
Telephone and telegraph . . . . . 4,567.51  
Traveling expenses, auto hire and living expenses . . . . . 1,633.12  
Miscellaneous office expense . . . . . 1,145.76

Balance . . . . . \$48,852.45

"No influence or reward was promised or given to anyone to aid in the election of Governor William P. Hobby.

J. W. MAHAN, JR.,  
"Secretary Hobby Campaign Committee."

"State of Texas,  
"County of Dallas.

"Before me the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared J. W. Mahan, Jr., Secretary of the State Executive Committee for the State Headquarters at Dallas, Texas, created for the purpose of promoting the candidacy of Hon. William P. Hobby of Jefferson County, Texas, for the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Texas, at the Primary Election July 27th, 1918, and after being by me duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the matters and things to which it relates.

"Witness my hand in duplicate originals and the seal of my office on this the 5th day of August, 1918.

"QUINTEN D. CORLEY,  
"County Judge, Dallas County, Texas."

"State of Texas,  
"County of Dallas.

"W. M. Holland being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was Chairman of the Dallas County Hobby Club, and that as such Chairman he managed the County Campaign in behalf of Governor William P. Hobby for the Primary Election held July 27th, 1918.

"He deposes and says that the following is an itemized statement of all the money expended, for what purpose expended, by whom and the amount thereof; that no reward was given or promised by him to influence any voter in said election.

"That he received contributions in the total sum of \$225.00; that \$187.50 of this amount was contributed by J. C. Duke; that he was informed and believes that he personally contributed to said fund and raised the balance thereof from various business men of Dallas.

"That Mr. Duke is now on his vacation, and affiant is unable to obtain at this time the names of all the contributors to the said fund of \$187.50. Affiant states on information and belief, however, that to the best of his knowledge and belief no part of the said \$187.50 was contributed by any corporation or on behalf of any corporation.

"Affiant further deposes and says that S. P. Cochran of Dallas, Texas, contributed the sum of \$37.50 to said campaign.

(Continued on Page Three)

## NEW GAINS BY ALLIES KEEP HUNS ON RUN

Boches Make Such Speed in Retreat That Heavy Guns of French and American Forces Are Left Far Behind and the Allies Get Short Rest While Waiting for Big War Machinery to Catch Up.

So fast have the Huns retreated before the onrush of the allies that the heavy artillery and big fighting machinery of the latter have been unable to keep up with the pace set by the pursued and the pursuers. Wednesday the allied advance guard was given a chance to snatch a brief and much needed rest while the big guns were being hurried forward to continue the work of dislodging the Boches and pushing them further back. The Germans have been making strong resistance at several points along the battle front, but there is not the slightest doubt they will be dislodged as soon as the allies are prepared to reopen on their lines with heavy guns.

At Belval, the French outflanked the western end of height south of Lassigny and east of Belval the Germans have apparently been able to hold the French in check. Along the east bank of the Oise the French have gained one and one-half miles toward Noyon. At Avre and Oise, along the Vesle, where the French and American troops are stationed, Germans made vain raids.

British troops have gained further ground at the apex of the Lys salient in Flanders. East of Metre the line was advanced slightly, while east of Vieux-Berquin, south of Meteres, our patrols established a new line.

Aerial activity continues. The German airmen engaged allied fliers in combat to prevent reconnaissance and bombing work. Forty-eight German machines were the account for Monday, and seventy-four tons of bombs were dropped by allied fliers on military targets behind enemy lines.

Much material damage was done at Frankfurt and Karlsruhe by recent British aerial bombardments. In Karlsruhe eleven person were killed and twenty-six injured, according to reports from Switzerland.

With the passage of another week the story of the war continues to be one of steady progress for the allied armies, the first slowing up of the great drive to push back the Huns to their old line, which they held last March, being just below Roye, which the Germans are defending with such tremendous vigor and determination as to suggest that they regard it as of first importance either for protecting their retreat or saving their men from being swallowed up in the allied maw.

Despite this temporary slowing down caused by the fierce resistance of the Boche forces north of the Somme, further advances have been made by the Americans, the French and the British.

So disastrous has been the rout of the Germans that the Liberals and Pan-Germanists are engaged in violent wrangles throughout the empire as to which side is responsible for the entry of the United States into the war and the present threatened annihilation of the German power and the wrecking of the kaiser's dream of world domination. The Liberals charge the Pan-Germanists with provoking the United States by unrestricted submarine warfare, and the latter retort by saying that no matter what was done the entry of America into the war was inevitable.

In the opinion of experts, the evacuation of Roye may be expected within a day or two, for the town is now under a crossfire. The abandonment of Roye by the Germans would also make Chaunies difficult to hold. Thus recent history on the Marne is counted upon to repeat itself on this new front.

If the German line does not fall back after the manner it did on the Marne, with the expected fall of Roye and Chaunies, it could hold out only under conditions of the greatest difficulty and at tremendous cost.

The French gains on the Lassigny massif already have forced the German to evacuate a long line of trenches in the valley of the Oise and are calculated to force further evacuations almost immediately. Noyon will come under the fire of the French guns as soon as the artillery can be moved up. Then the road transports on the whole network of highways around Noyon will become a difficult problem for the Germans. Marshal Foch's strategy and the masterly tactics of the generals commanding the armies and groups of armies under him have in three weeks wrested from the Germans what required months for them to obtain at a cost variously estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men.

The immediate result of the counter-offensives which will have the greatest bearing on subsequent operations are the clearing of the Chateau-Thierry pocket, ending the menace to Amiens, the freeing of the important eastern railroad line from Paris to Chalons and the equally important northern line from Paris to Amiens, restoring to the allies means of communication which give them enormously greater ease in future movements of troops.

These successes render impossible any rupture of the line which would separate the French armies of the center from those of the east, or a rupture of the junction between the French and British. The most disastrous consequence to the Germans aside from the heavy losses they sustained in men and material is the collapse of their plan to drive wedges into the allied lines and the subsequent widening and joining, which would have threatened general dislocation.

Marshal Foch's strategy in reducing the salient wedges wrested the initiative on operations from the Germans, at once obliging them either to order a general retreat to a strong line such as the Somme, or to engage reserves.

## Nine Fishing Boats One Day's Victims of U-Boat Off U. S.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 14.—Nine fishing schooners were sunk off George's Bank Sunday by a German submarine, a naval scout boat which put in here Sunday night reported. The scout boat picked up word of the raid from the auxiliary fishing schooner Helen Murley, which had rescued four survivors and was taking them to port.

## Ranger Oil Field Scores a Gusher That Causes Stir

Ranger, Tex., Aug. 14.—The Veale gas well, which is eight miles north of Ranger and about the same distance south of Breckenridge, has drilled itself in and is flowing oil at a rate estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000 barrels a day. This well had an initial volume of 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas some time ago at 3,965 feet. At that time it sprayed a little oil. The coming in of this gusher has caused great excitement in the southern part of Stephens county.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FORUM SUBSCRIBERS

Discontinue sending paper after date of expiration of subscription, unless the subscription is renewed and paid for. (This ruling to be effective October 1, 1918.)

The above is an extract from regulations authorized by the War Industries Board, August 6, 1918, and applies to all newspapers all over the country. It is an order that must be obeyed or penalties will follow.

The Forum urges subscribers to note the date of the expiration of the subscription which appears on the mailing slip on your paper. If your time is nearly out send in renewal at once and the paper will be continued dating from the date of the expiration of your previous subscription.

The price of the Forum is One Dollar a year, or seventy-five cents a year where clubs of ten or more are sent in at the same time. Don't miss an issue. It is the people's paper.

# THE FERGUSON FORUM

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JOHN L. WARD, President  
IAS. E. FERGUSON, Editor  
J. H. DAVIS JR., Secretary-Manager

Talk happiness; the world is sad enough  
Without your woes.  
No path is wholly rough.  
Look for places that are smooth and clear  
And speak of these to rest the weary ear  
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain  
Of human discontent and grief and pain.

Packers and profits are synonyms.

Every little thrift stamps tells a tale of duty done.

Subscribe for the Forum and keep posted on state affairs.

"Der Wacht Am Rhein" soon will be an American Watch.

Plant a fall garden and help hold down old High Cost some more.

The Forum is a Texas newspaper for Texas people. Subscribe for it.

It is better to invest in war stamps than to keep your money for war tribute.

It is an aspersion upon the porker to call a profiteer a hog. A hog can be made into food.

Every pound of coal saved now will help to keep off the chill of winter that is to come.

Bootleg whiskey brings \$48 a gallon in Houston and is more deadly than the miasma from the bayou.

The great strides made by the allies do not mean that the war is near its end, but they bring the end nearer.

Backward, still backward move the hard-pressed Huns as "Old Glory" moves forward nearer and nearer to Berlin.

Texans are making new glory for themselves and their state by their matchless courage and daring deeds "over there."

The newest English loan is to be for \$3,500,000,000; less than half the amount to be raised by the new war revenue bill in the United States.

An Oklahoma mob has found a new use for the airplane. One was used near Dewey in that state to track the movements of a negro being hunted by the mob.

The government has stopped enlistments in the army and navy until further orders. This was done to await action on the proposal to fix the draft age at 18 to 45 years.

One war correspondent tells us that the Germans surrender to the Americans with a cheerful grin. Why shouldn't they? They are sure of regular meals and safety from bullets that kill.

Heat records have been broken in the United States in the last ten days. At that the heat is not near so intense as over in the trenches. Ask the Huns who are sprinting away from the Sammies.

Investigations by Charles E. Hughes into the airplane industry of the government reveals that vast sums of money have been and still are being wasted. In other words, Uncle Sam's cash is being scattered to the winds.

With the growing casualty lists there is a growing demand for nurses and the government is appealing to women to enlist for war service as nurses to the wounded heroes of the great drive that now is in progress.

Dispatches from the front say there is unrest in the ranks of the Germans. That is hardly surprising as the policy of the allies is to keep the enemy moving and too much moving, especially in the undesired direction, is apt to cause unrest.

The nation-wide prohibition amendment has been ratified by the Louisiana legislature which was called in special session for the purpose. Louisiana is the fourteenth state to ratify the amendment. Twenty-two more are needed to insure the passage of the measure.

Noting the fact that there has been another advance in the prices of men's collars the New York World suggests that the everlasting gratitude of the men of the nation would go out to some Washington board that will declare collars non-essential these torrid days.

The American who does not feel thrilled with greater love than ever for his native land and greater pride than ever in the splendid record of our soldiers and sailors belongs to that class of men who would reorganize the universe according to their own narrow views and sneer at devotion to duty.

The last survivor of the infamous and hateful band of carpetbaggers of the days of reconstruction in the south, William Pitt Kellogg, died August 10 in Washington where he had lived for the last thirty-five years. Kellogg was a carpetbagger and in 1865 became collector of customs at New Orleans under appointment by President Johnson. Then he went to the United States senate and in 1873 was elected governor of Louisiana, returning to the senate again in 1877. He was a native of Vermont and was eighty-eight years old.

Heartless rent profiteers who have been charging soldiers' families exorbitant rentals for shelter have drawn upon themselves the attention of the federal authorities, and at Houston some of these unpatriotic and grasping profiteers have been forbidden to evict tenants who refuse to pay the excessive rentals charged. Federal District Attorney Green has been appealed to and has gone after the wolves with the sword of justice. He cites the law for the benefit of the dastardly landlords and adds: "It is inconceivable that owners of rent houses would attempt to extort higher rents from the families of men who are offering their lives for their country in time of war. I am going to give this matter my special attention and vigorously prosecute every case where the law is violated." Attorney Green announces he will prosecute under Article 3, Section 300, of the Act approved March 8, 1918. The action at Houston is a tip to victims in other cities who have been fleeced and robbed by profiteering property owners who prefer pelf to patriotism and who would extort from a soldiers' wife her last dollar for rent on pain of being thrown into the street. Such profiteers are a blot upon the civilization and patriotism of our land. Hunt them down and brand them with the light of pitiless publicity.

## PLUNDERING, PROFITEERING PACKERS GIVEN JOLT

The Federal Trade Commission in its official report of its investigations into the operations of the great packing concerns of the country says it has found "conclusive evidence" of the existence of a trust and of nefarious practices by which the packers prey upon and plunder both the cattle raiser and the humble consumer of their products.

The commission's report names the five big concerns which are prominent in the meat industry, viz.: Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and Wilson, and says:

Not only is the business of gathering, preparing and selling meat products in their control, but an almost countless number of by-product industries are similarly dominated; and not content with reaching out for mastery as to commodities which substitute for meat and its by-products, they have invaded allied industries and even unrelated ones.

The combination has not stopped at the most minute intergration, but has gone on into a stage of conglomeration, so that unrelated heterogeneous enterprise are brought under control.

Competitors of these five concerns, says the report, are at the mercy of the "Big Five" because of the control by the monopolists of the market places, storage facilities and refrigerator cars; the consumers are at the mercy of the cormorant packers because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief.

One mode of relief suggested by the report is that the government take over control of the stock cars for shipment cattle and livestock, control or acquisition of adequate stock yards by the federal government, that the government take over control of refrigerator cars and all cold storage plants.

The operations of the great and merciless profiteering band of plunderers is reported to be international in their character and offer grave problems for solution by the government. Falsification, deliberate and wilful falsification of returns is another of the misdeeds charged to these high-handed pirates and profiteers, and the trade commission closes its report with the statement that it is "prepared to substantiate in every detail" its charges and allegations.

Of course, there is coming from these big human hogs a succession of squeals more piercing than those of the pigs they stick for meat. Already they are flooding the country with publicity parading their enormous output of meat and food products and the meager (?) profit they claim to have made on their operations. These "cooked" figures and statistics are being exploited in the public press and in the publications issued by the great banking houses of the nation. In Texas this pernicious publicity is being given space by those "purity squad" papers which are howling about the great mass of advertising they are turning down as undesirable. And this stuff is being run in these papers without the earmarks and designations of advertising matter; it goes simply as news for the purpose of more effectively fooling the public and aiding the packing house freebooters to continue their career of criminal profiteering.

## THE END IS NOT YET

Let us not, whatever we do, talk about the war ending soon. Hope all that we can, and work just as hard as we can, but let us not talk about a thing that, at best, we know little about. Though we may believe we are winning the war, the great strategic blow is yet to come, and we must fight, work, watch, and pray until it comes, and then keep on a little longer. Since July 18th the Allies and the Americans have done wonderful things, our hearts thrill to think of them, and the victorious armies are still driving the enemy in hot haste.

Unless the enemy very remarkably and suddenly increases in strength we may drive the Huns out of France before the dawn of another year, and again, the enemy has been depleted by men killed, wounded, and prisoners taken to an extent far exceeding their number of recruits. It hardly seems possible therefore, that their army can again reach the strength it held at the beginning of the offensive last March.

At the rate of a quarter of a million a month our American boys are going over to assist the Allies. The Americans and the Allies are going to help Russia when she comes back. The French and the Italians will be assisted with their good work in the Balkans. There will be developments in relieving Siberia, and there will be developments in and around Bulgaria that will help Roumania rid herself of the Hun invasion.

Of course, if Germany and Austria had the power of looking ahead and if they were able to see what is certainly coming it might be different. But there is no indication that these two short-sighted countries have this power. Therefore, let us go on with our fighting, working, watching, and praying, just as though we knew it would be a long, hard struggle. Hope we can and we will, and believe in the strength of our army we certainly do and will continue to do, but the end is not yet.

In the even and symmetrical adjustment of matters the drouth-stricken denizens of the western part of Texas are hiking to the eastern part to help gather the cotton crop that rapidly is opening. With \$1.25 per hundred as the rate of pay good pickers can pick up plenty of pocket change.

Missouri democrats have nominated Former Governor Joseph W. Folk for the United States senate in place of Xenophon Willey, who was named by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Joel Stone. Folk is a man of high character and will make a splendid senator.

In every test, on land, on sea, and in the air, yea and under the earth in dugouts and trench tunnels, the Americans have proved themselves superior to the crack legions of the kaiser all the way from the Marne and Chateau Thierry to Soissons and Amiens, and the American drive has only begun. Soon there'll be new faces in Berlin and "Unter den Linden" will hear a babble of strange tongues.

General Peyton March, chief of staff, said a whole mouthful when, in commenting on the progress made by the allies, he remarked that the way to beat the Huns was to keep them moving; give them no chance to recuperate from the shock and damage of what has been done to them. General March had some taste of Indian fighting when he was a young lieutenant and he knows that the way the worst tribes and their chiefs, such as Sitting Bull, were tamed and captured was to keep them going. They had not time to rest and old Sitting Bull's tribute to General Lawton, who finally ran him down and brought him to San Antonio, was that Lawton seemed never to tire or sleep on the trail. The Huns are just beginning to learn that the Americans are tireless fighters and do not go to sleep on the job.

With the change in the ownership of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, Col. Henry Watterson, venerable and beloved survivor of the generation of old-time editors, which included such notable characters as Horace Greeley, Murat Halstead, George D. Prentice, Charles A. Dana, James Gordon Bennett, the elder, and Joe McCullagh, retires from active editorial work, but will remain as adviser in the publication of the Courier-Journal. The great newspaper has passed under the control of Dr. Robert W. Bingham, whose wife at her death bequeathed him a fortune of \$5,000,000. Mrs. Bingham formerly was the wife of H. M. Flagler, oil magnate, who left her an estate of about seventy million dollars. There will be a pang of real regret over the passing from active scenes in the newspaper field of Colonel Watterson and his vigorous and chastely written editorials will become a loved memory. The fraternity ever will cherish him in kindly recollection.

## GEESE AS MEAT SHOW BIG GAINS ON CHEAP FEED

Small Amount of Equipment  
Needed for Raising Flock  
and Returns Are Better  
When Cost and Trouble  
With Hens Is Considered.

Geese outclass ducks in the point of producing extraordinary gains upon very economical feeds and they suffer from none of the ailments common to chickens—lice, gapes, roup and diarrhoea—which annually take heavy toll from the poultryman's returns.

Only a small amount of equipment is necessary to raise flocks of geese successfully. The mature breeders do not require as much protection during winter as hens; a simple open-front shed with a dry floor and bedding is sufficient. No nests are required, as they lay in the straw upon the floor, and a large water pail and a trough for wet mash complete the interior furnishings.

A sufficient number of good sized hens are necessary to hatch and brood the goslings; we have found Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds ideal for this purpose. The first setting of eggs by each goose should be set under hens.

The second lot of eggs should be hatched by the geese herself. We have not found it necessary to let the hens run with the goslings longer than two weeks. In warm weather we usually remove the hens when the youngsters are ten days old and put them back in the laying pens and endeavor to start them laying as soon as possible.

Plenty of fresh, growing, green feed and an abundance of water must be furnished the breeders and growing geese. We plant a small patch of rye about the last of August for the old geese to eat the next spring. This with a feeding of our regular laying mash for hens, fed wet at noon, and a little ear corn given at night, will produce a steady supply of fertile eggs. The geese will lay without the green pasture, but the eggs will not be so plentiful nor will they hatch so well, and the cost of producing them will be more than doubled.

Breeders for a Dozen Years.

Fed in this manner, our best geese began laying last spring on Feb. 23 and laid forty-two eggs, with but a break of five days between the two producing periods. The first five of these eggs were infertile, two turned out dead germs and each one of the others turned out a big, husky gosling. One egg in two days is sufficient yield from each goose.

Three geese are as many as should be mated with one gander. In some cases two may bring better results. Ganders sometimes exhibit strong attractions toward certain individuals and will mate with but one or two chosen females. Parties intending to purchase breeders should, if possible, buy trios or quartets which have been mated together for at least one season previously. It is unwise to break up established families to buy a gander here and a goose there and endeavor to mate them together. Breeders three years old and over give the best results. The eggs hatch better grow faster. Geese may be used as breeders for a dozen years or more, against the heavy period of usefulness of two or three seasons.

We have found five eggs sufficient to put under a good sized Wyandotte or Red hen. If she is given more there is always danger of losing one or more goslings from trampling or smothering. If the hens are set upon the ground there will be no trouble of the goslings' sticking in the shells, and no sprinkling will be needed. We set our hens in a small henhouse with a dirt floor that is always a little damp in the spring. We hollow out the ground to form a nest, put in a little straw for litter and set over it a box which has no bottom. This box has a slot top and a door in the side for the hen to use when coming out to feed and dust herself in the loose dirt of the floor. The hens are shut in the first week, or till we believe each can recognize her own nest and let out once a day to eat. Shelled corn, oyster shell and water are kept where they can help themselves. Later on in the season we use small brood coops with wire netting floors which rest upon the ground in a shady place for setting geese eggs and hens. We leave the hens strictly alone during the hatching period and do not molest them till the goslings are out, dry and running about outside the nest. Goslings are exceedingly timid and tender and should be handled as little as possible. We do not allow anyone to pet them or put them in water to see them swim.

We feed our goslings when they are thirty-six hours old, and then sparingly the first week. We give them corn bread and milk, with a little coarse sand, or just the regular milk mash used for chicks, mixed up wet the first three days. After that the goslings are two weeks old they get three feedings daily of laying mash, rather moist. Water should be supplied as soon as they are put out in the brood coops. As the coops are set either upon green grass or growing rye or oats, the goslings begin to graze almost immediately.

No Geese Without Water.

After the hens are taken away we run the goslings upon a pasture of either rye or clover. We sow the yards to rye in the fall and in the early spring those that are eaten off are first sown to oats and the rest a little later to rye. We sow all seed about twice as heavy as for a grain crop, and in the case of the oats and rye sow one-half one way and then cross-drill in the rest. This makes an unusually thick pasture and the growing stalks are not so coarse. To the poultryman who has been buying mash and scratch grains at four and five dollars for 100 pounds it certainly is a welcome sight to see a flock of young goslings making meat from a patch of ten to fifteen inch growing rye or oats at the rate of a pound each week.

Geese simply must have access to plenty of fresh water both day and

## The Lost Waist Line

Always try to avoid being around those who are trying to lose flesh. There is apt to be most disagreeable company. It can be worse than the company of the afflicted ones in asylums for those in the asylums are under custody, they are watched, controlled, and kept down. There is no watching or keeping down the ambitious "dieter" or she would become naper, tall, sylph-like. It goes to nearly everybody's head to strictly diet and makes them nervous. They get very nervous, which makes them irritable, and then they become sensitive, they see things that do not exist, they take unwarranted exceptions to all that is said or done, and life is streaked with awful experiences.

The husband of the over-stout wife who seeks to reduce by dieting has much to endure. No healthy person in this world ever lost a single pound of flesh, they can only starve it off, starve it off, beat it off, whip it off, exercise it off, walk it off. And, of all these, the most effective is starving. You cannot even worry it off. It is not simple, it is not easy, it is not quick. And, during the process, flesh not only falls away, but sweet temper, smiles, good humor, often fall away too. It is difficult. Will-power is the road to it and there are no branch lines, fast-flying specials, or secret sub-ways. Diet and Determination do the work.

I once visited the home where the wife had lost her waist-line. She was a beautiful, sweet woman, and nobody missed her waist-line, but she decided she wanted to recover it, and trouble began. She went to a cabaret—I often wonder what the cabaret dancers live on. Not food, that is certain. Anyway, these wiry, lithesome, spirit dancers, who voraciously seemed to trip the air, inspired my friend with the ambition, the real, deep-rooted ambition, to be "slender." "Oh, Lord, make me slender!" became her prayer. Why could not she, too, be spirituelle? If starving could do it, she knew she could starve, for hadn't she heard of soldiers starving and living to tell the tale? If exercise could do it, she could exercise, for hadn't she seen gymnasts, swimmers, and bowing alleys where, for tedious hours, unwelcome flesh could be worked off?

So, the "course" began. She did not consult a "reputable" physician, for she feared all discouragement or change of her beauty plan. No breakfast, only a glass of water and a deep breath. The menus for lunch and dinner were subject to examination and conscientious avoidance of everything she liked. No sweets, no starches, no anything that satisfies. She smiled at her plan the first few days, then the doctors of dinner seemed to trip the air. We did not say anything. She sensibly decided she would not go to the table, but have her "censored" meals served in her room. She grew cross, then crosser, always to her husband. I was a guest and escaped. This woman, a model of amiability, sweetness, was rapidly on the road to the reverse of all of these. The faster her flesh fell away the faster her charming personality disappeared.

Finally, she reached the crying stage. All from nervousness, and taking her diet too seriously. Without her consent the doctor was called. One good, substantial, wholesome meal was the prescription, and she was frightened into taking it. Lo! her balance was restored, her equilibrium regained, and smiles, caresses, and sweetness all returned.

The "slender" wise husband took occasion to say at the close of this meal: "I came by the window of the Great Dress Emporium today and the gowns modeled for stout women were the most beautiful creations I have ever seen, and, by the way, the prize for the most beautiful, perfectly-formed woman offered by the International Beauty Show was awarded yesterday and a stout woman received it. I see further, that it has been proven by the Annals of Greek Art that the Venus di Milo was a big woman, stout, and firmly-founded, from her shapely feet to her perfect head. There is not one spindle, spidery, wiry woman today in the beauty exhibits. Even the Goddess of Liberty is fat, and more men are in love with her than with any woman in the world."

My friend was cured. She searched no more for the lost waist-line. There were more important things for her to look after and to restore. After all, she wasn't a cabaret dancer and lithesomeness was, therefore, not expected of her. She was not a light-roped walker, or a racehorse jockey, and, therefore, her measure was not required to be taken every morning. She was the head of her household, her strength of body and brain were necessary to carry on her executive duties. The human brain and human body cannot magnetize upon nothing. Substantial food is fuel, force, fire, and heat. Too much of any of these is not good, but too little is absolutely destructive.

## THE MAN TO THE MOTHER

"When pain and sickness made me cry,  
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,  
And wept for fear that I should die?"  
My Mother."

Were my mother living! My mother like this,  
And by her love alive in me a voice  
To teach the "powers that be" to love  
The name of Mother.

All this life I would search the best books of men  
And gather from these their precious words  
And link them with "peace on earth" in the name  
The name of Mother.

I would hope to see east from the world's  
Implements of war, a dove of peace to be placed  
Over the homes of children in the beautiful name  
The name of Mother.

Then would I wish all men to sow each year  
A harvest of work—work as clean and strong  
And true as home's sweet name  
The name of Mother.

Even though she be childless, yet loves  
Little children, I shall give her, too, the flower  
Of my humble thought in fragrant memory of the name,  
The name of Mother.

So wherever she is, whoever she be, whatever  
Her station, wherever her nation,  
Here's honor to her who would bear the name,  
The name of Mother.

Before the hearth grows cold in life's evening time,  
I would distill a wine from the home-grown vine  
Of memory, and drink with all love to the name,  
The name of Mother.

—Dr. Reuben T. Clark, 32 Degree, in the Age of Reason.

## ON QUITTING

Don't boast of your grit till you've tried it out,  
Nor prate to men of your courage stout,  
For it's easy enough to retain a grin  
In the face of a fight there's a chance to win,  
But the stuff of grit that is good to own  
Is the stuff you need when you're all alone.

How much grit do you think you've got?  
Can you turn from joys that you like a lot?  
Have you ever tested your grit to know  
How far with yourself you will can go?  
If you want to know if you have grit,  
Just pick out a joy that you like, and quit.

It's bully sport and it's open fight;  
It will keep you busy both day and night;  
For the toughest kind of a game you'll find  
Is to make your body obey your mind.  
And you never will know what is meant by grit  
Unless there's something you've tried to quit.

—Edgar A. Guest.

night. They will emerge from the brooding coops a number of times in the night for a drink, and we have seen them come out in a heavy rain-storm to drink at their fountains. A small automatic waterer or stock fountain—the sort that is attached to barrels or tanks—is ideal for furnishing a steady supply of clean water to geese. These should be set in the shade to keep the water as cool as possible. Shade is also a necessity for both young and old geese during hot weather.

Beginning at the age of five to six weeks, when the goslings start to feather out, we find a little extra feeding pays well. The best and cheapest feed for this purpose is soaked oats. We soak the oats overnight in twenty-quart pails and feed them early the next morning in wooden trough. Twenty young geese will clean up ten quarters of soaked oats the night for a number of minutes. As soon as the goslings are feathered out we start the oats and let them pick their living till two weeks before they are ready for market, when we give corn at night.

We do not pick our young geese nor any of those that are to be used as breeders till they are two years old. We have found careful attention given to increasing and conserving the vigor and strength of the parent stock is amply repaid by the rapid growth and perfect health of the goslings. Geese invariably sell for a lower price a pound than chickens, but when we consider the lower cost, due to the cheaper feeds utilized, it is safe to assert that there is more profit in geese than in broilers or roasters.

—Maurice H. Decker in the Country Gentleman.

## Army Officer Wins Screen Star's Heart

Miss Marguerite Clark, motion picture actress, is engaged to marry Lieut. Harry Palmersoh Williams of New Orleans. The rate has not yet been set and will depend on how soon Lieutenant Williams is ordered aboard. The romance which brought about the engagement, according to Miss Clark, began while she was touring the country in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan.

While in New Orleans she met Lieutenant Williams, who also was working for the loan. Later he went to New York, where Miss Clark lives, and the announcement of their engagement was the result.

Marguerite Clark has been on the stage and the screen since 1907. She was about 17 years old when she made her stage debut in Baltimore and quickly became a star, principally in musical comedy with De Wolf Hopper and Jeff de Angelis. Since 1914 she has been "in the pictures," and probably is the greatest favorite with children, and rivaling Mary Pickford with the grownups. Miss Clark was born in Cincinnati and was educated in private schools and the Ursuline convent there.

His Reply.

"Doctor McGee declares that it will be necessary for me to go to the Springs for a couple of months," said Mrs. Scragginton. "What have you to say?"

"Get another doctor," said Mr. Scragginton.

### Salaries Of President and Other Federal Officers To Be Taxed Under New Law

Washington, Aug. 14.—The President of the United States hereafter will be a regular contributor to the treasury fund derived from taxation on incomes. He has been formally placed on the list of those citizens who must make this donation.

But he will not be lonely in this distinction. For the ways and means committee also placed on the list the justices of the United States supreme court, the entire federal judiciary system and all federal as well as state officers. Cabinet ministers are covered by existing law.

It is figured that under the new rates the president will be required to fill out his check for a trifle more than \$24,000 in payment of the income tax, for his salary is \$75,000 a year. Cabinet members now pay approximately \$1,000 from their yearly stipend of \$12,000. The chief justice of the United States receives \$15,000 a year, his associate justices are paid \$14,500 each, and it is computed that their income tax under the new rates will be a trifle in excess of \$1,000.

**Question Power in States.**  
The levying of a tax on the salaries of state officials is regarded by members of the committee as a leap in the dark. The right of the general government to tax state officers has been a moot question. The purpose of the committee in including them is to obtain a decision from the highest court on this problem.

Taxation of the president and the judiciary brought forth quite an argument. The constitution was dug up and the clause read stipulating that certain salaries shall not be increased or diminished during period of appointment. Heretofore an opinion rendered by Judge Hoar many years ago, declaring that the levying of a tax was a diminution of salary, has been accepted as final. The committee took the other view and insisted that a tax is not a diminution of salary.

Final touches were put on the inheritance tax. The permanent figures were not made public. A provision was added making part of a gross estate the proceeds of insurance policies in excess of \$10,000. It is said he strongly believed that all citizens should be subject to the same kind of taxation and that each year he forwarded to the internal revenue bureau a check for such sum as would represent tax on his salary if regularly collected under present rates.

### Texas G. O. P. Puts Out State Ticket; Will Fight Carlos Bee For Congress

The republicans of Texas in their convention at Houston August 13, nominated a full state ticket and decided to make a contest against Carlos Bee, democrat nominee for congress from the Fourteenth district to succeed James L. Slayden. The last republican congressman was George H. Noonan, who, after serving one term was defeated twenty years ago by Slayden.

The republicans will pitch their campaign against Bee largely on the interference in the campaign by President Wilson, who wrote a letter shortly before the primaries, saying Slayden was out of harmony with the administration and had not supported the administration war measures. Slayden withdrew and Bee, who is a brother-in-law of Albert Sidney Burleson, postmaster general in the Wilson cabinet, was nominated by a small margin over A. P. Barrett after a campaign of unusual bitterness and personal issues.

Following is the ticket nominated by the republicans:  
For Governor—C. A. Boynton, Waco.  
Lieutenant Governor—John C. Scott, Corpus Christi.  
Chief Justice Supreme Court—G. N. Harrison, Brownwood.  
Associate Justice Supreme Court—C. O. Harris, San Angelo.  
Justice of the Criminal Court of Appeals—Harry Wurzbach, Guadalupe.

Treasurer—J. Allen Myers, Bryan.  
Attorney General—U. S. Goen, El Paso.  
Railroad Commissioner—George W. L. Smith, Henderson.

### 1,500,000 British Women Now Do the Work of Men

The number of women replacing men in industries in Great Britain in January aggregated 1,442,000, the British Labor Gazette reports.

In government establishments, excluding controlled establishments engaged in munitions work, women were 36 per cent of the total employees; in banking and finance, 24.6 per cent; in commercial occupations, 16.9 per cent; in engineering firms, 7.14 per cent.

**Origin of Slavery.**  
The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran: "How and when was slavery introduced into America?" To this he replied:

"No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London company sent over a shipload of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."—Youth's Companion.

adequate protection to the legitimate beneficiaries.

**Levying on Inheritances.**  
Under the existing law inheritance taxes yield but \$70,000,000. It is intended to boost this return well above the \$100,000,000 mark. The former exemption of \$50,000 remains unchanged. These are the tentative figures as completed by the committee:

Not exceeding \$50,000, 3 per cent. (now 2 per cent).  
Exceeding \$50,000 and up to \$150,000, 5 per cent. (now 4).  
Exceeding \$150,000 and up to \$250,000, 9 per cent. (now 6).  
Exceeding \$250,000 and up to \$450,000, 10 per cent. (now 8).  
Exceeding \$450,000 and up to \$1,000,000, 15 per cent. (now 10).  
Exceeding \$1,000,000 and up to \$2,000,000, 18 per cent. (now 12).  
Exceeding \$2,000,000 and up to \$3,000,000, 21 per cent. (now 14).  
Exceeding \$3,000,000 and up to \$4,000,000, 24 per cent. (now 16).  
Exceeding \$4,000,000 and up to \$5,000,000, 27 per cent. (now 18).  
Exceeding \$5,000,000 and up to \$8,000,000, 30 per cent. (now 20).  
Exceeding \$8,000,000 and up to \$10,000,000, 35 per cent. (now 22).  
Exceeding \$10,000,000, 40 per cent. (now 25).

**May Tax New Bonds.**  
It was determined to impose a tax on all state, county and municipal bonds hereafter issued except those issued to refund existing indebtedness. This brought on a protracted constitutional and expert debate. It was contended by some that this action will be taking away revenue from the states. Others held that it will depreciate all bonds of this character to the extent of 10 or 15 per cent. The exigencies of rounding out an \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill caused the chance to be taken.

The opinion was expressed that this form of taxation would impose a great hardship on widows and orphans who may be holders of state, county and municipal bonds, having bought them on the assurance that they were free from taxation.

It was said by persons in a position to know that President Wilson always has paid an income tax, although exempted from doing so. It is said he strongly believed that all citizens should be subject to the same kind of taxation and that each year he forwarded to the internal revenue bureau a check for such sum as would represent tax on his salary if regularly collected under present rates.

### Willie, Where Did You Get The Money?

"Affiant further deposes and says that the total expense incurred amounted to \$220.05 itemized as follows:  
City Hall Auditorium for Governor Hobby's Speaking \$ 15.00  
Printing 15.00  
Brass Bands 133.00  
Clerical Work 3.05  
Decorations Governor Hobby's Speaking 3.05  
Chauffeur Ladies' Committee 14.00  
Gasoline, Ladies' Committee 3.85  
Automobile 22.75  
Long Distance Calls 3.55  
Band Stand 6.30  
\$220.05

W. M. HOLLAND.  
"Subscribed and sworn to by W. M. Holland before me, the undersigned authority this the 3d day of August, A. D. 1918."  
"O. D. BERRY,  
"Notary Public Dallas County, Texas."

Let any citizen in Texas read these affidavits and read the law and see if he can tell who gave Hobby a dollar or to his campaign manager. Let him read the facts in the affidavit and let him see if he can tell whether any corporation or anybody acting for a corporation gave a dollar to his campaign fund or not. If not, why did not Mr. W. M. Holland include in his affidavit that no part of the \$225.00 was contributed by any corporation? And if no part of the \$48,852.45 was given by any corporation or some person acting for them, then why did not Mr. Mahan and Mr. Holland include such statement in their affidavits?

There is not an honest lawyer in Texas who will read these two affidavits and the law governing the case and will say that they even begin to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Oh! you Bishop Mouzon, Oh! you Reverend S. P. Brooks, and Oh! you hundreds of other little political preachers who yelled and squalled all over this state about the purity of the ballot and the enforcement of the law, and the great moral issue involved in Hobby's campaign, come out and show your colors, if you have an ounce of honesty in your hides and demand that the people be informed where the \$48,852.45 came from that was spent at Dallas, and the \$24,000.00 or more, that was spent in Harris County by the Houston Headquarters, and by the \$3,600.00 that was spent by the San Antonio Headquarters. You raised all sorts of Hell all over Texas about where I got \$156,000 for my private estate where no public interest or measure was involved. Now if you want to be fair with the people and you really believe in honesty in politics and in enforcing the law, then demand of your candidate that he tell where he got the \$77,000.00. I call on you, Will Hobby, who have been elected by the aid of a slush fund of no less than \$500,000.00 to come out and tell where your people got this \$77,000.00 that you admit that you expended in the campaign, and tell the people why you and your campaign managers were afraid to tell in your original affidavit as required by law where you got the money.

You and your crowd just as well understand that The Forum is going to keep after you until you dig up the source of your expenditures and tell the people all about it. You may think that because the big daily newspapers are on your side, you can smother these facts, but this information that the law requires you to give and which the people are entitled to have, must be produced or let the people know why.

Let everybody read The Forum because we are going to have some very interesting information by the time the next legislature meets on the regularity of this election and just how the preachers and the politicians deceived the good women of the state, into electing a Governor who cares nothing for the women, but who in reality is the representative of the corporate interests of this state.

### Two Missouri Girls Doing Their Bit as Farmerettes

If you should catch sight of two fine young chaps hoeing potatoes or milking cows on a farm on Woodland Avenue near Dodson, Mo., don't jump at the conclusion they're slackers. They aren't. They are 100 per cent patriotic. From 4:30 o'clock in the morning, when they hop out of bed and into their olive drab uniforms, until night, they are doing all they can to help win the war.

For these young "chaps" are Kansas City's first farmerettes. Miss Grace Winn and Miss Gladys Hazlett are two city girls who deliberately planned to do their patriotic service by tilling the soil. Their transformation into practical farmerettes has been sudden and swift. Six months ago they were wholly unacquainted with the feel of a hoe handle and never had held a milk pail between their knees or coaxed old bossy to let down her milk. Miss Winn had worked only at being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Winn, 423 Norton avenue, and Miss Hazlett, 400 Jackson avenue, devoted most of her time to piano study and teaching. Mr. Winn is a former republican alderman.

"Miss Winn's father was lamenting last winter that this land should be idle," said Miss Winn. "He said it ought to be growing something—'doing its bit.' The only boy he had was in the army (Lieut. E. L. Winn Jr., is an aviator), and he couldn't leave his own contracting business.  
"Let us go," I suggested, though hardly at first, in earnest.  
**Farm's Owner a Bit Skeptical.**  
"Why not?" he took me up. "Girls might make good enough farmers if they were brave enough to try."  
"After that we had to try. It was too much like a dare. So here we are supplying the Hotel Muehlebach with its daily allowance of Golden Bantam sweet corn and everything else in season. We moved out here March 16, hired about half our twenty-seven acres plowed, and proceeded to plant it to field corn, sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, beans and millet.  
From the start the two girls have farmed in earnest. They wrote to the Kansas and Missouri experimental station for information, stating their case exactly. They went about for weeks with agricultural bulletins in their pockets, referring to them constantly. They bought two registered cows. Now Jersey and Bessie have three daughters, Peg and Pollyanna. The three pigs are Percival, Hildegarde and Sugar. There are so many chickens that names gave out.  
"But there would have been more young ones if curiosity hadn't killed them," the girls confess. "The day they were to blame for the untimely cubator door and tried to help them out of their shells. Too much dry air was admitted, and as a conse-

### Brother of Mrs. R. S. Lovett Wins Two Year Fight For Release From Asylum

New York, Aug. 14.—A fight of almost two years to free William C. Abercrombie, lawyer and brother-in-law of Judge Robert S. Lovett, from an insane asylum ended successfully Aug. 8.

Judge Lovett, and Mrs. Lovett, sister of Abercrombie, formerly lived in Houston, Tex., and Judge Lovett came to New York some years ago as personal counsel for E. H. Harriman and general counsel for Southern Pacific railroads, to the presidency of which roads he succeeded after the death of Harriman. Judge Lovett now is engaged in war work as director of war industries.

Supreme Court Justice Guy sustained a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Abercrombie. He said in his opinion the proceedings which committed Abercrombie were irregular from their beginning in the magistrate's court.

Frank Hendrick, lawyer and classmate of Abercrombie at Harvard, fought his battle for him. Mrs. Abercrombie persisted that her husband was entirely rational when his brother and his sister, Mrs. Robert S. Lovett, testified against him.

**Can Commit Sane Man.**  
In Justice Guy's chambers after the writ was signed, Mr. Hendrick said: "My old classmate and client and fellow practitioner is not now and never has been insane. Although for some months he was under restraint, unjustly, in institutions for persons not able to care for themselves, he is possessed of one of the keenest minds that I have ever known and he knows how to use it."  
"It is possible for a perfectly sane man to be committed to an institution, if proper classification is obtained

### Publishers Ordered to Cut Down Use of Print Paper; No New Papers During War

The War Industries board authorized the following:  
The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries board has issued the following to publishers of daily and Sunday newspapers:  
The priorities board of the War Industries board has listed paper mills as an essential industry and has rated them in fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised and that the reduction in the use of paper by the newspapers shall be 15 per cent on week day editions and 20 per cent on Sunday editions.

**Pledges of Economy.**  
Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal conditional upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the conservation division and of the Pulp and Paper section of the War Industries board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy will be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

The war committee of newspaper publishers, in their opinion, this curtailment should be accomplished by the elimination of all wasteful practices and by the reduction of size of all newspapers, and to this end have made the following recommendations to Pulp and Paper section of the War Industries board. If by Oct. 1 the above reductions are not accomplished, additional curtailment will be put into effect at that time.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Pulp and Paper section of the War Industries board as controlling the week day and Sunday newspapers.

**List of Regulations.**  
1. Discontinue the acceptance of the return of unsold copies. (Exceptions.—Employees of newspapers who are employed directly at the home office by a newspaper as wholesale distributors to newsboys, news agents, and news stands may return unsold copies, provided such unsold copies have not been in the possession of retail dealers, news stands, or newsboys. Such employees can not take back under any consideration papers which have been distributed for sale.)  
2. Discontinue sending paper after date of expiration of subscription, unless the subscription is renewed and paid for. (This ruling to be effective Oct. 1, 1918.)  
3. Discontinue the use of all samples or free promotion copies.  
4. Discontinue giving copies to anybody except for office writing copies or when required by state law in the case of official advertising. (Exceptions.—Copies may be given free to employees of newspapers, if such is the present practice of the office. Copies may be sent free to former employees who are in the war service, and copies may be sent free to camp libraries of institutions recognized by the government, such as Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc. Copies should not be sent to individual soldiers unless formerly employed by the newspaper. Copies may be sent to the library of congress and to state and other public libraries which will agree to bind or otherwise permanently preserve the files of the paper; also to government departmental libraries. Copies may be given free in return for actual services rendered. Copies may be sent free to clipping bureaus which render an equivalent service to the newspapers. Copies for service purposes only may be sent free to newspaper correspondents and press bureaus.)  
5. Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except by mail, and one copy each for checking purposes. (Exceptions.—Any advertiser who

customarily places advertisements with the newspaper in at least four issues each week and advertising agencies from whom the publisher receives advertising regularly may be put on the regular mailing list to facilitate handling in the mailing room. Copies must not be sent as a means of advertising the newspaper itself to advertising agencies from whom the publisher does not regularly receive business.)  
6. Discontinue selling advertising with a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.  
7. Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on newsdealers (i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than they can legitimately sell in order to hold certain territory.)  
8. Discontinue the buying back of papers at either wholesale or retail selling price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.  
9. Discontinue the payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.  
10. Discontinue all cash discounts or bonuses to wholesale or retailers.  
11. Discontinue all free exchanges.

**Limit to Reading Matter.**  
Curtailment of reading matter.—Reading matter consists of all matter printed, except paid advertisements, and the following schedules are based upon a standard column of 300 gazette lines. The following curtailments are based on the average amount of reading matter published during the six months period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918:  
Week day editions, effective Aug. 15, 1918.—Reduce reading matter up to fifty columns 5 per cent; reduce on additional space over fifty columns and not over seventy columns 15 per cent; reduce on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent; reduce on all additional space over ninety columns 50 per cent.  
Sunday edition, effective Sept. 1, 1918.—Reduce reading matter up to 150 columns 10 per cent; reduce on additional space over 150 columns and up to 200 columns, 20 per cent; reduce on additional space over 200 columns and up to 250 columns, 30 per cent; reduce on additional space over 250 columns and up to 300 columns, 40 per cent; reduce on additional space over 300 columns and up to 350 columns, 50 per cent; reduce on all additional space over 350 columns, 60 per cent.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, the Pulp and Paper section of the War Industries board has ruled that during the war no new newspaper shall be established.

**Not Compulsory.**  
"To me, at least, it would be a tiresome job to simply sit and think all day," said the motorist who had stopped to ask the way to Tumbleville, and had been piqued by the apparent sloth of the citizen to whom he had addressed the inquiry.  
"Aw, well, a feller don't have to think, if he don't want to," replied Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "He can just (yaw-w-w-w!) set."

**A Strategist.**  
"Oh, Jack, what shall I do?"  
"Why, what's up?"  
"Miss Tellen saw you kiss me."  
"Never mind, dear. 'Til fix Miss Tellen."  
"Oh, how can you?"  
"Til kiss her and let you see us."—Boston Transcript.

**Sally Mixed.**  
"Boys," said the Sunday school teacher, "can any of you tell me about Good Friday?"  
"Yes'm, I can," replied an urchin at the foot of the class. "He was the day that did the housework for Robinson Crusoe."—St. Louis Times.

### Hurdleston Will Not Enter Run-Off Race

To the People of Texas: Under the law I am entitled to enter a second primary election with the Hon. Clarence Gilmore for railroad commissioner. But inasmuch as Mr. Gilmore has more than 8,000 votes of polling a majority of all votes cast for the office in the recent primary I am constrained to accept that as a sufficient expression of the will of the people and therefore I hereby announce that I will not be a candidate in the second primary.

I take this action notwithstanding the fact that I still believe that my record as railroad commissioner has been such as to entitle me to reelection. Circumstances connected with the recent campaign, however, clouded that question to such a degree that I am unable to give my own opinion on the question of fitness for the office and I feel that intelligent performance of duty in office. I do not feel that, under the circumstances, this would be possible, and therefore I withdraw from the race.

I desire to thank my friends and supporters all over Texas who did so much in the recent campaign to promote my candidacy. Many of them have urged me to remain in the race, but I bow to what I regard as a sufficient expression of the will of the people. I congratulate Mr. Gilmore and extend to him my hearty good wishes for a successful administration.

C. H. HURDLESTON.

### Willie, Where Did You Get The Money?

"Affiant further deposes and says that the total expense incurred amounted to \$220.05 itemized as follows:  
City Hall Auditorium for Governor Hobby's Speaking \$ 15.00  
Printing 15.00  
Brass Bands 133.00  
Clerical Work 3.05  
Decorations Governor Hobby's Speaking 3.05  
Chauffeur Ladies' Committee 14.00  
Gasoline, Ladies' Committee 3.85  
Automobile 22.75  
Long Distance Calls 3.55  
Band Stand 6.30  
\$220.05

W. M. HOLLAND.  
"Subscribed and sworn to by W. M. Holland before me, the undersigned authority this the 3d day of August, A. D. 1918."  
"O. D. BERRY,  
"Notary Public Dallas County, Texas."

Let any citizen in Texas read these affidavits and read the law and see if he can tell who gave Hobby a dollar or to his campaign manager. Let him read the facts in the affidavit and let him see if he can tell whether any corporation or anybody acting for a corporation gave a dollar to his campaign fund or not. If not, why did not Mr. W. M. Holland include in his affidavit that no part of the \$225.00 was contributed by any corporation? And if no part of the \$48,852.45 was given by any corporation or some person acting for them, then why did not Mr. Mahan and Mr. Holland include such statement in their affidavits?

There is not an honest lawyer in Texas who will read these two affidavits and the law governing the case and will say that they even begin to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Oh! you Bishop Mouzon, Oh! you Reverend S. P. Brooks, and Oh! you hundreds of other little political preachers who yelled and squalled all over this state about the purity of the ballot and the enforcement of the law, and the great moral issue involved in Hobby's campaign, come out and show your colors, if you have an ounce of honesty in your hides and demand that the people be informed where the \$48,852.45 came from that was spent at Dallas, and the \$24,000.00 or more, that was spent in Harris County by the Houston Headquarters, and by the \$3,600.00 that was spent by the San Antonio Headquarters. You raised all sorts of Hell all over Texas about where I got \$156,000 for my private estate where no public interest or measure was involved. Now if you want to be fair with the people and you really believe in honesty in politics and in enforcing the law, then demand of your candidate that he tell where he got the \$77,000.00. I call on you, Will Hobby, who have been elected by the aid of a slush fund of no less than \$500,000.00 to come out and tell where your people got this \$77,000.00 that you admit that you expended in the campaign, and tell the people why you and your campaign managers were afraid to tell in your original affidavit as required by law where you got the money.

You and your crowd just as well understand that The Forum is going to keep after you until you dig up the source of your expenditures and tell the people all about it. You may think that because the big daily newspapers are on your side, you can smother these facts, but this information that the law requires you to give and which the people are entitled to have, must be produced or let the people know why.

Let everybody read The Forum because we are going to have some very interesting information by the time the next legislature meets on the regularity of this election and just how the preachers and the politicians deceived the good women of the state, into electing a Governor who cares nothing for the women, but who in reality is the representative of the corporate interests of this state.

### Two Missouri Girls Doing Their Bit as Farmerettes

If you should catch sight of two fine young chaps hoeing potatoes or milking cows on a farm on Woodland Avenue near Dodson, Mo., don't jump at the conclusion they're slackers. They aren't. They are 100 per cent patriotic. From 4:30 o'clock in the morning, when they hop out of bed and into their olive drab uniforms, until night, they are doing all they can to help win the war.

For these young "chaps" are Kansas City's first farmerettes. Miss Grace Winn and Miss Gladys Hazlett are two city girls who deliberately planned to do their patriotic service by tilling the soil. Their transformation into practical farmerettes has been sudden and swift. Six months ago they were wholly unacquainted with the feel of a hoe handle and never had held a milk pail between their knees or coaxed old bossy to let down her milk. Miss Winn had worked only at being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Winn, 423 Norton avenue, and Miss Hazlett, 400 Jackson avenue, devoted most of her time to piano study and teaching. Mr. Winn is a former republican alderman.

"Miss Winn's father was lamenting last winter that this land should be idle," said Miss Winn. "He said it ought to be growing something—'doing its bit.' The only boy he had was in the army (Lieut. E. L. Winn Jr., is an aviator), and he couldn't leave his own contracting business.  
"Let us go," I suggested, though hardly at first, in earnest.  
**Farm's Owner a Bit Skeptical.**  
"Why not?" he took me up. "Girls might make good enough farmers if they were brave enough to try."  
"After that we had to try. It was too much like a dare. So here we are supplying the Hotel Muehlebach with its daily allowance of Golden Bantam sweet corn and everything else in season. We moved out here March 16, hired about half our twenty-seven acres plowed, and proceeded to plant it to field corn, sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, beans and millet.  
From the start the two girls have farmed in earnest. They wrote to the Kansas and Missouri experimental station for information, stating their case exactly. They went about for weeks with agricultural bulletins in their pockets, referring to them constantly. They bought two registered cows. Now Jersey and Bessie have three daughters, Peg and Pollyanna. The three pigs are Percival, Hildegarde and Sugar. There are so many chickens that names gave out.  
"But there would have been more young ones if curiosity hadn't killed them," the girls confess. "The day they were to blame for the untimely cubator door and tried to help them out of their shells. Too much dry air was admitted, and as a conse-

quence many of the chicks died in their shells."  
It was the only time this summer the two farmerettes cried. A good many things have gone wrong, naturally, even with a watchful Mr. Winn driving out frequently to inspect and advise, but the girls felt they were to blame for the untimely demise of the chicks and even the dignity of overalls could not save them from tears. The only comfort they have found for the lost chicks is that they won't have to be sold for broilers or later on in lieu of Thanksgiving turkey.  
**Pets or Food?**  
"I don't quite know how we're going to stand that part of it," said Miss Winn. "After you have fed and pampered chickens and pigs and calves all summer, it is going to be mighty hard to regard them in the light of food."  
The first regular farm work done by the girls was the cutting and planting of six bushels of potatoes. Their six acres of sweet corn was planted largely by hand. They had only a hand cultivator and the weeds grew surprisingly fast, so Miss Hazlett was hit with the front and Miss Winn guided the implement from the rear.  
Later a \$15 horse and a larger cultivator was secured, Miss Hazlett leading the one-eyed quadruped, while Miss Winn drives, as they have been told horses with only one eye will walk around in circles unless led. Chine Jones is the horse, and he lives in the garage along with the motor car, with occasional days in the pasture with Hildegarde and Peg and Bessie.  
The girls do all their work together. One milks a cow while the other feeds the curdy comb to keep her quiet. One does the churning while the other draws fresh water from the well to wash the butter.  
**Do All the Housework, Too.**  
The girls cook their own meals and do all their own housework except the laundry. They never got so hungry in their lives before and find it impossible to shirk the preparation of meals. They have canned some fruit and intend to dry some of their corn if the prices fall.  
It's not all hard work. There are visits to town occasionally—these are rare just now, outside of daily marketing trips, which are purely business. The rugs at the farm house come up frequently for home dances. "Company" is a familiar word. There are dinners at which the farm's own produce makes a fine hit.  
They expect to remain in their farmhouse all winter, just like any other farmers. Miss Hazlett will come into town two or three times a week to give piano lessons. They are planning all sorts of useful winter

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C. H. HURDLESTON.

# Texas Suffrage Leader Is Named Temporary Chairman For the State Convention

The head of the Texas Woman Suffrage organization, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Galveston, has been named by the state democratic executive committee as temporary chairman of the state democratic convention to be held at Waco September 3.

The state committee, which met at Fort Worth Monday, August 12, also accepted the resignation of William Poindexter, of Cleburne, as national democratic committeeman from Texas, and elected in his place O. S. Carlton, prominent insurance man, who was an active Hobby supporter and for a time was in the race for the chairmanship of the state democratic executive committee, which the Hobbyites had reserved for M. H. Wolfe, cotton speculator of Dallas.

The returns of the primary election held July 27 were canvassed with thirty-nine counties not represented because of the failure to send in their returns. Galveston, Wichita and Erath counties were among the counties from which no returns were received in time for the canvass. Other counties failing to send in returns were: Archer, Atascosa, Bastrop, Caldwell, Calhoun, Castro, Colorado, Cottle, Crockett, Deaf Smith, Delta, Dickens, Donley, Duval, Gaines, Glasscock, Hartley, Hidalgo, Houston, Hutchinson, Jim Hogg, Jones, Kendall, Kinney, Montague, Moore, Morris, Palo Pinto, Parmer, Reagan, Reeves, San Patricio, Sherman, Sterling and Terry.

The tabulation showed J. M. Edwards defeated for state treasurer by John W. Baker, but Edwards still is hopeful the absent returns will give him the lead and these returns will be counted when the state convention meets. Twenty-nine of the absent thirty-nine counties sent in their returns to State Chairman Shurtliff Tuesday, but Galveston and Erath still are in the list of ten missing. These later returns did not change the results shown by the committee's tabulation which was as follows:

- For United States Senator—Morris Sheppard 594,047, R. E. Heller 1-760.
  - For Governor—W. P. Hobby 422,262, James E. Ferguson 206,631.
  - For Lieutenant Governor—John R. Moore 102,708, J. M. Henderson 73,376, S. B. Cowell 71,607, L. H. Bailey 48,592, T. W. Davidson 116,205, W. A. Johnson 118,896.
  - For Chief Justice Supreme Court—Nelson Phillips 579,591.
  - For Associate Justice Supreme Court—T. B. Greenwood 314,005, J. D. Harvey 199,436.
  - For Judge Court of Criminal Appeals—R. H. Ward 58,780, O. S. Latimore 259,734, F. B. Martin 37,848, William Piersen 97,855, C. A. Pippin 95,586.
  - For State Treasurer—John W. Baker 276,968; J. M. Edwards 271,049.
  - For Attorney General—Marshall Spooners 134,734, C. M. Cureton 205,898, John W. Woods 212,506.
  - For Railroad Commissioners—J. L. Andrews 125,805; C. E. Gilmore 265,546, C. H. Hurdleston 140,125.
  - For Commissioner of the General Land Office—J. T. Robison 606,332.
  - For Commissioner of Agriculture—Fred W. Davis 300,757, H. A. Halbert 244,164.
  - For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Annie Webb Blanton 329,590, W. F. Doughty 176,203, Brandon Trussell 53,637.
- The committee made arrangements

## MANY SEEK JOB OF U.S. ATTORNEY TO SUCCEED CAMP

### Federal Officer Who Handled Important Questions During Trouble With Mexico Dies at San Antonio. Was Friend of Culberson.

Judge John L. Camp, 63 years old, died at his home in San Antonio last Saturday morning about 3 o'clock. He had been in ill health for more than a year, following an operation in April of 1917, but news of his death came as a shock to even intimate friends.

He is survived by his widow, five daughters, Mrs. Nora Whitsett of Floresville, Mrs. Ellen Gilliam, Mrs. Bama McKay of Benton, Misses Lamm and Mary Camp of San Antonio; two sons, Lieut. J. L. Camp Jr. with the American forces and Sam Camp at Mare Island, Cal.; two grandchildren, Mary Ellen Gilliam and Emmet Lyons Whitsett Jr.; one sister, Miss Sally Camp of San Antonio; two brothers, Perry W. Camp of Washington and W. R. Camp of San Antonio.

Judge Camp, one of the best known figures in the political life of the western district, was born in Gilmer, Upshur county, Texas, Sept. 23, 1855, and received his education at Gilmer academy. In October, 1881, he married Miss Lamm of T. Felder at Leesburg.

His political life began with his election to the state senate from the First Texas district and in that capacity he served the state for four years. Few men of that legislature of which Judge Camp was an efficient part, are now living. His term expiring, he removed to San Antonio with his family in 1891, practicing law here for six years. In 1897 he re-entered political life through the influence of Charles Culberson, his warm personal and political friend, Governor Culberson appointing him judge of the district court.

He remained on the bench until 1913, when he was appointed United States district attorney for the Western district of Texas, an important post at any time, as the district takes in the border, and requiring particularly delicate handling at that time. Judge Camp's handling of cases against the Mexican dictator, Huerta, received widespread attention. It is said that more important work was done by Judge Camp during his incumbency of the office than by any other man in America, similarly situated. His handling of some famous cases not only added largely to his reputation as a lawyer, but as government cases, were creditably received everywhere.

So unusual was his record that both Texas senators two years ago agreed on him as judge of the United States district court, but the appointment was not made because the president had decided that no man should be

named as federal judge who had reached 60 years of age. On account of the proximity to Mexico and the large number of Mexican allies and propagandists who gather in San Antonio and other places in the western district the office of district attorney for the United States is one of unusual importance and interest and already there are many applicants for the place. Some of the foremost lawyers of the state have entered the contest for appointment by the president.

## Slacker Hens Molt Early; Let Them Go

Chrisman, Ill.—To The Weekly Star: Do all laying hens become broody? Should those which do not become broody be culled out of the flock as slackers?—Mrs. R. A. Livett. The fact that a hen never wants to sit is by no means proof that she is not a good layer. It is not safe to try to pick out the best hen by the number of times she goes broody. You can tell which hens are laying by measuring the distance between the ends of the pin bones. These bones are found on either side of the vent and are easily measured by laying the fingers between the ends of the bones. When the bones measure three finger widths apart the hen is laying, but if the bones are close together and unyielding you may be sure the hen is not laying. The easiest and safest way to cull hens is to pick out the poor ones in the fall when they are molting or shedding their feathers. The slacker hen molts early, while the good producer keeps on laying until cool weather forces her to change her feathers. The early molting hens should be sold as soon as their feathers begin to drop, as they are not profitable to keep and their laying season is finished when the molt begins. Keep the hens that molt late.—T. S. Townsley, Missouri College of Agriculture.

### Hates Peace; Balks at Quarrel.

"Howdy, 'Squire!" saluted a young neighbor. "Me and wife have got into a sort of a jangle over naming our baby. It's our first, and I s'pose we're more particular about it than folks who have a bunch of 'em. Wife, she is set and determined to name him after her side of the house, and I'm sticking and hanging for him to be named after one of my kin. Now, if you'll come over and settle it for us we'll—"

### Not Worth It.

He—Yes, you know it's costing me \$500 a year just to live because of the war prices. She—I shouldn't pay it; it isn't worth it.—Cassell's Journal.

### Three In One.

Wille—Paw, what is the best way to combine faith, hope and charity? Paw—By lending a man your umbrella, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## 1917 OUTPUT OF SODA SHOWS GAIN OF 300,000 TONS

### War Stimulates Chemical Industry in United States to Produce Materials Formerly Imported—Soda Output Is Valued at \$74,000,000.

Most of our soda is produced from salt and limestone. The term "soda," as commonly used, means sodium carbonate in the form of soda ash, sal soda, and sodium bicarbonate, as well as sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, as it is generally called. The total production of soda as in the United States in 1917, according to statistics compiled by R. C. Wells, of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, amounted with 2,023,841 short tons, compared with 1,733,510 tons in 1916. Only a small fraction of this soda ash was produced from natural sodium carbonate, the remainder having been made by the Solvay process from salt and limestone. A large part of this soda ash was immediately transformed by the producers into caustic soda—444,848 tons in 1917 and 049,308 tons in 1916—and the remainder was actually marketed—1,578,899 tons of soda ash in 1917 and 1,324,208 tons in 1916, valued at \$38,374,199 and \$18,283,866, respectively. The sales in 1917 amounted to about 29 pounds for each person in the country. The soda ash was used in making glass, soap, dyestuffs, and explosives, as well as washing soda and other sodium salts, and a small quantity was exported.

The war has stimulated the chemical industry in the United States to produce materials that were formerly imported and to supply them to foreign countries, as well as to develop new uses for chemical products, and to replace more expensive by less expensive chemicals. Sodium compounds have replaced potassium compounds, either wholly or in part, in glass and soap making, in photography, in match making, in tanning, and in the manufacture of cyanide for extracting the precious metals from their ores.

Reports received from producers show that 174,212 tons of sodium bicarbonate, or cooking soda, valued at \$5,292,374, and 77,939 tons of sal soda, or washing soda, valued at \$1,698,520, was marketed in 1917. These salts are used not only in cooking and washing, but in making effervescent drinks and in medicine. Caustic soda is a stronger alkali than sodium carbonate. It is used in making soap, pigments, and wood preservatives, in mercerizing cotton, in cleaning metals, as lye in the household, and in making dyes, as well as in making phenol, which is used in the manufacture of certain explosives, such as

ammonium picrate and lyddite. In 1917 caustic soda was made from soda ash by eight companies, and from sodium chloride by electrolysis by twenty-eight others; but the total production reported by the eight companies using soda ash was 355,081 tons, valued at \$21,086,766, against 187,633 tons, valued at \$8,646,907, for the twenty-eight companies using sodium chloride. Many of the firms that produce caustic soda electrolytically make pulp or paper and all utilize the chlorine produced, some selling it directly, others converting it into bleach or other products. The caustic soda produced included some dilute solutions, but after the figures reported are reduced to express actual sodium hydroxide the caustic soda made from soda ash in 1917 amounts to 341,793 tons; that made from sodium chloride by electrolysis amounts to 126,570 tons, which is 27 per cent of the total sodium hydroxide made—468,363 tons. This output shows an increase of 71,423 tons, or 18 per cent, over that of 1916. Of the total output in 1917, 74,016 tons or about 16 per cent, was consumed by the makers in their own plants, and the rest was sold. Before the European war the manufacture of electrolytic alkali was limited by the quantity of chlorine that could be utilized, and the present great demand for chlorine for use in the war should permit a large increase in the production of caustic soda.

The total value of the "sodas" made in the United States in 1917, exclusive of any duplication in material due to the transformation of one chemical into another, but including of the value added in the manufacture of the more expensive compounds, amounts to about \$74,000,000.

During the last six months of 1917, according to statistics compiled by the department of commerce, the total exports of soda ash, sal soda, and caustic soda amounted to 97,925 short tons, valued at \$8,814,939. Soda ash leads with exports of 49,215 tons, valued at \$2,884,569. The principal countries receiving this material, named in order of quantity exported to each, were Japan, Canada, Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, the Dutch East Indies, and Chile. The exports of caustic soda amounted to 44,996 tons, valued at \$5,832,598, of which Japan, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Mexico and France received the largest quantities. In addition, 3,718 tons of sal soda, valued at 987,772, was exported, principally to Canada and Argentina.

The imports of these products in 1917 for consumption in the United States were as follows: Soda ash, 2,068,571 pounds, valued at \$70,089; sodium bicarbonates, including monohydrate and sesquicarbonate, 81,387 pounds, valued at \$2,839; and sal soda, 100 pounds, valued at \$5.

### Rhetorical Caution.

"Do you advise a man to strive for well rounded periods in writing a speech?" "Emphatically," replied Senator Sorghum. "In fact, some of us could devote all our time to the punctuation marks and omit words entirely; everybody would feel safer."—Washington Star.

## BEEFLESS MEALS ARE BANISHED BY NEW FOOD ORDER

### Restaurants and Hotels Permitted to Serve Meat From Cattle Which Dress Under 475 Pounds, Leaving the Heavy Beef for Soldiers.

Beefless days and beefless meals have been temporarily abolished by the food administration as the result of the pouring into the market of great quantities of light cattle, slaughtered because of the extreme drought in the southwest and parts of the northwest.

In lifting the ban one month ahead of expectations the administration emphasized that the freer use of beef should be restricted to cattle that will dress under 575 pounds, leaving heavy beef, which is more adapted to storage and transportation, for the use of the armies in the field and our allies.

Figures compiled by the food administration show that because of the drought more than double the number of light cattle slaughtered at this time last year is being put on the market.

Up to this time public eating places were prohibited from serving beef more than once a day and householders were under voluntary agreement to use not more than one and one-half pounds a week.

## Broodiness in Hens Cured By Exercise

Our hens want to set more than usual this spring. Does overfeeding or other conditions make hens more broody?—J. A. S. Portage, Pa.

Any condition which tends to cause the hens to get fat is likely to increase the tendency to set. Feeding heavily on fattening grains, like corn, will have this tendency. Hens kept in close yards without much exercise are likely to show great desire to become broody. Older hens are more inclined to set than younger ones. The fact that we had an early spring and that we have had unseasonable weather during May and June would also increase the broodiness over ordinary years. Give hens as much exercise as possible, with plenty of green feed and see that the ration is properly balanced for egg production by feeding either milk or meat scraps along with the grains. As soon as the hen shows signs of wanting to set remove her from the nest and confine her in a coop with a wire or slat bottom. In breaking up broodiness do not starve the hen, but feed her liberally on an egg ration so that she will begin laying again as soon as possible.—T. S. Townsley, Missouri College of Agriculture.

## Rare Confederate Coin Is Given to New York Museum

New York, Aug. 14.—The museum of the Numismatic society, Broadway and 15th street, has received from John J. Sanford Saltus and has placed on view a gift of probably its rarest coin. This is the famous Confederate half dollar, of which but four were made, and today two only are known. In the early days of the Civil war the Confederates, when they took New Orleans, seized the government property, which included the United States mint located in that city. What coins there were on hand of course were used. The silver bullion was also minted into United States coins with the dies then there. The question then came up for a distinctive coinage for the Confederacy. A die was made for the reverse of the 50 cent piece, showing a Confederate shield and the legend, Confederate States of America. The obverse side of the old United States half dollar, showing a seated figure of Liberty surrounded by thirteen stars, dated 1861, was to be used in conjunction with the new die.

Four pieces only were struck, probably to submit to the higher officials in Richmond. No more pieces were ever struck, as the supply of bullion had run out, and during the life of the Confederacy no sufficient amount of bullion was ever obtained to strike any silver coins.

## Rich American Girl Weds Russian Prince

Rosalie Dorothea, eldest daughter of Harry Gordon Selfridge, American owner of one of London's large stores, was married in London, Aug. 7, to Serge de Bolotoff, eldest son of Prince Wlasiensky, a member of one of the oldest families of Russia. The bridegroom, who has lived in England many years, is an aviation enthusiast and claims to have been the fifth man in the world to fly in an aeroplane.

Owing to the death of the bride's mother a few months ago, the wedding was celebrated quietly in the chapel of the Russian embassy, only relatives and a few friends of the contracting parties being present. After the honeymoon in the south of France the couple will live part of the year in England and the remainder in America.

### Life's Problems.

"Many problems confront the girl graduate." "My daughter is up against one at the start. She's hesitating between a marriage proposal and the offer of a job."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## "Buster Brown" Is Hurt In Airplane Clash in France

Richard F. Outcault Jr., the original "Buster Brown," a son of the cartoonist, was injured in an airplane accident in France a few weeks ago, according to letters received by friends in New York.

Outcault's machine collided with two other planes when several hundred feet in the air.

## N. Y. Evening Post Is Sold to T. W. Lamont

The New York Evening Post has been sold to Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., by Oswald Garrison Villard and his fellow stockholders, acting through the four associates to whom Mr. Villard recently gave an option on the property. In a statement Mr. Lamont announced that he had placed the control of the property in the hands of the present editors and of a board of three trustees, Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, and Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Rollo Ogden, the present editor of the Evening Post, is to remain in charge of the editorial page, of which he has had complete control since 1903.

## Failure of Women to Register Is Basis for Contest of Election

Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 14.—County Clerk J. R. Jefferson defeated in the recent primary election by 17 votes by A. C. Walker of Port Arthur, will contest the election. One of the grounds for contesting the election, according to attorneys for Mr. Jefferson, will be the validity of votes cast by women who failed to register. It is stated that many women in Port Arthur voted without going through the formality of registering. The validity of votes cast by women who failed to register will be put up to the courts.

### Camp Shot-Putting.

"What's your boy doing at the cantonment?" "Practicing shot-putting." "I didn't know they were encouraging that form of athletic sport in the army." "Oh, yes. They're all there learning how to put shot into the Germans."—Detroit Free Press.

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