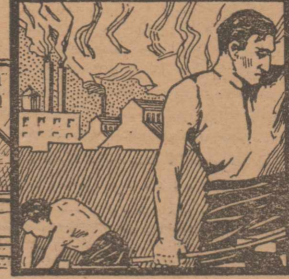
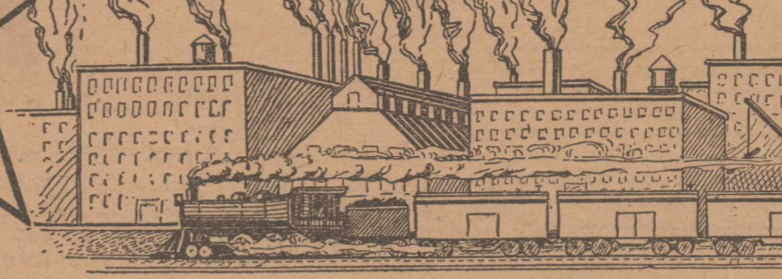
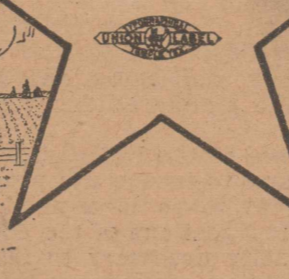


The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

NO. 49

RAIN OF STEEL WIPES OUT TWO HUN DIVISIONS

Ground in St. Quentin-Cambrai Sector Strwn With Dead Germans as Americans and British Smash Their Way Through Hindenburg Defenses, Taking Thousands of Prisoners and Many Villages—The Boche Losses Are Enormous.

With scarcely a pause the smashing of the German lines, the capture of supposedly impregnable fortresses, the herding in cages of thousands of prisoners and the rescue from Hun domination of scores of towns have made up the brilliant and glorious record of the war for the last week.

Among the latest triumphs in which the Americans have participated is the assault by the combined British and American forces upon the St. Quentin sector in which an advance of four to five miles was scored Tuesday. The great attack was begun just before dawn while a heavy rain was falling. Many villages and prisoners were taken.

The Americans who were with the British in this attack were the North and South Carolina and Tennessee troops and the Americans alone made an advance of more than three miles in which they captured Brancourt and Premont. They smashed through the vaunted Hindenburg defenses and drove the disorganized and dazed Huns before them in a mad dash. At last accounts they were still advancing and the Germans were madly retreating.

The Hindenburg line no longer bars the path of the allies. Its definite rupture was achieved after the first day of fighting in a new development toward the north of the great battle now raging from Escaut to the Meuse river.

The allies are now in open country on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front and threaten Bohain, an important junction of roads and railways, the Americans Tuesday night having pushed to within two miles of that place, while to the south of Cambrai British troops captured Foreville and reached the western outskirts of Wallincourt. The attack Wednesday morning was launched at 3:20 o'clock.

General Haig's official report announces the capture of Cambrai.

Heavy fighting continued throughout Tuesday night in the St. Quentin-Cambrai sector and British and Americans continued to progress under the protection of some of the heaviest artillery fire during the war. Defeated the enemy almost smothered under the great deluge of steel and explosives.

German losses have been enormous and not alone in prisoners. In a single section on the British front two fresh German divisions of 25,000 men, thrown into the furnace, melted away in a few moments.

Critics believe General Ludendorff has delayed the retreat so long that he is in danger of leading back only the remnants of his army to the famous glacis which protects Germany.

Ten thousand prisoners were taken Tuesday by the allied forces in the fighting along the various fronts. Large numbers of German guns have been captured by the British and Americans in addition to great batches of prisoners which continue to pour into all cages. American troops alone captured two complete field batteries and a battery of heavy artillery.

German reinforcements have arrived, but as these troops have been engaged several times recently their presence merely adds to the great confusion in the enemy ranks. On the front of two British armies engaged, elements from not less than twenty-nine enemy divisions have been identified, many of which have been constantly engaged since August and are mere shadows of their old organizations.

Ground over which the battle is being fought is covered with dead Germans and horses. Only a few of the prisoners who were captured here had learned of the Austro-German plea for an armistice.

From all sources it is learned there are no wire entanglements as barriers ahead of the advancing allies until the Valenciennes line is reached.

South and east of St. Quentin French troops attacking Tuesday night captured the German defenses between Harly and Meuville-Stamand and drove past the latter town to the north.

Attacks on the Sappe river line were resumed Wednesday morning by the French. Favorable progress being reported. The Sappe was crossed and Bazancourt captured by the French. German artillery is violently bombarding new French positions north of the Aisne at Berry-Au-Bac.

North of Verdun General Pershing's troops drove forward Wednesday on the east side of the Meuse river and occupied Charny. In company with the French they captured the villages of Consenvoye, Brabant and Beaumont. Three thousand prisoners were taken in this region.

The forest of Argonne the Americans have been making new glory for themselves and their country. On Monday last, after a day of bitter fighting they drove the Germans from the heights west of the Aire valley commanding the Argonne forest from our line to the end of the jungle at Grand Pre. These heights include Hills 240, 244 and 269, on the crests of which the United States troops have dug in.

This is the best advance made against the Argonne stronghold since the drive the First American army started on the morning of September 26.

The attack was aided by a heavy mist which enabled the Americans to get upon the German positions before being seen. This precipitated a large amount of hand to hand fighting.

It is impossible to exaggerate the difficulties of the task in taking the Argonne forest, so long regarded as impregnable. The boche has thousands of steel and concrete positions for machine guns—numerable trenches running in all directions through jungles, and has built many shell-proof positions commanded by machine guns. He is fighting against

the Americans, determined to wrest from him the prized stronghold. The Germans gave up Chatel Charery without a strong fight, making their stand on the crests of the heights west of the Aire valley. Using shell holes and tree stumps as shields, the Americans wormed their way up the hill and, leaping into the German trenches, routed the boche with heavy losses to him. Meanwhile other infantry elements had filtered through the three ravines and caught the retreating Germans with machine gun fire. The terrain won in the Argonne forest

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE SCHOOL BOOK WATERMELON

Some people seem to think that I ought not to continue to criticise the Hobby regime because, they say, he is the democratic nominee. Grant for the sake of argument, that to be true, yet no nomination, or even election, should give any nominee or official immunity from being called to account when he or his representatives violate the plain provisions of the law of the country. Being the democratic nominee and the democratic governor afforded me no protection from all the assaults which the political crooks made on me.

While we are talking about Hobby being the nominee it is becoming more evident every day that his nomination was the result of the most corrupt and crooked methods ever pulled off in Texas.

In addition to the Sealy scandal where the Hobby crowd actually stole the box by a fraudulent count, now comes the result in Falls county where one of my friends contested the election for sheriff and a recount of the ballots showed fifteen hundred and twenty illegal and fraudulent votes and instead of my friend having been defeated he was elected by 167 majority.

Falls county was supposed to have gone against me by 1359 votes yet if the illegal votes were taken from Hobby's vote I would have carried the county by 161 votes. Where did a nomination, secured under such methods of corruption, become so sacred that a free American citizen cannot raise his voice in protest? Just let such corruption continue and if the people do not elect Boynton, the republican candidate this year, he or some other republican will be elected because of the corruption of our party at the next election. The people would rather have an honest republican any day than a crooked democrat, who may have been elected by questionable methods.

Fifteen hundred and twenty fraudulent votes in one county is enough to shake the loyalty of any democrat.

But I want to tell something more of the Hobby campaign fund. As the contract for furnishing school books to the common schools expires in 1919, I, as governor, submitted to the legislature the question of providing for a new contract at the expiration of the old contract so that the children might have the best books offered in the market at the lowest price which fair and free competition would insure. While I was not in favor of any wholesale change in school books, yet I contended then, and I contend now, that the parents, who already pay too much for books, ought to have the benefit of competition and, if somebody would furnish the same books for less money, then parent and pupil should have the benefit. Nobody but a common, crooked politician, who wants to serve the book trust, would contend otherwise.

As soon as I raised the question the two known school book senators, Alderdice and "Merlindy" Johnston, began a great howl and said there should be no school book legislation during the war. They hypocritically said that a change in school books during the war would cost millions of dollars.

It was quite evident that these two lordly saints were thinking more about the publishers, who had school books to sell, than about the parents, who had school books to buy. In other words I said if the people are already getting their school books too cheap there was no law to make the publishers renew their contract. If the publishers were getting too much for their books then, of course, they were anxious to have their contracts renewed without competition. And if they could not get that then they wanted the contract to expire and leave the people at the mercy of the book trust, which wanted to unload hundreds of thousands of out of date books on the schools of the state, at the same time, destroy the uniform text book system in the Texas schools. Rather than see this done and play into the hands of the book trust, I chose the lesser of the two evils and approved the present text book law, which does not give the people the advantage of competition to which they are entitled.

I felt sure that under the power given me as governor to appoint the board I could select honest men to protect the people from an extortionate contract which the book trust would desire to make. But here is where I overlooked an important fact. The book trust wanted a school book governor and there is nothing it has not done that it could do to put me out of office and to defeat my re-election. After all has been said, every man, who knows the facts in legislative matters at Austin, knows that Alderdice's real reason for voting for my impeachment was that his friends Ginn & Company, the book publishers, could not control me. Everybody who knows anything knows that Rebecca Merlindy Johnston voted against me for the same reason.

During the text book row, when I was trying to obtain competition for the people who buy school books, Maxwell, the lobbyist for Ginn & Company, could be seen most any hour in the day in conference with Johnston, the venerable school book senator. When my impeachment trial was on this same Maxwell was there regularly by the warm side of Rebecca Merlindy, who said he wanted to put me out of office because, he said, I had violated the banking laws. He voted to turn me out of the governor's office because, he said, I borrowed over the limit, not that I had defrauded anybody—not that I was not good for what I had borrowed, but simply that I had borrowed over the limit. Yes, he said, I had violated the banking laws. And yet, by Golly, no sooner had this old sister warmed the governor's chair, while Hobby is in Washington trying to get his army of lame political ducks recognized, than he pardoned J. E. Watson who had been convicted of two cases of forgery in Limestone county for passing forged notes into the bank of which he was an official—and this mind you, before Watson had served long enough for the convict guards to get acquainted with him. Hobby gave him sixty days parole just before the election and Johnston gave him a pardon sixty days after the election. This same Watson was connected with the same bank where my good friend, the late John S. Patterson, was murdered in cold blood while in the discharge of his duty as banking commissioner running down and detecting these same forgeries of which, old Johnston says, that Watson can now go free.

A fine senator indeed to condemn somebody for violating the banking laws. The whole damned thing is rotten as hell and everybody knows it. No other language properly describes it.

But, to get back when the election came on Ginn & Company, through their state representative, DeWitt, at Dallas, and their same old lobbyist friend, Maxwell, were for Hobby good and strong and, now mark you, Ginn & Company will get the lion's share of the school book watermelon just as soon as the contract is let this month or next month. And this is the real reason why the Waco convention declared that there should be no change in text books now and you just WATCH Hobby and Johnston make a contract for six years with Ginn & Company and other publishers will not get a look in.

If Hobby or his campaign managers did not get any campaign fund from Ginn & Company, or their agents, then I dare them and challenge them to make affidavit to such fact and then we will have the issue raised for future determination. But just watch Ginn, not "Nigger Ginn," because it is another Johnston in the office of lieutenant governor now, but just old school book gin who went out and bought the goods and now they are demanding that they be delivered and the people will pay the freight.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

HUN MUST QUIT INVADED SOIL TO GET PEACE

President Wilson Makes Plain to Chancellor Maximilian That He Will Adhere to the Fourteen Articles Making Up His Program as Announced January 8 as Only Basis Upon Which Terms for Peace May Be Entered Upon With Allies.

Germany wants peace! Chancellor Maximilian says so and he has pleaded with President Wilson to present Germany's wish for peace to the allies. President Wilson has replied by asking Maximilian whether, in asking for peace, he is speaking for the kaiser or the German people.

There will be no peace negotiations, there will be no armistice, there will be no letting up of the drive the allies are making against the Germans and their allies until every armed Hun, every bit of Hun war equipment and all control or possession by Hun civil military powers is withdrawn from invaded soil.

President Wilson has made that part of his reply to the German chancellor plain and emphatic. Compliance with this demand for withdrawal from the invaded soil of Belgium and France, as well as from the soil of other countries where Germany may have armed forces, will open wide the way for peace talk. But peace must be based upon the fourteen cardinal propositions laid down by President Wilson in his address to Congress on the eighth of January last, and which were printed in full in the Forum of the issue of September 26, page four.

These fourteen articles make up the only program upon which the United States will consent to take up with the allied nations any suggestion for peace. The president has made this plain on several occasions and has repeated his position in this respect in the last few days since receiving, through the Swedish minister in Washington the note of Maximilian on the subject of peace.

There can be no sort of armistice as long as Germany maintains upon the soil she has invaded her armed forces. She must withdraw and she must furnish satisfactory and binding guaranties of her good faith and her willingness and readiness to meet the demands of the Wilson program before she will get any sort of hearing upon the subject of making peace.

There are various constructions placed upon the reply made by President Wilson and Senator Lodge, the republican leader from Massachusetts, has seen fit severely to criticize and censure the president's reply. On the other hand, the greater portion of the world sentiment seems to be that the president has simply opened the way for Germany to show her honesty if she really and sincerely desires peace.

The correspondence between the German chancellor and the president of the United States, through the medium and friendly offices of the Swedish minister, is given here. The proposal presented by Chancellor Maximilian is as follows:

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, (United States as transmitted by the President of the United States. (charge d'affaires, A. I., of Switzerland. Of communication from German government to the president of the

(Continued on Page Three.)

The Y. M. C. A. Tin Soldiers

If a man is over 45 let him offer for Y. M. C. A. service overseas. If he is 55 let him offer, or if he is not "fitted to fight," let him offer. Let him go over there and talk to the men, sing to them, sell them cigarettes and sandwiches, play checkers with them, drink soda pop and all of the other diverting, time-killing things on the program. Let him select from the program the thing that is offered in accord with his one or his ten talents. But, while your son and mine are sleeping in the mud, bathing in a creek, eating out of a pan and following a foot-sore trail of forty miles a day, abiding by the strictest rules of military discipline, why should the others "between 18 and 45" sleep in brass beds, have private baths and "every comfort?"

A man enlisted for Y. M. C. A. duty, and under 45 by a good big margin, hale, hearty and stall fed, writes his wife in a letter published last Sunday in one of our large dailies: "Don't be uneasy about me and don't worry. I am sleeping upon a brass bed, have a private bath and all of the comforts. I am seeing Paris and certainly do enjoy the sights, etc., etc., etc." "Sights!" Yes, your boy and mine are "seeing sights" too, and the world is looking on the great panorama which these "sights" are creating.

How those men got around the "Draft" is another story. We are not taking up the "Draft" or the "Exemption Boards" here. It is the kind of "patriotism" that being has who calls himself an American, that concerns us. The war has got to be won by men who carry guns. Not by the little canteen peddlers of cigarettes and sandwiches. Enlisting for the Y. M. C. A. work indeed! Strutting, strong, able-bodied, fit, strapping men "sleeping on brass beds, with a private bath" and seeing "Paris," is fine recreation when the rest of the husbands and sons are sleeping in trenches and working sixteen hours out of every twenty-four.

Let the Y. M. C. A. work be done by the men over 45 or over 55, and those "not fit." Let this great Christian organization, which we certainly agree stands for the best things, not become a cloak behind which skulkers and scoundrels may hide. Let its noble objects not be departed from. It should not be imposed upon in this manner by those who seem not to be men. And we ask the authorities which govern this organization to please see that these men who talk so loud about "serving their country" are given the privilege of carrying a gun and going to the real front. Let America not be put in cowardly disgrace by these tin soldiers. America is with the men standing behind the gun, not with the man hiding behind the Y. M. C. A., or any other hiding place.

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"We all can do better than yet we have done
 And not be a whit the worse;
 It never was loving that emptied the heart,
 Nor giving that emptied the purse."

AMERICA IS WITH THE MAN STANDING BEHIND THE GUN!

Back Pershing with Liberty Bonds.
 On to Berlin! Buy more Liberty Bonds!!
 Pave the road to Berlin with Liberty Bonds.
 There are slacker dollars by the million in the country still that ought to be put into Liberty Bonds.
 As the Stars and Stripes get nearer to Berlin the more the kaiser is impressed with the blessings of peace.
 Advertise in the Forum and you will let the people know what you have to sell or trade. The people read the Forum. It goes to every county in Texas.

The government has fixed the prices of shoes and next will fix the prices for clothing. There is some hope that a shivering patriot may be able to get an overcoat this winter.

Subscribe for the Forum and you will know what is going on in Texas and the rest of the world. It costs you one dollar a year, seventy-five cents a year if ten subscriptions are sent in together.

Whatever is done in the way of bringing returning soldiers Texas as homebuilders after the war must be done by the state. It is a matter in which the federal government can have no part under our laws.

The acting governor of Texas has proclaimed that he thinks the public schools of the state ought to be closed in order to prevent the spread of the so-called Spanish influenza. Would he also include the disbanding of the classic aggregation of High-brows assembled at the state University?

The price of cotton has not been fixed by the government and according to reliable reports it will not be fixed for some time to come, if at all, but Willie lingers at Washington, close to the base of liquid supply at Baltimore, and is putting in a large portion of his time urging the federalization of the Texas guard.

The law requiring a statement of the sources from which the seventy-seven thousand came has not yet been complied with. Willie, the champion of law enforcement and good morals, remains silent in the face of a violated law. Willie where did you get that money? The people ought to know and the law says they shall know.

There is wisdom in the advice that you do your Christmas shopping early. If you intend sending any of the soldiers "over there" a Christmas package it must be in the hands of the government not later than November 20 or it will not be sent over. Get that! Remember it! Only one box can be sent to each soldier and General Pershing is making a canvass among the troops and will report to headquarters at Washington whom each soldier may designate as the sender of his Christmas package. Get busy. Go to shopping now and be through with it. Save the poor clerks and avoid an unnecessary rush and crush.

As the Huns flee from France and Belgium they are using the torch to lay waste what is left of the once fair and prosperous cities, towns and villages of those countries. This wanton destruction of property which is justified neither by military necessity nor human law, has aroused the allies to serve emphatic warning upon the ruthless vandals that reprisals will be made and for every town needlessly laid waste by the retreating Huns one of Germany's towns will be devastated. This seems to be the only effective way to reach the Boche sensibilities and may teach him to spare other towns, but up to date he has shown no disposition to profit by the warning.

One half the time for the selling of the Fourth Liberty Loan of six billion dollars has elapsed and less than one-third of the necessary sum has been raised. What is the matter with the people? Do they realize that the time to make victory sure is to keep pushing on against an enemy that is running? Put the slacker dollars to work and raise the amount before the week ends and so strike greater terror into the heart of the kaiser who is watching the progress of this loan for an indication of the sentiment of the Americans toward the prosecution of the war. Why give the brute the aid and comfort that he will get from the report that the Americans are slow in putting up the money with which to crush him. Buy more bonds!

Dallas, the home of rotten politics, pretense at prudishness and purient scandals, where busybodies and law-defying policemen thrive, just now is enjoying a showing up at the hands of several able lawyers who have volunteered in champion-ship of two women whose home was invaded and themselves placed in the common jail in quarantine, without warrant or charge against them. This outrage was perpetrated in the alleged cause of protection of the soldiers' morals and upon the suspicion that the women might be infected with a social disease. The evidence brought out showed that one of the policemen told the women that if they treated the policemen as nicely as they treated the boys who wore shoulder straps they would not have been troubled. The evidence also showed that one of the women is the wife of an officer who is fighting in France and the other a woman who is engaged in making her own living in an honest way and who has two brothers in the army, one in the navy and a fourth a priest in the church. "Under these circumstances," said one of the able lawyers who volunteered to assist them, "these two women have a just claim upon every red-blooded American for protection in their rights." Yet their private home was invaded, they were cast into jail with wantons and profligates, many of whom were dangerously afflicted with infectious maladies, compelled to use the same drinking vessels, the same bed linen, same bath tub and towels. Remember these violations of constitutional right were committed under municipal sanction and are defended in public print by the Dallas mayor who sees no wrong in blasting the reputations of innocent and honest women as long as the acts are "for the protection of the morals of our soldiers." It is but another exhibition of morbid sensation-loving pretended sanctification by a lot of people who bring our soldiers more trouble than protection.

SOUND COMMON SENSE IS THE NEED OF THE TIMES

These are times when sound common sense, calm deliberate practical judgment are needed as never before in the history of our country. Vast problems, new in their aspects are presented for solution and they must be met by wisdom and common sense if their solution is to be of real and lasting benefit to the state and nation. These are not times for visionaries and dreamers. The problems of after the war are problems that affect our national well-being and our future as a factor in maintaining the standards for which the war is being waged.

The development of the rich resources of the United States, as all of us know, is barely started and to insure the proper development of our national resources there is a need of statesmanship of high order. In but few sections of the country has agriculture reached the intensity necessary to make it profitable alike for the farmer and the country at large. Millions upon millions of acres of idle lands await the magic touch of industry to be converted in remunerative and productive factors in the creation of wealth and the establishment of the nation upon a sound footing of peace and happiness.

Mines of untold wealth await the stroke of the miner's pick; countless streams of unharnessed power are running to waste that can be converted into scenes of thrift and industry.

While the prosecution of the war is achieving brilliantly and successful results and talk of peace is growing more insistent our thoughts should be turned with earnest attention to the discussion of plans for reconstruction and readjustments that must follow the end of the war. Thousands of men, our own brave and dauntless men, will come back home to begin life anew. Many of them will be young men as yet untried in the walks of commerce or of toil, because so many of them offered themselves for service in defense of their country's burden of life's full responsibilities. These, especially, will be in need of some provision where the energies, their ambitions and their necessities may have proper range and scope.

From the ravaged fields of France will come countless victims of Hun devastation and ruin seeking a place to rebuild their shattered fortunes and to rear their families in peace and prosperity. Others will come from other countries and the United States will be charged with the duty of making wise provision for them that they may become useful and productive elements in the rebuilding of the country and the maintenance of the principles of free democracy and intelligent progress.

In this great problem of after war re-construction Texas will have a most important and inviting part and her citizens should not delay in making preparation to open the doors of opportunity to every thrifty settler and make him welcome and help him to reach the goal of happiness that is the reward of honest, intelligent and wisely directed effort.

There is a golden opportunity for splendid and profitable development opening before this state. Let there be no slacking in taking advantage of it. Work for Texas now and the reward will be rich in the consciousness of duty well done.

KAISER PRATES OF PEACE AS HE FACES HIS DOOM

Peace seems to look good to William Hohenzollern, emperor of Germany, since his armies have been unable to stem the tide of defeat. As a preliminary he named as chancellor of the empire Prince Maximilian, reputed to be something of a pacifist, in place of Dr. Von Hertling, who resigned recently. Maximilian has made a speech and has sent word to President Wilson requesting him to take up with the allied nations the subject of a general armistice with a view of considering proposals for peace. Maximilian also lets it be known that he is ready and willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen articles as a basis for the discussion of peace.

Austria and Turkey, too, have joined in the plea for a cessation of hostilities while peace proposals are under consideration. This sounds good, but President Wilson makes it plain that he does not propose to listen to peace talk as long as Germany maintains her armies upon conquered soil. At the rate of progress now being made by Pershing and his gallant Americans, as well as by all the other allied armies, Germany will not long be able to maintain her fighting forces upon conquered soil, but that carries no weight with President Wilson in the peace proposition. Germany must give guaranty of her good faith because by a long and consistent course of treachery, violations of treaty rights and spoliation she has brought upon herself the distrust and contempt of all the civilized world and has shown that her pledged word is not to be regarded as binding in the least degree.

Still all signs point to the early crumbling of the Hun dynasty and the opening of the way for consideration of peace upon terms to be made by the allies without the dictation of the kaiser or his agents. Peace will come. That is what America entered the war to accomplish and that is what is being accomplished with a speed and efficiency that has startled the whole world and brought added fame and glory to American arms and diplomacy.

But, let us remember, peace is an item to be considered by the United States in conjunction with its allies, in its national capacity. The prosecution of the war and the raising of the means wherewith to make that prosecution successful beyond the peradventure of a doubt rests with the individual citizen, who must make further sacrifices to insure the stability of his government and to demonstrate to the tyrant rulers of autocracy that we are in position to enforce whatever terms of peace the allies may agree upon.

There should be, there will be no cessation in effort to raise the quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan, because the money to be so raised already has been spent or pledged and must be raised. Talk does not bring peace. Action, honorable action by all the nations concerned only can bring lasting peace and lasting peace is the program and the aim of the allies, more particularly of the United States. Continue to buy bonds and thus strengthen the hands of your president and his cabinet so that they may go about the pacification of the world upon a basis that will insure peace and democracy.

The kaiser's prating should not be allowed to check by one iota the raising of the money for the loan. Such result would bring joy to the Hun and delude him into the belief that he may be able to save his face in the peace negotiations. Peace by absolute, unquestioned triumph on the field of battle is the cry of the allied nations and until the kaiser recognizes that and surrenders, talk of peace at an early day is futile. Buy more bonds.

"The glorious news continuing to come from the fighting lines should stimulate and not divert the great home attack on the enemy. We must speed up! That is the imperative requirement of the situation." These are the words of the New York World in commenting on the sluggish way in which subscriptions are coming in for the Fourth Liberty Loan. They apply with equal force to every community and hamlet outside of New York. Buy more bonds!

The crown prince of Roumania seems to be the only sensible and observing member of the autocratic nest of royalty allied with the kaiser. Recently he defied parental authority and married a girl whom he loved but who was not regarded fit to rule as queen of Roumania. When threatened with loss of his prospective throne he took the position that by the time the present king quits there would be no throne, and, besides, he preferred to marry the woman he loved to being occupant of a precarious throne. That piece of royalty has some real horse sense.

Too Brave to Be a Private

A "prominent" man recently did all of the required things to get himself appointed a Brigadier-General. Brigadier-General, mind you—nothing less. Failing here, and having been politely bowed out, he decided that he would, if he was begged, accept a Colonelcy, and, if that rank was too densely crowded, of course, it wasn't too low to be a Major. Nothing turned up so he decided to accept a Captaincy, though it was a great condescension. But, after all, thought he, sometimes very rapid and very remarkable promotions follow an appointment to this rank.

He returned to the place of preferment and giving out of fat offices to favorites, to see if, maybe, he might not become a Captain. Nothing doing. There is always one man in every place with plain, common sense. The Lord seems to put him there. "Your are under 45, enlist as a private, take your chance for your country if you really want to do something. The ones who want to fight may be found in the ranks, as a rule, in the war or out of the war," said the man with the plain, common sense and patriotism.

The ambitious patriot hung his head. "I will think it over," he said. And Lo!—in a few days we hear where a great man has given up a prosperous business, has made a "great sacrifice" to enter the Y. M. C. A. overseas. Think of it—"great sacrifice to serve his country!" Not willing to enter the ranks, but he joins the Y. M. C. A.!

We bow to the ground to the Red Cross! We take off our hats and bare our hearts to this genuine, true, unselfish service. But we draw the line on cowards and all attempts "to make believe" wherever it may be found. Such as this is enough to give the Y. M. C. A. a blow from which it will never recover. Let MEN go across. Let the babies and the sissies join the Y. M. C. A., for they can't win "overseas" or under seas, at home or abroad. And Americans must win our victories over there and over here.

THE RUSTLE OF THE HAY

There is no sweeter sound to me
 Than just the rustling of the hay,
 When cattle stand contentedly
 Within their stalls at close of day.
 The dusk that to the rafters clings
 Is like a mist of peaceful dreams—
 Come up from mangers heaped with hay—
 Lost murmurs of last summer's dreams.

There is a mood which strikes me there
 Where peacefully the cattle nose
 The new hay, sweet with summer air,
 That brings a feeling of repose.
 The mow is heaped with golden store,
 Which breathes a promise of content,
 And, standing wide, the open door
 Looks down the way the summer went.

There is a peace that must have been
 About Acanian farms of old,
 When goodly stores were garnered in,
 And dusk was on the cattle fold;
 A peace that still is lingering
 Where'er contented cattle are,
 And spicy autumn odors wing
 Above a fallen pasture bar.

—Jay B. Iden.

Influenza Cured by Pure Olive Oil Is Writer's Story

A writer in New York paper offers the following simple remedy for the so-called Spanish influenza:

A teaspoonful of good pure olive oil taken every two or three hours, followed by a taste of jelly or jam, such as grape jelly, to prevent irritation of the throat by the oil, and snuffing a little of the oil up the nostrils, applied with the forefinger, has been sufficient without any other remedies to cure me of the grip and any colds repeatedly.

Of course it is necessary to be well clothed with extra clothing when the rooms are much below 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and especially to keep the mouth shut, breathing through the nose, in the open air.

If the doctors are willing to prescribe so simple a remedy and the people to use it in the case of the "Spanish influenza," which has been destroying so many lives up to the present time, recalling the pride of Naaman, the Syrian leper, as related in II Kings, v, 8-14 when he was directed by the prophet Elisha to employ his simple prescription, and the certainty with which he was cured when he complied with it, then possibly innumerable lives will be saved and the course of the fearful epidemic stopped.

An Inheritance.

"What a cool and indifferent air Cora has. She acts like as if she didn't know anybody was looking at her."

"Yes; she inherits that. Her father used to fry griddlecakes in the window of a restaurant."—Boston Transcript.

Gen. Hutchings Is Ordered Home; Still in Service

There appears to be a conflict of opinion as to whether Brigadier General Henry Hutchings formerly of the Texas national guard, has been honorably discharged from the service, according to late dispatches from Washington.

Several days ago official army orders reported that he had been honorably discharged at the request of President Wilson.

On Saturday, during his conference with the newspaper correspondents, General March, chief of staff, denied that General Hutchings had been discharged. Speaking for publication, General March said in answer to the question: "General Hutchings has not as yet been discharged. He was sent from France by General Pershing, who reported the case to the war department and asked for authority to send him back to the United States for discharge. He has not yet been reported and we will see him before he is discharged."

Cost of Living 58 Per Cent Higher Since Year 1914

Reports given out by investigators of the bureau of labor statistics making surveys of the principal industrial centers show that the cost of living in Houston, Texas, increased 58.33 per cent since December, 1914, and 14.44 per cent since December, 1917. Food prices in New Orleans showed an increase of 64.02 per cent.

War Order Stops Papers Of All Who Do Not Pay

With Oct. 1 the preemptory order of the War Industries Board that all newspaper subscribers not paid in advance be cut off went into effect. The Forum has given fair warning during the last four or five weeks of this order and hundreds of its subscribers have renewed and paid up for another year. Some, however, have failed and they will get no paper this week as the Forum has put into effect the war order against sending out papers not paid in advance.

The Forum is the paper of the people and through its columns the people get reliable and accurate information as to the news of the world, the farm, the ranch, the shop, the business house and of the politics and politicians. If your name is not on the mailing list get on. Subscription One Dollar a year or ten subscriptions sent together at seventy-five cents each.

Read the Forum and keep posted as to what is going on that affects the material interests of the plain people as well as all others.

Timely Maxims on Liberty Bonds and All Who Buy 'Em

My sentiments on the Fourth Liberty Loan have been expressed by writers and orators and philosophers of all times and ages. You can scarcely recall a maxim, an aphorism, a "wise saw" or a "modern instance" in which they do not appear. Off-hand, I recall a few:

A Liberty Bond is its own reward.
 The Lord loveth a cheerful Liberty Bond buyer.

Give me Liberty Bonds or give me death.
 The early bird catches the Liberty Bond.

God tempests the wind to the Liberty Bond buyer.
 All the world loves a Liberty Bond lover.

Take care of the Liberty Bonds and the doughboys will take care of themselves.
 Love thy Liberty Bonds as thyself.

Liberty Bond, thou art a jewel.
 A Liberty Bond in the hand is worth two Boches in the bush.

Who is there so bass that would not be a Liberty Bondman?
 Liberty Bonds is the best policy.
 An honest man's word is as good as his Liberty Bond.

Faint heart never won fair Liberty Bond.
 A man is known by the Liberty Bonds he buys and keeps.
 The proof of the Liberty Bond is the buying.

Don't count your Liberty Bonds before they are bought.
 God fights on the side of the heaviest Liberty Bond buyers.

The sweet buy and buy.—Sam Smiley, in New York World.

Ten Good Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Own Silo

The silo provides a means of saving a larger percentage of the nutrients in the corn crop, especially in case of drought, early frost or failure to mature.

The silo conserves the nutrients of the entire corn plant in a palatable form.
 Silage is succulent and provides conditions in winter similar to summer pasture.

The silo insures a saving of time and labor in winter feeding. The farmer does not have to wade through snow or mud to haul feed from the fields in stormy weather.
 Silage furnishes a uniform quality of feed and puts bloom and good coats on live stock in winter.

More feed can be stored in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.
 Acre for acre, silage is more efficient as a feed than fodder.

Silage can be used profitably as a supplement to pastures in summer.
 Silage properly made is a good feed for horses, cattle and sheep. It increases the flow of milk in winter when prices are highest, thus lowering the cost of production and increasing the profits.

Silage reduces the cost of beef production, is economical for maintaining breeding animals and keep young stock thrifty and growing all winter.

ARCHIE PARR IS DECLARED TO BE SENATE NOMINEE

McAllen, Tex., Oct. 9.—Judge F. G. Chambliss of Beaville, sitting in the place of Judge Taylor in the District court at Edinburg, Saturday, decided the case of Archie Parr against W. D. Glasscock, involving the certificate of nomination for the State Senate from the Twenty-Third District in favor of Parr.

The issue before the court was the validity of the certificate of nomination issued to Parr and that issued to Glasscock, two conventions having been held in Corpus Christi, Aug. 24 last, to nominate a democratic candidate for the senate. The action was brought under the law that provides for review in the courts of certificates of nominations.

The case came to a sudden termination on the proffer of the minutes of the convention that nominated Glasscock, while the second witness for Glasscock was on the stand. Objection to the minutes being introduced was made by counsel for Parr, and Judge Chambliss, in ruling against the admissibility of the evidence, stated that he considered the convention that nominated Glasscock to have been illegal and its action void. Evidence introduced in the trial showed that two conventions were held, that of the Glasscock forces at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and that of the Parr forces at 4 o'clock.

Meantime the injunction granted restraining the election officials from printing ballots with the name of Glasscock as the nominee stands and until some action by the Appellate court, no such ballots will be printed. From the testimony adduced the convention that nominated Parr had eighteen votes cast out of a possible twenty-eight. The convention that nominated Glasscock had seventeen out of a possible twenty-eight. The difference was in the participation of five Cameron county votes in both conventions.

The minutes of the 2 o'clock convention, which were ruled out by the court but were included in the record on appeal, contain many pages showing the status of the primary election in Duval county, the throwing out of which by the Glasscock convention on such showing gave a majority of the primary vote to Glasscock.

As Softed was walking down the street one morning he met an Irish friend who told him that he had just received a letter saying that his sister had been blessed with an addition to the family.
 "Boy or girl?" asked Softed.
 "That's just what is bothering me," was the reply. "Bedad, they don't say in this letter, and now I don't know whether I am
 aunt—"

Shoes to Cost Less Under Federal Order That Fixes Prices On All Footwear

The government has fixed the prices of various commodities, but its action in standardizing shoe prices and styles is an interesting innovation. By the ruling of the War Industries Board, shoes of what is designated as Class A, will retail at from \$9 to \$12, of Class B from \$5 to \$8.50 and of Class C not to exceed \$4.75. Styles and fashions of shoes are reduced from about 650 to 150, and the leathers used are restricted to three colors, black and light and dark tan.

Particularly as respects women's footwear, the maximum prices are naturally below those now obtaining. Consumers who want to pay a fancy price for fancy shoes may still have them made to order; the ruling imposes no curb on profiteering by individual shoemakers. But for the general public, which has had to pay in many cases exorbitant war prices for shoes, the reduction will prove a boon. Manufacturers are bound to object to it on principle; but since neither cattlemen, packers nor manufacturers benefited from the inflated prices, perhaps they will fare better under the fixed prices.

At least the scale established is a liberal one. There ought to be a fair margin of profit in making a serviceable shoe to sell at from \$9 to \$12, prices well above those exacted before the war. Standardizing shoe styles, moreover, should have the good effect of eliminating the waste due to the over production of freak shoes. There are excellent reasons to suppose, indeed, that Federal regulation of the shoe making industry will systematize and otherwise improve it.

Roosevelt's Counsel Is Branded As Counsel Of Folly and Prussiainism

"We are paying the price of unpreparedness," said Mr. Roosevelt in a Liberty Loan speech at Columbus. "What we want to do is to remain prepared so no nation will dare look cross-eyed at us."

That is not American doctrine. It is Prussian doctrine. That is the way the Kaiser has been talking for thirty years. The supreme ambition of German autocracy was to create such a

state of complete military preparedness that "no nation will dare look cross-eyed at us."

Everybody knows the consequences. Everybody knows the cost in blood and treasure and human suffering of this Junker creed which Theodore Roosevelt is now preaching as an example to the American people. What a counsel of folly and worse than folly!—New York World.

Eighteen Texans Killed In Action In Last Week

Casualties among the troops from Texas serving overseas under General Pershing for the last week, as compiled from the daily reports made to the chief of staff at Washington by the commanding general of the American army abroad, are as given below. Where official title is not given the victims are private:

- KILLED IN ACTION.**
Connally, Bertie L., Hylton, Tex.
Hensley, Thomas Lee, Humble, Tex.
Miller, Felix A., Dundee, Tex.
Russell, Luther W., Ebony, Tex.
Claiborne, Jim W., Jacksonville, Texas.
Garza, Rafael P., Taylor, Tex.
Gamble, Jesse, Anson, Tex.
Cunningham, Lieut. James R., Comanche, Tex.
Wallace, Lieut. Mahlon D., Mount Calm, Tex.
Hart, Lieut. Vernon Duggan, Stamford, Tex.
Huff, Romeo H., San Angelo, Tex.
Cox, Henry W., Chillicothe, Tex.
Mulleck, Frank E., Celeste, Tex.
Yann, Robert P., Jr., Weber Falls, Texas.
Summers, Bonnie T., Hallsville, Tex.
Currie, Lieut. John M., Austin, Tex.
Moore, Lieut. Frank M., Houston, Texas.
Knight, J. H., Streetman, Tex.
- DIED FROM WOUNDS.**
Dennis, Corp. Samuel R., St. Jo, Texas.
Smith, Clark D., Galveston, Tex.
Wylie, Frank, Bald Prairie, Tex.
Armigo, Marcus B., El Paso, Tex.
Preddy, Walter S., Trenton, Tex.
Jimmerson, Corp. Angus, Henderson, Tex.
Sivley, Corp. Andrew, Beeville, Tex.
- DIED FROM DISEASE.**
Stelzer, Corp. El Colina, Tex.
Baumer, Henry A., Utopia, Tex.
Atchley, James H., Godley, Tex.
Bowers Waldron, Canton, Tex.
Dixon, Nelson, Clarksville, Tex.
Harms, Herman, Nordheim, Tex.
Long, John C., Anna, Tex.
Truitt, Willie, Houston, Tex.
- DIED FROM ACCIDENT.**
Holmes, Charley O., Sherman, Tex.
Gamble, Jesse, Anson, Tex.
- WOUNDED SEVERELY.**
Besa, Hilario, Eagle Pass, Tex.
Hill, Odie, Austin, Tex.
Ratiff, Willie, Bowie, Tex.
Sewell, Thomas C., Greenville, Tex.
Smolik, August, Hallettsville, Tex.
Hagen, Olaf, San Juan, Tex.
Lawrence, Thomas F., Lamasco, Texas.
Spencer, Lieut. Edwin R., Beaumont, Tex.
Engles, Corp. Brooklyn Ray, Yoakum, Texas.
Kirchman, Leonard W., Hamilton, Texas.
Riggs, John, Lamasco, Tex.
Merrill, Bob, Mount Vernon, Tex.
Wesch, Robert C., Dallas, Tex.
White, Fred, Mexia, Tex.
Holden Capt. O. F., Austin, Tex.
Riviera, Corp. Policarpio, Potect, Texas.
Campbell, Earl, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Miller, Andy, Richmond, Tex.
Williams, James H., Ricardo, Tex.
Ward, James C., Ladonia, Tex.
Buckholz, Fred Theodore, LaPorte, Texas.
Scotten, Lieut. Frank D., El Paso, Texas.
Miller, William Q., Perrin, Tex.
Stout, James C., Haskell, Tex.
Murphy, Frank E., Houston, Tex.
Ruffin, Alvie, Almy, Tex.
Sharp, Lieut. Roy F., Bullinger, Texas.
Dillon, George W., Dollardville, Texas.
Eason, Allen, Merkel, Tex.
McKinney, Major Charles F., Vernon, Texas.
Pearsall, Lt. Francis S., Marshall, Texas.

Fletcher, Joseph, Aspermont, Tex. Musicik, James, Tolar, Tex. Skeeter, John L., Eagle Lake, Tex.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
Ward, Mark C., Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wolverton, George, Lawa, Tex.
Holland, Albert P., Clarendon, Tex.
Pena, Marcus, San Antonio, Tex.
Chalupa, Corp. Joe, Taylor, Tex.
Franklin, Herman F., Brownwood, Texas.
Everett, Claude, Bomarton, Tex.

MISSING IN ACTION.
Thompson, Corp. Leslie Dale, Beeville, Tex.
Lucero, Tacundo, El Paso, Tex.
Sebastian, Roy E., Fate, Tex.
Wheeler, Owne L., Stockdale, Tex.
Brown, Earl Z., Mexia, Tex.
Churco, Benjamin J., El Paso, Tex.
Ferguson, Thomas J., Lytton Springs, Tex.
Odie, John D., McKinney, Tex.
Ayers, Granville, Chilcota, Tex.
Lussman, Jake, San Antonio, Tex.
Sholar, David O., Roxton, Tex.
Stoffer, Alvin, Lincoln, Tex.

IN PRISON.
Plummer, Joseph L., Personville, Texas.
Robertson, Tom, Granbury, Tex.

RETURNED TO DUTY—PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.
Day, Cate P., Del Rio, Tex.
Krueger, Major, Brownwood, Tex.

Forum 'Ad' Brings Land Seekers to View Farms Here

Evidence of the value of the Forum as an advertising medium is found in the experience of Roy Tennant of Temple, who for several weeks has had an advertisement in the Forum, offering a number of attractive bargains in Bell county farm lands. Replies and inquiries in response to this advertisement have come from every section of Texas and a number of prospective buyers have visited Temple to inspect in person some of the tracts offered.

"I get letters every day," said Mr. Tennant, "and the writers say they read my 'ad' in the Forum. One of the good results of this advertising campaign in the Forum is that I have found several customers who are eager to buy some of the fine lands that can be had in Bell county at this time."

Mr. Tennant adds that he never had such satisfactory results from any other advertising he has ever done.

The Forum offers real estate men the finest opportunity they can get for reaching the people who are likely to buy land. Try it.

Doomed Man Dies When Slow Mails Delay a Reprieve

Cleveland, Oct. 9.—Pasquale Biondi, of Akron, convicted of murder of an Akron policeman, was electrocuted in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus Tuesday afternoon, just a few hours before papers granting a stay of execution reached the prison.

Slowness of the mails was blamed by the clerk of the Appellate court here for the delay. Appellate Judge Lawrence signed the papers in Cleveland Tuesday afternoon, and they were placed in the mail early Wednesday. According to word from Columbus the papers reached there at 8 a. m. Saturday, but Biondi had already been electrocuted.

Equal to the Occasion.
"Say that let you sold me is three feet under the water."
"Is it?"
"Yes, it is, and you know it is."
"Well, it's a good thing you told me, let you have a bargain in a can."—Cly Star.

Senate In Refusing Votes to Women Showed More of Prejudice Than Principle

In spite of President Wilson's intervention, the suffrage resolution was beaten in the senate, its supporters having been unable to rally the necessary two-thirds vote which the constitution provides.

Although the president has insisted that this amendment is a war measure, thirty-one senators disagreed with him. Some of them are democrats and some republicans, but in the ranks of these thirty-one are men who have unhesitatingly voted for every grant of war power that the president has asked. They refused his request in this instance because they did not believe that an equal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States could properly be regarded as a war measure, and in that respect we think they are right and the president is wrong.

After having demonstrated that it was possible in most of the states of

the Union to gain the vote by the process by which every white man obtained the vote, the suffrage leaders suddenly decided that this was too slow and that nothing short of a constitutional amendment would satisfy them. They were determined to be in advance of public opinion. The result is that their resolution has been beaten in the senate and that they have made no gains in any of the states.

We are bound to say, however, that we can find no evidence of either consistency or of principle in the action of the senate. When we remember that the same senate which refused to submit the equal-suffrage amendment recently submitted the prohibition amendment, it is evident that the adverse vote represented personal prejudice rather than adherence to any known theory of government.—New York World.

The "Well Known" And The "Great"

There is difference plenty in being "well known" and in being "great." The prize fighters, the crack ball players, the celebrated race men of old race-horse days, the wife beaters, the law breakers of all varieties are apt to be "well known." So are an old, torn-down school house or church, or a corner grocery, examples of the "well known." Greatness does not seem to feel compelled to shed her pure white light upon the "well known," however, just because they are "well known."

Of course, a man can have notoriety and be notorious. But he is very sure to belong to the "well known" class. To make ourselves as plain as day, Washington was great, after his death he attained unto fame. Bank robbers and night-riders are "well known" and after their death, sometimes before, they attain unto their true deserts.

It is interesting to locate those who stand in between these distances, the "well known" and the "great," which prove the characteristics of each. A certain United States Senator, who shall be nameless—though he is not from Texas—who is wonderfully "well known," has written his own biography. "In my sixty years of public life I have known everyone who counted for anything." Of course, that profoundly astonishes us with the implied statement "that everybody who amounts to anything knows him."

This honorable servant of the people has directed the making of his own monument, which is ready to be placed in his native village after his death. He has given care to its erection, and he has posed many times and oft. If his dead, self-sacrificing people have to give him up while he goes home to glory to reap the reward of his sacrifices for them, he will do the next best thing for them before he goes. He will place himself in their midst in speaking bronze.

But, if it is wrong to constantly remind the people of his native village, of their irreparable loss by thus placing this image before them, he has at least acted wisely in leaving them his autobiography. After the first sharp grief is over they can read it leisurely and be revived by its own strength. How appropriate if this "autobiography" could be engraved upon the base of this monument! Maybe this will occur to the Senator, or, maybe it has already occurred to him as the best way to complete his noble work of self-exposition. "In my sixty years of public life I have known everyone who amounted to anything."

Now, he isn't dead yet or we wouldn't be speaking so. He is still meeting "all who amount to anything." But this dear, satisfied Senator is not the only one of us who would leave himself in bronze or write his autobiography in letters of fire. Other "well known" people are getting "better known" every day, and we, the other people who erect no monuments and write no autobiographies, are the producers of the "Behold Me's" and the swollen cups of vanity.

When we go home to the country and announce that we dined with so and so last week in the city, we almost become as "well known" ourselves, on the spot. The "well known" sometimes find it necessary to run for their lives and their reputations. The "great" sometimes in humbleness and humility are busy taking care of the "well knowns" and "notables." And they have, sometimes, kept them out of prison.

Lone Texan Bags 52 Huns as Big Battle Is Raging

Kingsville, Tex., Oct. 9.—Private John Williams Rawlinson, with the American army in the St. Quentin sector, who, according to a press dispatch, captured 52 Germans and marched them back to the American lines, was born in Corpus Christi, and spent his boyhood on a ranch west of Kingsville. His mother resides here. Rawlinson is 21 years old.

Before enlisting in the army he was employed in the railroad shops here. He was rated as an expert rifle shot and always secured his limit of deer in season.

Rawlinson is a lad of great determination and those who know him are not surprised at the notable record he has made.

Rawlinson, who went to France from Camp Travis, is attached to a New York division. During a battle recently he saw a German disappear into a dugout. He went to the door and called on all the occupants to come out. Fifty-two Germans, including three officers fled out and surrendered.

We get back our mete as we measure; We cannot do wrong and feel right; Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure.

For justice avenges each slight The air for the wing of the sparrow, The bush for the robin and wren, But always the path that is narrow And straight for the children of men.

Election Result in Falls County Changed by Court

Judge W. A. Patrick, presiding in the district court of Falls county Saturday declared C. P. Platt to be re-elected sheriff of Falls county over C. O. Moore, nominee on the face of returns in the recent primary. Platt is fifteen hundred and twenty votes were thrown out as illegal because ballots were not signed by the presiding judges. There is no appeal from Judge Patrick's ruling.

Schools Closed in War on Influenza

The spread of influenza and the danger being issued by county health officers in a number of counties for the closing of schools, churches, Sunday schools and all public gatherings and the suspension of meetings where crowds may gather.

Schools in Belton, Temple, Austin, Beaumont and a number of other cities have been closed and will be kept closed a week or more subject to the orders of the county health board.

Avoid crowds, shun promiscuous drinking cups, towels used in common and breathe through your nose, not your mouth.

Greater Profits.

"You started to raise the chickens, didn't you?"

"I have found a way by which I think I can make more money. I'm going to raise chicken feed."—Washington Star.

De be's fightuhs gin'ally knows mighty quick wen dey gets out o' dey class—Kuni Bob's game roosteh wud a dangeous chicken roun' heah well a ole floggin' hen got affe' 'im dis mawwin, en ah ain' seed 'im since!!!

HUN MUST QUIT INVADDED SOIL TO GET PEACE

(Continued From Page One.)

land on Oct. 6, 1918.—The German government requests the president of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents of this request and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations. The German government accepts as a basis for the negotiations the program laid down by the president of the United States in his message to congress of Jan. 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of Sept. 27, 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed the German government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water, and in the air.

MAXIMILIAN, Prince of Baden, Imperial Chancellor.

The reply made by President Wilson through Secretary of State Lansing, and addressed to the Swedish minister at Washington, is as follows: Department of State, Oct. 8, 1918. Mr. Frederik Oederling, charge d'affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of Oct. 6, enclosing the communication from the German government to the president; and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor. Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last, and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only upon the practical details of their application?"

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers, so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers. Immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire which have so conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

"Accept sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

As the full significance of the president's diplomacy is disclosed, it becomes evident that he has left open the way to peace and at the same time left the militarist leaders of the central powers with a question they must necessarily answer in a way that will lead to peace or confront them with an embarrassing situation in their own country.

Among diplomats here the president's communication is regarded as one of his master strokes. It is pointed out that upon cursory examination it may not show such strong terms as some may have desired. All the president's advisors, however, are confident that as close consideration reveals, as full import, it will be apparent that is a long step forward if Germany really means peace, and that if she does not it will strip her of another hypocrisy of German diplomacy so completely that the responsibility for prolonging the war never can be charged to the allies, even by the German people themselves.

The text of the president's communication was made public by Secretary Lansing, together with the official text of Prince Maximilian's note. At the same time officials here felt that the president's exposure of the militarist leaders of the Austrian note similar to that of the German chancellor. It is not considered necessary to deal with Austria until the time comes for a reply to her dominating ally.

Associated Press dispatches announced that the president would not make a curt and peremptory rejection of the offer nor bluntly demand an unconditional surrender now because the American government did not propose to fall into the trap of supplying the German militarists with a means of bolstering up their argument that the Germans are fighting a "defensive" war and that the announced objects of the allies are only to "destroy" them.

That is precisely what President Wilson has avoided. He has met what the allied diplomats regard as a trick by no reply at all which will expose it. If a trick it be. He has called upon the German government for evidence of its good faith, and should it not be forthcoming, he has left with the German leaders the problem of explaining to their own people, already clamoring for peace, why they are not willing to accept it.

It is regarded as possible, if not indeed likely, that the German militarist leaders hoped for a curt and defiant answer with which they could rally their people to give their last drop of blood "for the protection of the fatherland," and with other rallying phrases in which the German officials' pronouncements abound. The unanimous opinion among diplomats is that the president by a carefully studied, most skillful reply has robbed them of that opportunity, if they desired it, and has sent to the German people themselves a new message that the United States and the allies desire nothing more than a reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." It was freely considered that a hasty reading of the president's answer

Test of Votes For Women In Texas Now In Supreme Court In Judge's Contest

Motion for permission to file petition for mandamus has been filed in the supreme court at Austin in a proceeding styled M. A. Childers vs. V. W. Taylor, which involves the constitutionality of the act of the fourth called session of the Thirty-fifth legislature authorizing women to vote in primary elections in Texas. As yet no action has been taken by the court.

According to the petition submitted Childers and E. G. Chambliss were the only candidates for district judge in the Thirty-sixth judicial district, and Childers won by about 250 majority on the grounds that he received the most votes of the male voters. The contest was tried before District Judge V. W. Taylor, Seventh district of San Patricio who exchanged courts with Judge Chambliss. Judge Taylor held the woman suffrage act unconstitutional and denied the contest in favor of Judge Chambliss on the grounds that he received between twenty and thirty majority of the male voters. He said that the woman suffrage law was violative of sections 1 and 2, article 6, state constitution. The mandamus seeks to compel Judge Taylor to count the women's votes, hold the act valid and

render judgment for Childers. It is argued in the petition that the act is constitutional, and since there is no appeal from the decision of a district court in a contested election case, the supreme court should assume jurisdiction in order to render a correct ruling on the suffrage act as well as give relief to Childers.

In the petition it is alleged that Chambliss refused to certify his disqualification to try the case so that the governor could appoint a special judge, but, instead, as a matter of expediency, exchanged benches with Judge Taylor. It is further contended that objection was made to Judge Taylor trying the case and that a protest was made in court on the grounds of disqualification and no jurisdiction, but same were overruled by Judge Taylor, who proceeded with the trial.

According to the petition, the exchange of benches was unauthorized, the primary law does not confer upon district courts power and jurisdiction to pass upon the validity of acts under which any voter or any class of voters participate in primary elections, and lastly, that the suffrage act is valid.

FORD'S \$100,000 FOR LOAN GIVEN TO ACTIVE BOYS

Great Manufacturer Welcomes Lads Who Evade Guards by Climbing Fence and Invade His Home to Sell Liberty Bonds.

Detroit, Oct. 9.—The seniors of the Northern High School will be the heroes of that school for many a long day as the result of their exploit in getting Henry Ford's personal subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Going out to Dearborn, Vernon Myers and Walter Wolf, the two students, endeavored to enter the Ford grounds by the gate. They were turned back by the gatekeeper and tried to get around him, but other guards refused to let them enter the private park which surrounds the Ford residence.

After several other attempts, the two boys climbed over the wall and made their way to the house. They were covered with burrs, their clothes rumpled and soiled. Mrs. Ford received them and sent for her husband. "Well, boys, I don't know how you got in, but I'm glad to see you," was the hearty welcome which they received from the automobile maker when he came down to receive them. Their solicitation was a brief one and each came away with a signed card calling for \$50,000 worth of bonds.

It has not been Mr. Ford's custom to subscribe personally for Liberty Bonds. At the time of the Third Loan campaign a blanket subscription for \$6,000,000, covering all the Ford interests, was reported by the Liberty Loan committee.

Permits Necessary For All Buildings

The following is from Bulletin 43, Texas State Council of Defense, dated October 2, 1918.

"It seems that the general policy of the government is to ask the people to dispense with such buildings as they can during the continuance of the war and a pretty fair test will be "can you do without the improvement?" Your board will require that parties desiring to build submit their applications in writing to you under oath, supported by such additional affidavits as may be required by you, showing the necessity, character and cost of the building and this will be forwarded to this office. Farm houses costing less than one thousand dollars do not require a permit, nor do repairs or an addition to existing buildings up to twenty-five hundred. You should, however, require applications to be made for all buildings so that you will have a line on the business being done in your county. We will ask for monthly reports from you and will expect you to be able to show the names, amounts and kind of buildings for all applications approved and the same for the applications rejected. It will, therefore, be necessary to keep a list of the applications filed with your board.

If improvements contemplated are found to be in the exempt class, referred to herein, permit should be granted at once, and if necessary to refer applications to this office.

GEO. W. TYLER, Belton, J. C. MITCHELL, Temple, E. F. LANHAM, Temple.

Building Committee, of Bell County Council of Defense.

Texas Cattle Take Prizes at Muskogee

Muskogee, Ok., Oct. 9.—C. M. Largent of Merkel, Texas; Henry Half of Midland, and Mrs. M. N. Peques and son of Odessa, were heavy premium winners with their Hereford cattle which was shown at the Oklahoma Free State Fair here. Largent's Hereford grade herd won first and his Hereford calf second. Mrs. Peques and son scored heavily in all three Hereford classes, as did also Mr. Half. More cattle are entered this year than in any fair west of the Mississippi according to the judges, whose work will not be completed until the end of the week, so extensive are the exhibits.

Packing Butter for Use in the Winter

Can we pack butter for winter use? If so, when is the best time to begin and how to pack it?—J. S. G., Part Orchard, Wash.

Whenever you can make good, solid, sweet butter, you can begin packing it. Work the butter drier than for present use and pack it while it is pliable, pressing it down firmly. The butter should be salted well. It may be packed in new or thoroughly clean and sweet glazed jars. When the jar is filled strike the top off level with a wire or strong thread, cut a circular piece of white cloth to fit, soak in strong brine, lay it on the butter and sprinkle a layer of salt all over it, tie a piece of strong muslin over all and keep in a cool, dry place.

A Montana friend writes that she packs prime butter in pint Mason jars, sealing them tight and keeping in a dark, cool place. Says she has kept butter in this way for eighteen months and it was fine.—Kansas City Weekly Star.

Plea for Home Butchering of Good Old Times

One way to side-step high priced meat and to avoid enforced abstinence from it because of closed butcher shops in small towns is for farmers to butcher at home meat that will more easily supply their requirements. This is the patriotic thing to do. It spells economy for the government. Every hog that is butchered on the farm where its meat is to be eaten means less freight to haul to market and less freight back to the country town. It means more freight car space left to handle war business, including the hogs and their resultant pork for the army.

Farmers must be fed and there is no restriction necessary upon the consumption of home raised meat in the farm family. A return to the old fashioned custom of butchering hogs and even cattle for farm use is in keeping with the war program. Many farmers have drifted into the custom of buying both fresh and cured meat at the town shop throughout the year. There is much less home butchering than in the earlier days and many farmers have not killed any meat for their own use of late years.

Many farmers do not have a hog on the place at this time and for that reason this question is emphasized so long before the cold weather has arrived to facilitate the keeping of meat. Young hogs can now be bought to be fed for slaughter later on. Corn is ready to feed. Pastures will soon fail, so even the man who must pen up his hogs in close quarters has as fine conditions as anybody for maturing them. A few sheep would come in handy to be killed one at a time throughout the winter by families which like mutton. Mutton keeps well in cold weather and the carcasses are small so that they are soon eaten. Old ewes that would otherwise go to market can well be utilized in this way at home. Some sheep owners practice this regularly.—Breeder's Gazette.

Family Skeletons

Mrs. Dresser (gloomily)—I simply can't induce my husband to wear spats.

Mrs. Clymer—We all have our skeletons, my dear. Don't mention it to a soul, but Mr. Clymer positively won't eat salad with oil on it!—London Punch.

After All.

There are only three things That are really worth while— To be good, To do good, And always to smile.

Buy Good Land

While You Can Buy It Cheap
Buy Bell County and Central Texas Farms and Ranches
At Less Than Their Actual Value

150 ACRES IN BELL COUNTY BETWEEN OENAVILLE AND BELFALLS on pike road, all heavy black land, just on the market for a short time. Price \$140 per acre, easy terms.

100 ACRES 1-4 MILES EAST OF OENAVILLE all heavy black land. One of the best little farms in Bell County. Price \$125, easy terms; 1-4 down balance to suit purchaser.

130 ACRES 1-4 MILES EAST OF OENAVILLE on pike, all heavy black land, not an acre of waste land on place. Good improvements, close to school and churches, an ideal home. Price \$152.50, easy terms.

61 ACRES FINE LAND all in cultivation, good, heavy black land, near school, gin and church. Price \$125, easy terms.

150 ACRES NEAR HEIDENHEIMER, BELL COUNTY. Good black land at \$120 for a few days, terms to suit.

120 ACRES NEAR HEIDENHEIMER at \$120, close to school and church and pike road.

FIVE NICE RESIDENCES IN TEMPLE all well located and rented. Also clear of debt, value \$17,500. Want to exchange for good land in Smith county near Tyler, Texas. Would pay small difference for something good. No overflow land wanted.

1153 ACRES OF FINE VALLEY LAND in Ozark's northwestern Arkansas; nine room residence, four four-room houses and three three-room. Barn room for 300 head stock; one mile of school and churches on public highway, ten living springs of everlasting water; good deep black soil; 200 acres in cultivation; eight acres in orchard, balance fine grass and timber; timber worth the price of the land, improvements alone on this place cost \$20,000.00. Will take \$16.50 per acre. No trade.

50 acres, 11 miles air line road to Ocker. House, barn, tank with plenty of water all year around, good well, cistern, cement, 47 acres in cultivation, 1-4 miles from Thompson school on gravel road to Temple. Consideration \$115 per acre, \$1500.00 cash, balance easy terms to suit.

60 acres, all cultivation, on pike road, 7 miles east Temple, best elm land, has been in cultivation only 5 years, 4-room house, 2 barns, 2 wells, 1 windmill, across road from first-class school, 1 mile to gin. \$8600 incumbrance at 6 1-2 per cent, 10 years. Price, \$140 per acre.

211 acres near Rogers, all good land, nearly all in cultivation. Fair improvements. Price \$85, easy terms.

234 acres, near Heidenheimer, all in cultivation, all good black land, slightly rolling, fair improvements. Price \$90 per acre. Bell County.

40 acres, on pike, 1 mile Heidenheimer, all smooth black land, with fair improvements. \$135 per acre. Bell County.

200 acres, 4-1-2 miles north Temple on pike, 180 acres in cultivation, all tillable except possibly 5 acres, good improvements, all good black land. Price \$115 per acre.

172 acres, 5 miles Holland, all in cultivation, 2 sets improvements, 1-2 mile of main pike, 1 mile brick school, mostly level, black land. \$100 per acre. Bell County.

525 acres, 6 miles Bartlett, well improved, spring water, all in cultivation except possibly 20 acres. Price \$130 per acre. Bell County.

80 acres of land, situated less than a mile of Temple, all in cultivation and a very large underground cistern, road around the entire tract and pike road on two sides. This tract could now be cut into one and two acre tracts and sold to good advantage, or it would make someone an ideal home. Long terms on this tract.

155 acres, four miles east of Temple, close to pike, all in cultivation, good improvements, good black land. Owner paid \$125.00 four years ago. On account of both sons being in the army will sell at \$115.00 per acre, easy terms.

650 acres, four miles south of Buckholts, Milam county, all good deep black bottom land. No Johnson grass. Four sets of improvements. 535 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. Will exchange for good revenue property in Dallas, Fort Worth or Waco. Price \$85.00 per acre.

If interested in any of the places listed above, wire, phone or write me for an appointment.

ROY TENNANT

OFFICES 203-204 CITY NATIONAL BANK BLDG., TEMPLE, TEXAS.

RECOMPENSE

Straight through my heart, this fact today,
By Truth's own hand is driven,
God never takes one thing away
But something else is given.

I did not know in earlier years,
This Law of Love and Kindness,
I only mourned through bitter tears,
My loss in Sorrow's blindness.

But ever following each regret,
O'er some departed treasure,
My sad, repining heart was met
With unexpected pleasure.

I thought it only happened so,
But time this Truth has taught me,
No least thing from my life can go,
But something else has brought me.

It is the Law, complete, sublime,
And now with faith unshaken,
In patience, I but bide my time,
When any joy is taken.

No matter if the crushing blow,
May for the moment down me,
Still back of it waits Love I know,
With some new gift to crown me.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

RAIN OF STEEL WIPES OUT TWO HUN DIVISIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

est reveals living quarters of the German officers almost beyond belief. On the northern sides of the hills in the forest they had built concrete chalets of great luxury. Some of these were two stories high with ornate windows and fronts decorated and painted handsomely. Inside one was found comfortable sleeping quarters, officers' bath rooms and good beds.

One club house had billiard tables, another a bowling alley, and not far off stood a movie theater seating 6,000. All these were built impregnable to shell fire. All this is on the northern side of the hill. The southern side is reamed with trenches and torn by innumerable shells falling there in the past four years.

All day heavy German movements back of the lines were reported, but present indications point to the conclusion that they are determined to hold the Krimhilde line at all costs. The evacuation by the Germans of the Belgian coast region is continuing, the frontier correspondent of the Telegraph reports. The telephone lines between the frontier and the coast have been taken down.

The stores of material at Knokke, near the coast, five miles from the Dutch border, have been set on fire, the reports state, and many factories have been undermined in preparation for their quick destruction. As part of the occupying troops would have to choose between capture and flight when the evacuation occurs, the correspondent points out, instructions have been given them, he says, to escape to Holland in civilian clothes with the object of evading imprisonment and subsequently returning to Germany.

Fighting of fierce nature is taking place in the Godlice Pass between Serbians and Austrians barring the road to Nish, according to news reaching London. The Serbians have captured Diep ridge, on the Moravia river midway between Vranje and Leskovac. Two thousand prisoners, including a large number of Germans, were taken.

The Montenegrins, including women, have taken up arms against the Austrians in Montenegro.

The American "lost" battalion in the Argonne forest was rescued Monday. Though it had encountered terrific opposition, it was found to be virtually intact, few of its members being killed or wounded.

The lost battalion, whose whereabouts was a mystery for some time after its disappearance during the attack along the edge of the Argonne, comprised several hundred men under the command of Maj. Charles Whit-

Death Calls Sheriff Who Served 22 Years

Wm. Palm, sheriff of Austin county, died in Bellville Saturday night from heart failure. He was 57 years old and had been sheriff of Austin county for twenty-two years. His father served that county as sheriff during the reconstruction days. He is survived by his widow and three children, one sister and many other relatives.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE FERGUSON FORUM, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT TEMPLE, TEXAS, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1918.

I, James E. Ferguson, Editor, and Publisher of the Forum, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the ownership, management, circulation, and other facts required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of the Ferguson Forum, published weekly at Temple, Texas, for October 1, 1918. Before me, Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. H. Davis, Jr., Secretary and Manager of the Ferguson Forum, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the secretary-manager of the Ferguson Forum, and that the above is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and correct statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the above publication for the date above specified in the above act. Subscribed and sworn to before me at Temple, Texas, on the 24th day of August, 1918, J. H. DAVIS, JR., Secretary and Manager of the Ferguson Forum, and Publisher of the Forum, and Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid. In presence of H. F. BLUM, Notary Public, Bell County, Tex.

For Sale

AS GOOD AS THE BEST—80 Acre Farm, two miles from city limits of Abilene, on Potosi pike road.

P. L. HAYS
Abilene, Texas

FOR SALE.

600 acres of land in Madison County, Texas, \$25 per acre; will consider small farm or town property in deal. Write Will Visser, Madisonville, Tex.

LAND FOR SALE.

20,000 acres of fine black and black loamy land, located in the rainfall of Texas and well drained, in tracts to suit purchasers. Small payments down, the balance on long time, at 6 per cent interest. Address N. S. SCHMITZ, Raywood, Liberty County, Texas.

MARLIN HOT MINERAL WATER

AT MARLIN, TEXAS
Deepest and Hottest Artesian Well in the World—Depth 3,350 Feet; Temperature 147 F. The Marlin Hot Water Cures—Rheumatism, Syphilis, Catarrh, Sciatica, Constipation, Malaria, Female Complaints, Eczema and many other blood and skin diseases.

When you reach MARLIN, beware of the "Boosters"—JUST ASK FOR Hotel Imperial and Bath House which are combined. OUR MOTTO: Comfort, Hospitality, Moderate Prices. For Further Information Address DR. J. W. COOK, Marlin, Texas

The Pioneer Physician to recommend Marlin Hot Water for the cure of chronic diseases.

WHERE THE PEOPLE DECIDE

(Since the Forum is the place "where the people decide all questions discussed," a department in this paper will, henceforth, be devoted to the people's discussion. Letters, comments, opinions and discussion are invited from our readers, the same to receive the attention of this department editor and published when space will permit communications brief. Address all to People's Discussion Editor, Ferguson Forum, Temple, Texas.)

Governor James E. Ferguson, Editor, Ferguson Forum, Temple, Texas.
Dear Governor:—Verily, we did not know you were a short story writer. But you are, and a "true story" writer, too. Your foreign mission story, "Graft and Graft," is true, yesterday, today, and from all the present indications it will be true tomorrow. Your heathen Chinese Dr's questions to the "saver of blighted souls" are very pertinent and reasonable. Since there are no factions in the famous man's mind, that distant country is just that far ahead of our own "land of the free and home of the brave." It is no wonder that the "jolt woke you up" for even a Chinaman I know wouldn't do some of the things which seem to have been done over here. Now, they want the expense and the terror of an extra session. Consistency was strong and fuller of feeling, but the "members" could do nothing "unconstitutional," even if West Texas suffered and died. Yes, there can always "be found a way" when men in council have the will to do a thing. How, that way the expense and the terror of an extra session. Consistency thou glittering jewel, where dost thou hide thyself?

Ever yours,
S. J. WILLELTON,
Weatherford, Texas.

Governor James E. Ferguson, Editor, Ferguson Forum.
Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed the renewal of my subscription to your cheerful, spicy, truth-bound paper. Also, please find enclosed subscription to my two old friends in Oklahoma City. I lived in Texas some years ago and I wish I had lived there during the seasons of your candidacy for office. I would have proven my belief in righteousness and honesty by voting for you every time. Long live such Texans as you.
Respectfully,
SILAS T MANGUS,
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. C. C. Chadwick, Paris, Texas: Your letter received last week is answered in our article in this issue in regard to the "tin soldiers" and the "skulkers." Yes, we agree with you, the man under forty-five should carry a gun. Let the others go for the Y. M. C. A.—Editor

Mr. J. H. Knowles, Amarillo, Texas: Thank you for your splendid words of approval and friendship. Yes, as you say, some things are hard to understand, but nothing remains unsolved forever. Yes, my vote of 200,000 was very gratifying, and I am not frowning at anybody. Will try to publish your fine letter later.—Editor.

Has Colonel Henry Watterson given up his great editorial work, and what has become of him? Subscriber, Jefferson, Texas.

Mr. James E. Ferguson, Editor, Ferguson Forum.
Dear Governor:—I want to tell you and your friends and readers of the Forum that you are the greatest man that the people ever had in the State. Because you are editing the best paper in the State and because you were the best governor the State ever had. The good common people elected you twice as governor, and the crooked politicians and political preacher have done everything they could to kill you politically, but they haven't and never will. The people are seeing more every day that you are the best man in the State. They will call you again to serve them, because you have done more for the rural schools than any other governor ever did, and you put the penitentiary on a paying basis, and you did more for the renting class than any other governor ever did. Success to you and the Forum.

E. W. REYNOLDS,
Alvarado, Texas.
(We are glad to hear from you Mr. Reynolds and appreciate your kind words, and your friendship. We intend to give our readers one of the very best edited papers anywhere. We expect to publish the truth, and to include in our columns the best and most attractive matter to be found.—Editor.)

James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.
Dear Sir:—I did not vote for you in 1914, I was out of the State in 1916, and I did not vote for you the last time, for I was misled as to true conditions. But I have studied you and what you have done for yourself and for your people. I want to tell you that I expect to vote for you if you should decide to honor Texas again with your valuable services. Not only will I vote for you, but such assistance and help as may be at my command are yours. You have not received a square deal, as your treatment came from those who should have stood by you shoulder to shoulder. If you run for office next time, or the next, you

have plenty of new friends as well as old ones who are ready.
Yours very truly,
W. H. BAGSTALL,
Nolan County, Texas.

Dear Governor Jim:—You need not expect the "tale of the 77" to ever be told. You may expect it to be "found out," however. Things are usually "found out," never felt. Two things are evident by the refusal to tell. One is they are afraid to tell. The other is they are ashamed to tell. That crowd told everything everywhere that could possibly be used to their credit. They kept nothing back, but they will never tell this thing. Do not expect it, but remember, we will finally know "where!" Some of us know NOW.
Ever yours,
S. J. WILLELTON,
Weatherford, Texas.

Dear Governor Jim: There is one thing I have noticed about the "constitution." It all depends upon "whose ox is going." It seems the make believes to hold to it, they hold like grim death. If it suits them to let go, you couldn't persuade one of them to touch it. Surely we must need another one. This one is too full of ins and outs, and ins, and you can prove anything by it. If it was "constitutional" for women to vote—well, somebody's got to show me. The framers of that old document had no more idea of giving women the vote in the primary or the extraordinary or in any other place, than they had of playing lawn tennis on the roof of the capitol. Yes, let's get another constitution and put something in the next one that will make it apply not only to the make believes, but to all of the people.
Your supporter,
Sam Tarnum,
M. C. A.—Editor

Dear Governor Ferguson: My papa voted for you and I hope when I'm a man you will run for something so I can vote for you. We have your picture on a map of Texas in our school room. I can name every governor of Texas and every president of the republic. My papa says you will visit us some day and I can see you. I have never seen a governor yet, and I want you to be the first one that I see.
Your friend,
Tom Hickson,
Uvalde, Tex.

Wheat Crop Near Billion Bushels; Corn Thrice That

America's wheat crop for 1918 will total 918,920,000 bushels, according to the government estimate of production issued Tuesday. The corn crop likewise will be of huge dimensions, the estimate placing the total production at 2,717,775,000 bushels.

WHY FRET?

Are your wages too small? In Europe people are content with making a living.
Are the lights too dim? David wrote his psalms by the light of a smoky torch.
Are you cold? The soldiers of Valley Forge walked barefoot on the ice and snow.
Are you hungry? The children of India are starving for want of a crust of bread.
Are you tired? Why fret about it? Jacob was tired when he dreamed of the angels of heaven.
Are you sick? Suppose you had lived 2000 years ago when sickness was fatal?
Are you poor? The Savior of men was not wealthy.
Cheer up! Praise God that you live in the midst of His blessings!
Why fret—Ex.

BOOK REVIEW

"Do you crave and need fine, strong, royal, helpful companionship? Well, then, spend more time with good, wholesome books."
"Women of the French Tradition," by Florence Leitch Ravenel, published by the MacMillan Company, New York. Women particularly, though women no less than men, are reading this wonderful book. This brilliant study of woman by a woman brings home the truth that the eternal feminine is eternally the same and that the feminists are trying to "fly in the face of woman's true destiny." The author proves that the real development of a woman's nature drives her toward first discovering, then developing her own particular individual life. With this is sure to come liberation of spirit. Woman should live by the law of her own nature, not against it. When she does this all gifts will come—the fullest and most fruitful. The author does not believe in "antagonizing man by imitating and competing with him on his own ground." In fact, the fine test of the book is, woman can never excel except in the exercise of her distinctly feminine powers—expanded, ennobled and even transfused, but still hers.

The author writes delightfully and sympathetically of Mme. de Staël, Mme. de Sevigne, and Mme. Lafayette, she writes surprisingly of George Sand under the title, "A Law Unto Herself." An entirely new picture is here given of this remarkable woman whose rare wisdom and inspired good sense were sometimes overshadowed by her compassionate sympathy with her fellow-man. All of the great women of the French Salons are treated admirably. If you want biography, only skip the first and last chapters, though these give the clear, true, not-to-be argued views of the talented author.

"The Amazing Interlude," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, author of "Bab," and "K," etc., published by Doran. A story of enthusiasm, courage and devotion unfolds, while the author reveals the heart of Sarah Lee Kennedy, a wonderful American girl. The cry of anguish from the war zone to this girl was a command to her soul. Though her friends, her family, even her lover protested, she followed the call and soon finds herself in the little House of Mercy back of the firing line. A great love comes to her—a man whose name cannot be told. And if it is possible to ever picture a great love, one is certainly pictured here in tender, forceful, gentle, strength-inspiring lines. The book is "amazing" sure enough and will be eagerly read by those American women eager to go to the front.

"Secret Bread," by F. Tenynson, author of "The Milky Way," and "Beggars on Horse-back," is a man's drama founded upon the life of one man, indicating that strong color and reality which no writer save one possessed with keen, swift imagination could produce. It is no sketchy

tale of unreality, for it is a big novel far above the ordinary, in some respects, above the extraordinary, as I see it in a class to itself. There are some passages which reach the classic. "Towards a New World," is the "Magna Charta of a new Democracy," by Arthur Henderson, a leader of the British labor movement, published by W. R. Browne. It presents the reconstruction program of the British labor party, and it has electrified liberal America in the same manner as have the speeches of President Wilson. It is one of the most mature and carefully formulated programs ever put forth by a responsible political party. It may turn out to be the "Magna Charta" of the new Democracy, sure enough.

"Over the Seas for Uncle Sam," by Elaine Sterne, a senior-lieutenant of the Navy League Honor guard. The book presents a series of stories from the thrilling experiences of officers and men of the navy during the present war.

"Where the Souls of Men Are Calling," by Lieut. Credo Harris, is a masterpiece of story written from the battlefield of France, which is said to be the first "big love story to come out of the war."
(Books continue to come to our book reviewer. All will receive a careful reading and will be reviewed as soon as possible. We are deeply gratified at the interest which authors and publishers are manifesting towards our department. Special thanks are due...