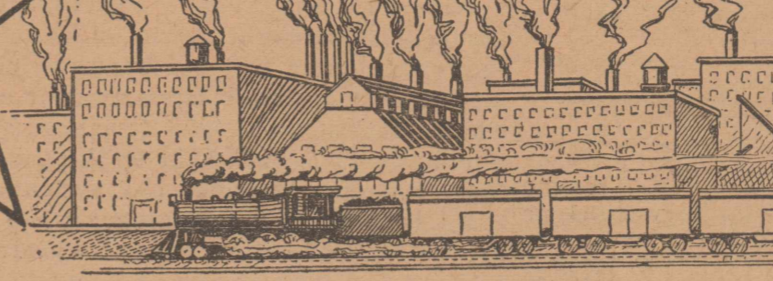
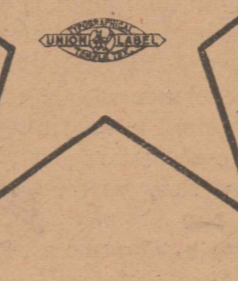
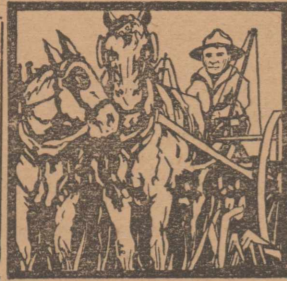


# The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 24, 1918.

NO. 51

## AMERICANS IN HOT FIGHTING GAIN GROUND

**Pershing's Men Face Fiercest Resistance of New Drive but Make Headway in Spite of Brief Setback. British Enter Valenciennes as Huns Retreat. Torch Applied to Towns Enemy is Forced to Abandon. Many Prisoners Are Captured.**

Evacuation, whether voluntary or forced, is the rule with the German armies in Belgium and Northern France, and the troops under General Foch continue to drive the enemy back, despite stubborn resistance from largely increased rear guards. So swift has been the forward movement of the allies across the invaded portion of Belgium that the Huns were unable, in spite of the speed of their retreat, to save all their troops and rather than submit to capture, some 15,000 of them fled across the border into Holland, where they have been interned and will remain, harmless until the war is over.

The great French city of Valenciennes, which has been occupied by German invaders since their first grand rush in 1914, has been entered by advance guards of Field Marshal Haig's forces and its entire occupation by the allies is looked for at any moment.

During the last week there has been an uninterrupted story of successes, although at times, at great cost because of the bitter resistance offered. The Americans, especially, have encountered some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war in the Verdun sector, and, while they were set back a short distance by the determined fighting of the Germans, they rallied quickly and came back, regaining all they had temporarily lost and adding new ground from the enemy.

In the last two days the advance has slowed and this has given rise to the opinion that the Germans are prepared to make a more effective stand against the rapidly oncoming allies, and, also, that it is necessary to organize the lines of the advance and arrange supply bases. The advance has been so swift to this time that the allies have left their bases far in the rear and it will be necessary to consolidate the new grounds taken.

One of the pleasing items of the reports from the scene of fighting is the co-operation of the Czecho-Slovaks with the French who aided materially in the taking of the village of Terton.

Northeast of Laon the French have made an advance of three miles along a front of eight miles, their forces having reached the Serre river line.

The Americans in the Verdun sector have driven a new dent in the German line and have taken the town of Brioules, on the western bank of the Meuse river, which had been strongly defended by the Germans. The Germans set fire to the town before they left. The Americans captured seventy-five prisoners in clearing up the Bois de Forest, west of Breuille. The Americans encountered great resistance and have been weeks cleaning out the nests of machine gunners, many of their prisoners being men who had handled the guns. The machine gunners fought up to the last and gave the Americans great trouble.

On the front in Russia a severe defeat with the loss of 1,000 men killed has been inflicted on the bolshevik in the Yekaterinburg district by the Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. Three armored trains with eleven locomotives and sixty machine guns were captured by the allied troops.

The British advanced on a front of sixteen miles to a maximum depth of about three miles between Valenciennes and Tournai, pushing their line into the western suburbs of Valenciennes. The capture of the rest of the city is probably a matter of hours. No other gains were reported by the British.

East of Le Fers and north of Laon the French pushed northward from three to four miles on a front of approximately ten miles, carrying their line to the south bank of the Serre. The French report nothing important from the remainder of their front.

There was only artillery work and air fights on the American front northeast of Verdun, according to unofficial reports from that territory.

Bad weather has prevailed all the way from the North Sea to Switzerland for a week, which has hindered offensive operations and aided defensive operations. There are various other reasons advanced for the slowing up of military operations, including the possibility that the Germans are going to make a stand on their present positions and that the allies have ceased large efforts temporarily in order that their supply arrangements may be adjusted to the new situation.

The sharp reduction in the length of battle line in the last few weeks has necessarily strengthened the enemy's power of resistance by providing a reserve force for use at such points as he may desire to hold. All indications are that many of the men released by the shortening of the line from the Serre River region north to the Dutch border are being sent to support the line southeast from the Serre river, region to Switzerland, particularly that part of it where the Americans are trying to push northward northwest of Verdun. As long as the line from the Serre to Switzerland holds back the allies, the Germans can retreat eastward through Belgium whenever it is necessary, while should the Serre-Swiss line give way the German armies holding the line from the

## A WORD TO MY READERS

I founded the Forum about a year ago and the paper has enjoyed as liberal patronage, if not greater patronage, than any other weekly newspaper ever founded in Texas.

During the first week in November, 1918, thousands of subscriptions will expire, and I appeal to my friends to renew their subscriptions at once, because war orders require us to discontinue promptly all unpaid subscriptions, whether we want to or not.

I wish I was able to publish the paper free to everybody, but the law would not permit me, if I could. I am in the position of I couldn't if I would, and if I can't, how can I.

So, my friends, help me keep the Forum running, because it keeps some people powerfully uncomfortable and places other people powerfully much.

The drouth has got my money, the politicians have got my office and the brewers have got my farm and I must look to my friends to help me buy ammunition to keep this Forum gun loaded for all these political tricksters who are roosting around the state, but of late, I am proud to say, they roost mighty low.

Please do not miss a number. Renew right now. Get your neighbor to subscribe and when you have something to say send it in and the Forum will say it for you. I am running, and am going to continue to run, the most independent newspaper in Texas.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

## PEACE PLANS GIVEN SETBACK BY HUN NOTE

**Reply to President Wilson Undertakes to Defend and Justify Destruction of Private Property and Denies Wanton Shelling of Lifeboats by Submarine Commanders—Allies to Be Consulted Before Answer Is Made—Diplomatic Trap to Be Avoided.**

The reply of Germany to the note of President Wilson seems to leave no course open now to the president and the allies but to transfer the whole matter of the evacuation of invaded territory and the discussion of peace proposals to the military advisers of the governments allied against Germany.

The official text of the German reply as communicated through the Swiss legation at Washington is characterized by leading public men in this country as well as in England, France, Italy and other allied countries but a lame attempt to shift the contest from the battlefield to the council chamber, where diplomacy of the Hun brand hopes to win advantages that have been denied in the conflict at arms.

There seems not the least doubt that President Wilson will confer with all the governments in the alliance against Germany before he replies to this latest note. It is unsatisfactory and misleading, false in its denial of unprovoked destruction of lifeboats at sea and of personal and private property on land. One of the most clear-cut and comprehensive analyses of the note is made by Senator Lodge, the republican leader, at Washington, who says of it: "It is varnished over with a little false flattering, directed to the president and the people of the United States, which can deceive no one. In other respects, it is a clumsy trap, awkwardly set, to involve us in diplomatic discussions—of all things to be avoided at this moment. It will not bear the slightest analysis. They desire to discuss details. What they call details are the vital issues of the war. \* \* \* They wish to refer the destruction of our women and children on the Lusitania to a neutral commission. The American people do not intend to have the decision of any commission on such a question as that. \* \* \*

"There is something repulsive in having the invaders of Belgium and the makers of the villainous peace which they forced on Russia and Rumania talking about justice and honor."

The note from Germany indicates that there has been a change in the form of government and Dr. Solf, who signs the note, says the principle of popular representation, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise has been adopted; that the leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government and that in the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the reichstag.

The good doctor assumes that this new form of government meets the demand of President Wilson that every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world shall be destroyed. He adds that this new form of government assures the president that he is dealing with the German people direct in the discussion of peace.

There is a variety of opinion as to what the action of the president will be in connection with the note.

Whatever form any further diplomatic exchanges may take, one official pointed out, after all there is but one question, "are the Germans whipped?" If they are whipped and ready to surrender when attempts at bargaining have failed, the surrender will come quickly enough, as quickly as the men who say they have persevered the war lords in power dare to let the truth sink home upon the German public.

Some diplomatic reports support the theory that the German leaders are restrained from revealing the real situation abruptly and taking peace at any price only from fear of more than a political revolution. Notes approaching gradually a final capitulation serve to give the German people the news in broken doses, and at the same time to take every possible chance of filling a loophole in American and allied harmony with the hope of avoiding ultimately throwing the German nation upon the mercy of its enemies.

The belief that no truce will succeed was reiterated everywhere. At last the only real thing stated on authority was that there will be no relaxation of the great forward movement of the American and the allied armies and no abatement from attack upon the retreating foe except upon the terms of the allied and American military leaders. Terms of evacuation, it is pointed out, necessarily would be virtually the terms of an armistice, and in the opinion of military men would include breaking the German war machines as an armed force and the occupation by Americans and the allies of such strategic lines and strongholds as General Foch might deem necessary.

The United States and the allies will not discuss an armistice or peace with Austria-Hungary until it satisfies the nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs and other oppressed nations within its borders.

This is the substance of the American reply to Austria-Hungary's offer to enter into negotiations for an armistice and peace, based upon the fourteen points of President Wilson's address of January 8 and his subsequent utterances.

The American reply, which is dated Oct. 18, has been made public by Secretary Lansing. It has been sent to Vienna at a time when revolution is rife throughout the Dual Monarchy and it is well calculated to fan the revolutionary flames among all the oppressed Slav peoples.

The American reply is the hardest blow yet struck for the freedom of the Slavs from the Austrian-Hungarian yoke.

Under its terms the Vienna government must clean its own household before approaching the allies and the United States for peace. While severe in its exactions and certain to cause keen disappointment and consternation throughout Austria-Hungary, the note gives to Emperor Charles and his advisers an opportunity to come to an agreement with the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs.

Vienna must talk to Prague, now said to have overthrown Austro-Hungarian authority entirely, and with the leaders of the Slav peoples generally, and "satisfy their aspiration and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

Officials did not hesitate to say that if Austria-Hungary had made an earnest effort a year ago to give to the Slavs genuine autonomous government the situation today would be wholly different and it would be possible to discuss an armistice and peace.

## Heavy Rains Over Drouth Area Cheer Stockmen and Farmers; Good Range Sure

From the lately parched and dusty plains of west Texas, from the southern part of the state, from the north and from the east, from every section of Texas except the extreme coast region, come reports of most bountiful rains. Far out in the Panhandle, away west in the old Staked Plains country, where drouth has afflicted farmers and stockmen nearly four successive years, rains have been bountiful and general. Reports come of booming streams. The Concho is said to have risen higher than it has been since 1898; other streams are higher than since eight and ten years ago; the Rio Grande is on a rampage and the soil is soaked.

Providence has come to the relief of the drouth victims, who had waited in vain for substantial and practical help from the state to which they pay taxes and to which they have a right to appeal for relief in distress and disaster. Stockmen and farmers at San Angelo say the season now is the best since 1913 and they are assured of plenty of grass for winter range and the prospect of fat cattle in the spring. Henrietta, 2.24; Coppell, 3.46; Temple, 1.90; Clarendon, 1.84; Gainesville, 2.00; San Antonio, 1.08; Llano, 1.12.

These reports cover practically all sections of the state and show the rains to have been general and plentiful.

## NOTED PRELATE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE BRINGS HONORS

**Delegations of Catholics from France, England, Belgium, Ireland, Canada and Mexico Congratulate Cardinal Gibbons.**

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—Delegations from the Catholics of France, England, Belgium, Ireland, Canada and Mexico joined with those from this country last Sunday in honoring Cardinal Gibbons on the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop.

Bishop F. W. Keating of Northampton, England, and Bishop Eugene L. Julien of Arras, France, had prominent parts in the ceremony.

It was announced that the French government has conferred through Ambassador Jusserand at Washington on the cardinal the insignia of a grand officer of the legion of honor. It was also announced that the superiors who are to build a new seminary at Washington will make it a memorial to the cardinal.

The cardinal reviewed his work in the church and praised the amicable relations that have existed between the church and state in America. He said its absolute independence from the state had proved the greatest blessing of the church in America.

Popular celebrations in honor of the cardinal have been called off because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza. A purse of \$50,000 from the Catholics of the arch diocese was presented to the cardinal.

## State Wide "Dry" Law Knocked Out by Appeals Court

News comes from Austin that the court of criminal appeals in an opinion handed down Wednesday held the statewide prohibition law unconstitutional. The opinion was by Justice Morrow and concurred in by Chief Justice Davidson. Justice Prendergast dissented.

This decision had been expected since last week but the immediate reopening of liquor establishments in places where the local option law is not in effect has been delayed by a motion filed by Attorney General Looney for a rehearing.

Action on this motion probably will be taken next week. The decision holds that the statewide law is in conflict with the local option provisions of the state constitution.

## Texan Goes to Russia To Handle U. S. Mails

Edward H. Everett, a former resident of San Antonio, has been appointed United States postal agent with the American forces in Siberia. Mr. Everett has been serving as postal agent at Shanghai, China, and has been ordered by cable to Vladivostok to take charge of the service for civilians and soldiers from the United States.

## Full Directions How to Send Christmas Packages to Soldiers "Over There"

One parcel will be accepted by the war department through the Red Cross for each soldier overseas.

Each soldier will be provided with one Christmas parcel label. This label will be forwarded by him to the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive his Christmas package. Packages that do not bear this label will not be accepted by the Red Cross for delivery to the post office authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

Christmas parcels must be placed in cardboard boxes, 3 by 4 by 9 inches in size. These boxes will be provided, to holders of labels, by the American Red Cross. They may be obtained at Red Cross chapters or branches after November 1.

With each box will be given complete instruction regarding the articles which may be sent, and a list of articles which are barred by the postal authorities. Study these instructions and avoid mistakes. No message or written material of any kind will be allowed to go in the boxes. When the boxes are packed, but unwrapped, they must not weigh more than 2 pounds 15 ounces. If the parcel is overweight, some article must be removed.

Do not put perishable food, soft candy, liquids, or anything in glass containers in the package if you wish it to reach its destination with the other contents unspoiled.

Do not mail the box yourself. When packed, the box should be taken to the nearest collection station designated by the Red Cross, unsealed, and unwrapped, ready for inspection. Red Cross representatives are authorized to remove objectionable articles from parcels. Shippers will then affix sufficient postage on their parcels to carry them to Hoboken, N. J. Parcel post zone rates will be charged. The parcels are to remain in custody of the Red Cross until delivered to the postal authorities.

No Christmas parcel will be accepted by the Red Cross for shipment after November 20. Keep this fact in mind when planning a Merry Christmas for the boys "Over There."

## Favors "Drouth" and Votes for Women in Philippine Islands

National prohibition, woman suffrage and regulation of food and fuel supplies to ocean and inter-island shipping were recommended by Governor General Francis Burton Harrison in a message convening the Philippine congress last Friday.

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## DON'T BOAST OF YOUR GRIT 'TILL YOU'VE TRIED IT OUT.

In men whom men condemn as ill,  
I find so much of goodness still,  
In men whom men pronounce divine,  
I find so much of sin and blot,  
I do not dare to draw a line  
Between the two, where God has not.

On to Berlin!

The march to Berlin is on!

Avoid crowds—they may be filled with the "Flu."

All things are possible to him who has faith in himself.

Stay at home—be sure that you do not take any influenza there.

Put faith behind your prayers and a consistent life before them.

Your fate may be in your hands—wash them carefully before eating.

The Fourth Liberty Loan was oversubscribed. So the fifth will be when it is ordered.

There have been good rains in the Texas drouth district and joy reigns out there once more.

It was a long, long way to Berlin, but the road has been shortened some by the Americans.

The best way to cure influenza is to prevent it. Be rational, reasonable, and use common sense.

Watch the date on your Forum wrapper and don't let your paper be stopped. Renew in time and you will get the news straight.

One dollar a year insures a visit from the Forum every week in the year. Send a club of ten and the price is seventy-five cents each.

The German government will have to improve its note writing if it is really sincere in seeking peace. Camouflage and bluster will not bring peace.

Fifteen thousand Huns took refuge in Holland rather than risk capture or slaughter at the hands of avenging allies. They will be innocuous for the remainder of the war.

Election day is coming. Free textbooks for the children of Texas is one of the questions for the voters to pass on and that amendment to the constitution will be adopted.

An advertisement in the Forum will help your business. The Forum is read by approximately one hundred thousand intelligent Texans every week. Try advertising in it and watch the result.

Christmas shopping for the boys across the ocean must be done now and such packages as are to be sent to them must be in the hands of the transportation officers by November 20 or they will not reach their destination in time for the Christmas observance.

There is a Universal Law of increase, and when you work in harmony with it every needed thing is abundantly supplied you. If there is any lack in your world it is because you have not met all the requirements of the Law which governs your prosperity and success.

It is not through hard labor that you realize permanent prosperity; it is only through the creative force of mind—thought. Remember, that increase comes from the Spirit. It is God that gives the increase, and it comes through the Universal Law. Your part is to fulfill the law.

Belgium is almost freed from Huns and the delight of the splendid people who suffered four years of Hun cruelty, ravage, oppression and outrage, knows no bounds. They insist on kissing their deliverers and then hold up their little ones to be kissed by the rugged soldiers who have driven the invader in rout from their devastated homes. On to Berlin!

Land sharks are looking forward to a rich clean-up when our soldiers come marching home and go about seeking homes for themselves. Cut-over lands and swamp lands are being made ready to play their part in the great scheme of graft and plunder these heartless sharks are preparing to work upon soldiers who have helped to make the world safe for such scoundrels to live in.

"I have ever thought religion a concern purely between our God and our consciences, for which we are accountable to Him; I never told my own religion nor scrutinized that of another. I never attempted to make a convert nor wished to change another's creed. I have ever judged of the religion of others by their lives; for it is in our lives, and not from our words, that our religion must be read. By the same test the world must judge me."—From Thomas Jefferson.

Announcement is made from Austin of the resignation of the adjunct professor of the Germanic language from the faculty of the University and his appointment to the government service as "language inspector" for the Students' Army Training Corps in the district embracing the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. "Language inspector" is a new departure in the educational line. Does he inspect the written language or the language used when a robust Texan comes into contact with a door in the darkness? What's in the job, anyway?

Women in Nebraska now can wear the trousers, physically, as they heretofore may have done metaphorically. The attorney general of that state in a formal opinion says that neither the law of God nor man, at least in Nebraska, prevents women from wearing men's clothing when they are engaged in war work. This opinion was called forth by the protest of a minister to the governor that the wearing of men's garments by women was against Bible doctrine. The inquisitive parson got his answer that Nebraska does not agree that wearing of trousers by women is against divine or human law. In another state a judge has given an opinion that it is not illegal for a wife to go through her husband's pockets while the male person of the household slumbers. So, after all, what matters it? The woman wins any way.

## INCONSISTENCY A MENACE TO TEXAS DEMOCRACY

When the democratic state convention of Texas inserts in its platform a plank plainly and unequivocally absolving the democratic voters of Bexar county from supporting one of the nominees from that county for the legislature, because of acts, assumed in the doubtful wisdom of said state convention, to be improper, but in fact not improper or unbecoming in the remotest sense; when a large number of democrats organize in the interest of an alleged democrat, against a nominee whose nomination has been held by the court of last resort entirely legal and constitutional, and announce they will urge democrats to scratch the nominee; when the beneficiary of the proved theft of ballots raises no protest against so flagrant a crime; when the sponsors of a reputed candidate and such candidate, himself, refuse to divulge the sources of a vast secret slush fund by which his nomination was secured, and thus violate the plain mandates of the election laws of Texas, there need be no surprise if the democrats of Texas, in their sovereign and individual capacity, voice their protest against such high-handed and autocratic political bossism, by doing some "scratching" on their own account.

Inconsistency, not to call it by a harsher name, is repugnant to the true conception of democracy, and it need not cause surprise if democrats, who are democrats through principle and not for reasons of plunder, graft and selfish ambition, decline to yield unquestioning approval to such flagrant violations of both democratic principles and statutory law.

In the case of Otto Wahrmond, of San Antonio, the democratic state convention, by specific expression in its platform, absolves democrats from voting for the man who received an overwhelming majority of votes in the democratic primary.

In the case of Archie Parr, member of the state senate, whose right to a place on the democratic ticket was upheld and sustained by the court of last resort in such matters, a large number of alleged democrats have perfected an organization pledged to support the man who was declared not entitled to a place on the democratic ticket, and the spokesman for these purported democrats, avows that it will be the purpose and object of his organization to induce every democratic voter "to go to the polls on November 5, scratch Archie Parr's name and write, in the proper blank space, the name of D. W. Glascock for state senator from the Twenty-third district."

When the voice of a democratic majority, sustained by the decree of a court of final resort is to be attacked and a deliberate attempt made to override and reverse it by undemocratic methods; by "bolting," to put it in plain and unmistakable words, can it be surprising if voters exercise their sovereign and individual rights and privileges and indulge in a little "scratching" against candidates they may not approve?

It is situation brought about by the autocratic and illegal acts of those now in control of the democratic organization of Texas and these autocrats will have none but themselves to blame if the people exercise their democratic freedom of thought and action.

## GERMANY'S LATEST NOTE SIMPLY A SUBTERFUGE

While Germany is pretending to dicker for peace the allied armies are driving forward at a pace that is making conditions more disastrous every hour for the brutal Hun. In the last week Belgium practically has been reclaimed so far as the northern coast and many of the important cities are concerned. The Germans have been driven from their submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and have lost Bruges and other cities which they had held and preyed upon for four years.

The tales told by the rescued inhabitants of those cities are such that they will have a material effect upon any plan for peace that may be proposed. Rapine, plunder, murder, savagery and the practice of the basest vices have characterized the reign of the Hun in the Belgium cities and there is a terrible account of human agony as well as of material property losses to be settled when peace terms are dictated to the Hun.

The word dictated is used advisedly in connection with peace terms, for every development makes it plainer and plainer that it will be idle to attempt to negotiate with the German government. The latest note from Berlin is such that the subject of peace talk with the German empire should be dropped and the fight kept up with all the power and energy the allies can command until there is an absolute, unqualified and outspoken surrender. When Germany defends the wanton destruction of property by its retreating armies as justified by war usage; when denial is made in an official communication that lifeboats filled with survivors of ships ruthlessly torpedoed by Hun U-boats have not been wantonly shelled, and when an attempt is made to bring about an armistice, there should be an end of all exchanges between President Wilson and the representatives of German autocracy and the entire matter should be passed over to the military advisers of the nations at war with Germany and other central powers.

It is a waste of time and a menace to the prestige of our success at arms to dicker further with a power that justifies wanton murder and willful destruction. Let the Hun feel the pressure of invading hosts upon the soil of his native land, let him experience the rigors of military government at the hands of a conquering enemy and he will change his view of military necessity and revise his doctrine of ruthlessness.

Let there be no peace until Germany is prepared to face its guilt with a full acknowledgement of wrong. Let the terms of any peace that may come be framed and dictated by the allies without the interference or counsel of Germany.

## THE POOR FEEDING THE DESTITUTE

With a few shining exceptions all of the real charity is dispensed by poor people. It is verily a case of the poor feeding the destitute. Our calls for help, alms, clothing, food, shelter, are heard and answered by those who have none too much themselves. We know a woman who works for her living—and none too good a living—who is taking care of a family and not her own family, either. She doesn't send her tithe to the heathen over the Eastern seas, or any other seas. She gives it actually and substantially to the widow who lives in her neighborhood, who has five little hungry, healthy mouths to feed and day labor to perform. This good woman gives until it hurts and shares really all that she has with her fellow-man.

A good man, who shall be nameless, though his good name is well known in and out of this state, upon the first day of each month sets aside portions of all of his income to the creature care of those not strong or lithe of limb, who are not able to work. His pet, particular charity is to help those who are not able to work at all. It is a precious privilege to him upon this day to set aside these amounts from his income which has never been large. We could name many instances, so could all of us, of poor people doing the actual, needed, loudly-calling charity.

Millionaires and multi-millionaires give according to "system," through their secretaries, who, in turn, give through some kind of board, who, in turn, give through an agent, and so on. By the time the secretary, the board, the agent, and the "so on" are paid, the widow in the neighborhood and the man not able to work sometimes get very little.

It is not the gilt-edged, "systemic" giving that goes straight home to God. It is the "poor" who feed the destitute. Those who haven't much, but who are willing to share what they have, are carrying on God's work among His blessed poor.

## SUCCESS OF FOURTH LOAN LESSON IN PATRIOTISM

Patriotism of the American pocketbook was most admirably shown in the splendid success of the Fourth Liberty Loan which closed last Saturday night after a campaign of three weeks. The total of six billions fixed for the loan was oversubscribed and, to the great credit and public spirit of the citizens of Texas be it said, that the allotment for the Eleventh Federal Reserve Bank district, of which Texas forms the main portion, was oversubscribed.

For a time the raising of this vast sum seemed to lag, but with the receipt of successive reports of the glorious success achieved by American arms across the seas and, more especially, the reading of the casualty lists showing the great number of heroic men who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty and world democracy, spurred the crowds into action and in the last days of the campaign money poured into the subscription committees in steady streams.

This was good and most commendable, but why should there have been any lagging? Had our noble men with Pershing lagged, even for the slightest moment, there might have been a different story of the war to tell. They realized their duty at the outset and most nobly, promptly and heroically they performed it. Their unselfish example and quick offering of their lives and blood should inspire those at home, whose only sacrifice, except where they have given loved ones to the service, affects their personal comforts and finances, to be equally quick in responding to the call of their country for the means to back up the men in the fighting lines.

There will be another loan and it should be raised in less time than was the Fourth; let us hope, in the name of patriotism and good citizenship, that it will be so raised.

## THE BEST WAY TO CURE INFLUENZA IS TO AVOID IT

The following rules for avoiding influenza and, incidentally, checking the spread of the disease, have been posted conspicuously in the Boston navy yard by Captain W. R. Rush, the commandant:

1. Avoid needless crowding—influenza is a crowd disease.
2. Smother your cough and sneezes—others do not want the germs which you would throw away.
3. Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through—get the habit.
4. Remember the three C's—a clean mouth, clean skin, and clean clothes.
5. Try to keep cool when you walk, and warm when you ride and sleep.
6. Open the windows—always at home at night; at the office when practicable.
7. Food will win the war if you give it a chance—help by choosing and chewing your food well.
8. Your fate may be in your own hands—wash your hands before eating.
9. Don't let the waste products of digestion accumulate—drink a glass or two of water on getting up.
10. Don't use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass or cup which has been used by another person and not washed.
11. Avoid tight clothes, tight shoes, tight gloves—seek to make nature your ally, not your prisoner.
12. When the air is pure breathe all of it you can—breathe deeply.

Take this copy home and pin it where you can see it. Pin another copy at your desk. Carry a copy in your pocket.

## KEEP SMILING

"If our boys over there can whistle  
And take hardships as they come,  
Can cheerfully face the shell fire  
And mock at the bursting bomb—  
If our lads can sing in the trenches  
And go over the top with a grin,  
If their lives they willingly offer  
That for you they may victory win,  
Then surely you'll aid them by keeping  
The home fires bright with your cheer—  
If they can smile over yonder,  
Surely you can keep smiling here.  
So away with your glooms and your grouches!  
Despair is the wrong kind of dope,  
Henceforth let your face shine with courage,  
Spread cheer, optimism and hope!"

## NOW

Rise! for the day is passing,  
And you lie dreaming on;  
The others have buckled their armor  
And forth to the fight have gone;  
A place in the ranks awaits you,  
Each man has some part to play;  
The past and the future are nothing  
In the face of the stern today.

Rise from your dreams of the future—  
Of gaining some hard-fought field;  
Or storming some airy fortress,  
Or bidding some giant yield;  
Your future has deeds of glory,  
Of honor (God grant it may!)  
But your arm will never be stronger  
Or your need so great as today.

Rise! if the Past detains you,  
Her sunshine and storms forget;  
No chains so unworthy hold you  
As those of a vain regret.  
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;  
Cast her phantom arms away,  
Nor look back save to learn the lesson  
Of a nobler strife today.

Rise! for the day is passing;  
The sound that you sorely hear  
Is the enemy marching to battle;  
Arise, for the foe is here!  
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,  
Or the hour will strike at last,  
When from dreams of a coming battle  
You may wake to find it past!  
—Adeleide A. Procter.

## Here's the Way to Address Letters To American Soldiers at the Front

A letter for an American soldier in Europe should be so addressed as to show his rank, his full name, including his middle name, his company or battery and his regiment, as well as the branch of service. A letter to "John Walter Smith, Jr.," a private in Company L of the 102d Regiment of Infantry, should be addressed as follows, the return address of the sender to appear in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope:

Return to  
Mrs. John Walter Smith,  
..... Street,  
Boston, Mass.  
  
Private JOHN WALTER SMITH, JR.,  
Co. L, 102d Infantry,  
American E. F.  
  
Via N. Y.

A letter so addressed should reach the soldier at the front promptly.

## REBUILDING

Yea! they shall build again  
The olden, sacred places  
Set stone on stone with hands  
That lately flung the brands.  
And they who razed the fane  
Shall bend, with sweaty faces,  
And raise new chances under God's  
Command.

But a mother cries in her aching,  
"Though cloud-high the stones be  
piled,  
Who can come making, making, mak-  
ing  
The temple that was my child?"

The cities that they felled  
Amid their thunder crashes  
The spoilers shall restore,  
Down to the humblest door,  
Until they are beheld,  
New risen from the ashes,  
The ancient things all beautiful once  
more!

But a father wails in his weeping,  
"What though they build to the sky?  
They cannot rebuild the sleeping,  
sleeping  
Babies that sleeping lie!"

The fields they swept with fire  
Shall now behold them sowing,  
And where the seed is pain  
Shall spring the ripening grain.  
Old heat of mad desire  
Shall serve to speed the growing,  
While slain saints' eyes send benison  
of rain.

But the wheat waves ever swirling  
Can never restore the rare  
Gold miracle of the curling, curling  
Of one dead baby's hair!  
—John O'Keefe.

## Wife Who Rifles Hubby's Pockets Breaks No Law

Family heard amidst the crash of arms is the still, small voice of the law asserting, through Judge E. J. Fleming of Kansas City, that a wife has a right to a share of her husband's earnings, whether he gives it to her willingly or she has to remove it from his pockets by stealth in the night-time. It seems that Mr. Walsh had taken upon himself the task of administering correction upon discovering that Mrs. Walsh had removed \$1.95 from his trousers pocket after he had retired. Mr. Walsh was fined \$100.

The second decade of the twentieth century marks a new era. Thrones are toppling, autocracy is in process of disintegration, the right of self-government is to be established, and all who are opposed, including the more deadly sex, are coming into their inheritance. Several years ago a Chicago judge upheld the right of husband to place a mouse-trap in his pocket upon retiring. Today he may no longer exercise the right of self-defense. Another milestone has been laid and firmly cemented along the road of progress.

Not until many years have elapsed will the historian be enabled to view events in their proper perspective, giving to each its due proportion. Let it be duly recorded later, when the history of the twentieth century shall have been written, when "the tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and kings depart," that the feminine right of nocturnal self-defense without warrant was first recognized in Kansas City, Mo., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.—New York World.

## Platinum Is Under Ban Except As Used by Dentists

After months of uncertainty and misapprehension the government policy on platinum, the extremely precious metal so vital to the manufacture of war munitions, has been announced by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board. The program, formulated under the authority of the explosives act of last July and which went into effect October 1, confines the use of platinum, iridium and palladium to war purposes, dentistry to a limited extent and in the sciences. The manufacture of platinum jewelry is forbidden, and all manufacturers and dealers of the metal will be compelled to obtain licenses.

The action of the board is dictated by the growing scarcity of platinum, partly due to the collapse of Russia from which much of it formerly came, and the increasing need of a reserve for the war program. Platinum jewelry owned by individuals or in jewelry shops is not affected. Donations through the Red Cross at the fixed price of \$105 per Troy ounce of pieces of jewelry of small intrinsic or sentimental value will be encouraged as a distinct help to the government, however. But the need for platinum is not so pressing, according to the war industries board, as to call for or justify the sacrifice of platinum heirlooms or modern platinum ornaments or manufactured stocks in the hands of jewelers. The latter may sell the remainder of their stock without being suspected of unpatriotic action, it was stated.

## Early Pullet Shown To Be Best As Layer

Well developed, early hatched pullets make the best layers. Observations on the growth of chickens at the government poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., show that the average pullet upon reaching maturity weighed as follows:

Breed and variety	Average maturity	Age at which weight was made
White Plymouth Rock	5.37 lb.	28 weeks
White Wyandotte	5.37 lb.	28 weeks
Rhode Island Red	4.48 lb.	26 weeks
White Leghorn	5.14 lb.	25 weeks

Pullets of these breeds, and those of corresponding types and weight that reach the weights given in the table, or are very near them early in September, will begin laying by October if conditions are favorable.

LIST OF TEXAS HEROES GROWS AS AMERICANS DRIVE BACK THE BOCHES

The casualty list showing deaths, wounds and other disasters to the Texans with the troops of the United States overseas, as compiled by the Forum from daily dispatches for the week ending Wednesday, October 23, shows a tragic increase over that of the preceding week. Let it be remembered in this connection that these casualty reports are from engagements fought some days ago and that the dispatches of the last few days say that the fighting in which the Americans are engaged is growing more intense as they advance in their work of driving the Huns from the land they have invaded.

Ponder as you read over these names and consider the supreme sacrifice made by these gallant heroes and then say if the sacrifices of comforts and luxuries those at home are asked to make are worthy consideration.

KILLED IN ACTION.

- Allen, John W., Tell. Attaway, Carroll, Como. Barre, Corp. Bernad G., Yoakum. Beavers, Harry W., Milano. Boon, Keld, Chico. Bratcher, Corp. Clarence E., Venus. Brooks, Corp. Joel M., Lubbock. Cash, Paul J., Oakwood. Champion, Frank O., Georgetown. Cigas, Jimmie, McKinney. Clark, Ernest O., Beaumont. Coleman, Mechanic Clarence N., Detroit. Coleman, John E., Rush. Cramer, John W., Fort Worth. Cunningham, Bernard D., Hamilton. Davis, Jeff B., Denton. Foster, Orion B., Rogers. Goble, Clifford W., Mingo. Gonzales, Gayetano, Tuleta. Groves, Mechanic Walter E., Olney. Harding, Corp. Peter J., Dublin. Harris, Roy, Nacoma. Huff, Demetrius H., Bertram. Jendrey, Jerome Ben, Yorktown. Jones, Corp. Rogers C., Fort Worth. Karbowski, Sergt. Otto H., Galveston. Keahy, James C., Bluffdale. Kennedy, John F., Downing. Kraft, Sergt. Helmut F., New Braunfels. Lee, Corp. Frederick C., Fort Worth. Lewis Lloyd L., San Antonio. Little, John W., Waco. Long, Jesse J., Leesville. McBeth, Padgett, Harper. Moezygamba, Ignac, Pana Maria. Oliver, Augustus W., Benton. O'Malley, Corp. Edward J., Fort Worth. Owens, Halbert A., Waco. Pennington, William E., Gatesville. Proctor, Edward U., Jefferson. Raiz, Samuel E., Fort Worth. Reasoner, Fred E., Zephyr. Reuter, Henry, Valley Mills. Reuter, Tandy, Overton. Robinson, Bryan J., Gonzales. Romack, Sergt. Francis R., Katy. Rutledge, Alvie D., Gillette. Sauer, Herman C., Houston (previously reported wounded). Spaulding, I. Addington, Quinlan. Sternberg, Arnold L., San Antonio. Terry, John R., Aquila. Tice, Fred Julius, Orange Grove. Ticken, Corp. Alfred G., Cost. Tyler, Jerry V., Everman. Whitson, Bert B., Bloomberg. Williams, Carl C., Emhouse. Young, James H., Walters.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

- Bone, Albert R., Galveston. Floyd, Louis, Kerrville. Franklin, William V., Hillsboro. Green, Joe Z., Mount Enterprise. Harwell, Corp. Thomas F., Kyle. Hicks, Baxter, Blossom. Heister, William H., Palo Duro. Hyatt, John S., Mineral Wells. Larson, Sergt. Almar C., Clifton. Lay, John Almon, Stephenville. Moore, Corp. John P., Childress. Mueller, Otto, San Marcos. O'Neil, James G., Galveston. Onken, Henry G., Weimar. Pleucker, Thomas R., Nacogdoches. Rabel, Joseph A., Schulenburg. Robinson, Luke, Latexo. Smith, Adam E., Kendall. Smith, Homer N., Gist. Starr, Milton J., Sulphur Bluff. Watson, Conley A., Denison. Young, Corp. Cecil L., Stephenville.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.

- Acuff, Prentiss L., Houston. Allen, Willie S., Jacksonville. Allison, Corp. Preston, Longview. Angle, Ross, Lufkin. Archer, Preston, Timpson. Artsbury, Sergt. Hugh Pirie, Fort Worth. Aubrey, Thomas P., Fort Worth. Bailey, Ed., East Barnard. Beakley, Horace D., Dallas. Beville, Clifton, Dallas. Bradley, Robert H., Donie. Brazael, Otis D., Howland. Brown, Joseph J., Mabank. Bunn, Elmer, Reklaw. Bynum, Ike C., Saddle. Chamberlain, Lieut. John B., Burdet. Chambers, James Lester, Terrell. Cabbell, Corp. John, Bynum. Carroll, James M., Mineola. Clark, Sergt. Max, Galveston. Cleveland, Jacob F., Edna. Cole, Jerome, Edgewood. Cook, James Henry, Como. Copeland, Clarence E., Seymour. Corder, Larlie M., Larue. Crabb, James B., Galveston. Craven, Wyatt W., Missouri. Crews, Homer G., Bogata. Crouch, Cabon P., Chireno. Crow, Corp. John W., San Antonio.

- Kelinske, Emil H., Elm Mott. Kirkland, William K., Gasoline. LaPerna, Frank, Houston. Lipscomb, Leon, Temple. Mitchell, Mack R., Vivian. Newsham, John C., Port Neches. Parks, Frank R., Frisco. Pitts, William H., Gause. Poyer, Henry J., Marlin. Rainwater, Ernest J., Grand Prairie. Sellers, Olive S., Henderson. Sheer, Samuel, Prairieville. Stanley, Sergt. Fred L., Granger. Swofford, Corp. Jacie A., Moro. Walker, Barney L., Georgetown. Warden, Donald, Ozona. Weatherly, William H., Lone Oak.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

- Ayers, G., Chicago, (previously reported missing). Keizer, Capt. Phil L., San Antonio, (previously reported killed). Wollard, W. P., Gatesville, (previously reported missing).

LOST IN TORPEDOED SHIP.

- Autrey, Max, Houston.

HELD IN PRISON.

- Allen, J. L., Grand Saline.

FEEDING RATS KEEPS 200,000 FARMERS BUSY

Two hundred thousand farmers are devoting their continuous labor to feeding rats. That labor directed rightly would feed many thousand hungry war-cursed people and would nerve the arms of thousands of our boys in khaki to shoot straighter and faster. Estimating that a full grown rat devours and fouls from 40 to 50 pounds of food a year, it is figured by the men of statistical inclination that it requires the labor of 150,000 farmers to keep them supplied. Moreover, it is estimated that they annually destroy property that it would require the labor of 50,000 men to produce. Perhaps this is the most startling statistical enforcement of the cost of rat maintenance that has ever been presented. It proves again what a remarkably large total can be culled up out of a lot of little items. But will the farmer who reads this be moved thereby to trap, poison, or otherwise reduce the burden that rats lay on the industry? It is easy to put up with them. It is not easy to exterminate them. But among the compensations of war there is the practical extinction of rodents. It would prove a profitable job, systematically set about.

TEXAS IS PIONEER In Move to Ship Stock Hogs North

The novel shipments of stock hogs from Texas to Iowa, under stress of drought conditions, point to a prospective trade movement in which the southern states will play the part of producer of stock hogs, as the southwest has for many years been the source of supply of stock cattle. It is easy to breed hogs in the south and raise them to the age when they should go on feed. It is also easy in a great many sections there to complete the process and finish the product, but pigs can be produced in such quantities under the favoring conditions that a large surplus can readily be spared to northern cornbelt feedlots. It does not seem a far look ahead to well established a trade movement of this kind, the beginnings of which have been the subject of comment aforesaid. The security which is invoked by the perfected immunization process opens large avenue to trade of this character. The south should understand, however, that precedent to a well-defined movement of this kind, must be the favoring of its stocks of hogs must be effected by the free introduction of improved blood. The keen interest everywhere manifested in pedigree herds of swine in the south gives clear enough evidence of a thorough understanding of the conditions that must be met.—Breeder's Gazette.

New Basis Fixed For Distribution of Sugar Supply

Approximately 200,000,000 pounds of sugar will be saved per year by a new ruling of the food administration which will prevent anyone from obtaining more than two pounds of sugar per month. Many people were unconsciously breaking the regulation regarding the distribution of sugar by purchasing their sugar on the basis of one-half pound per capita per week. On this basis of four weeks to the month there would be only forty-eight weeks to the year, or 336 days. This would leave twenty-nine days, or practically another month, during which sugar would be consumed on a basis of two pounds per capita. With a population of 100,000,000 people, this would require about an additional 200,000,000 pounds of sugar. The new regulations, which become effective Oct. 15, requires the consumer to purchase his allotment of sugar every fifteen days or semi-monthly rather than every week. Old-fashioned bar soap is a very fine disinfectant. Wash your hands with it every day during the epidemic. A New Social Center. "Have you ever met Jones?" "Never saw the chap." "Why, I thought you were members of the same church?" "We are, but he keeps his car in a different garage."—Louisville Post.

FOR SALE.

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

Non-War Industries To Be Curtailed More To Meet the Big Demand for Munitions

Washington, Oct. 23.—Non-war industries will have to be curtailed almost completely to enable the government to meet its ordnance and ammunition program for 1919, Chairman Baruch of the War Industries board has told the house appropriations committee at hearings on the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Baruch called attention to the need of great expansion in facilities for turning out shell steel, rails, ship plates and other essentials, including those required by the railroad administration.

Civilians Must Make Sacrifices.

"It will slow up other work," he explained. "It takes labor and it takes steel—it takes the most highly skilled labor. I think all of it can be done if we take the labor and materials away from the non-war industries. The civilian population of the country has not commenced to suffer the deprivations that are necessary to win the war, if the war is to continue." In the course of a meeting with the correspondents today Chairman Baruch warned against a tendency to lure the minds of the people from the one big task that should occupy the thoughts of all—war-making. He expressed the belief that there is real danger in any extensive consideration of post-war problems now such as has developed in discussions on Capitol Hill.

Problem Still Is: Win the War.

The big thing before the nation today, in spite of peace exchanges, is successful prosecution of the war, he said. This is not possible, he believes, if attention is divided between the war and what may come after in the way of commercial and other problems.

Mr. Baruch also revealed that there is a possibility that wool for the civilian population may be obtained from Argentina. There is a supply there that may be made available through the wooden ship fleet, he said, although nothing definite has been accomplished as yet. Referring to the fear that the civilian population would be entirely deprived of wool, Mr. Baruch said that ways of preventing this are being worked out.

Recent Fiction.

- "Austria Planning a Big Drive on Italy." "Germany Conducting a Strategic Retreat." "Tahant Pasha Says Peace Will Come Before Winter." "Ludendorff says, 'We Will Settle America.'" "German reply to Spanish Submarine Protest." "Prohibition Will Win the War."—Springfield Union.

The Reason.

"This letter from your son is very short." "Naturally. So was he when he wrote it."—Baltimore American. Keep cool when you walk, warm when you ride or sleep. This is just plain, common sense, but it is a good preventive of disease.

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# Raising Eight Billions In Taxes Means That Everybody In the Country Will Be Hit Hard

In presenting the new war revenue bill to the chairman of the revenue committee Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee said:

"There was no participation in any meeting of the committee. It was all patriotism, all patriots seeking to get \$8,000,000,000 in the wisest and least burdensome way."

"We can raise this great sum without crippling an industry or seriously embarrassing a single individual."

Mr. Kitchin's tribute to the patriotism and good faith of the committee will not be challenged, but the optimism of the chairman is not so easily accepted. We hope the events will prove that Mr. Kitchin is right, and that this immense sum can be raised without crippling a single industry or seriously embarrassing a single individual, but if that is the case the committee has not only framed a perfect revenue measure but it has worked a legislative miracle.

Even in a country so rich and prosperous as the United States, it may well be doubted if the government can levy \$8,000,000,000 in taxes without seriously embarrassing a great many people. This is an unprecedented sum to be raised by taxation in a single year. Out of it the government could pay the total cost of the civil war and have a surplus of \$2,500,000,000. The cost of the civil war was spread over many years; the \$8,000,000,000 provided for in the conditions of the revenue must be paid in a single year, and at the same time the American people

must be prepared to lend their government twice the amount of money.

Comparatively few persons have studied the new schedules of taxation, and the country as a whole seems to have little appreciation of the scope of the measure. The fact remains that it hits everybody and it hits most people hard. This is not an objection to it. No government could raise \$8,000,000,000 in taxes without hitting everybody hard, but the sooner the American people realize that they will be compelled to readjust their whole manner of living to the inevitable war necessities of the government the better they will be for everybody.

Under the new revenue bill we are all going to be working for Uncle Sam, and there is not eight-hour day in that kind of employment. It is a twenty-four-hour shift. Rich and poor alike must make sacrifices, and heavy sacrifices compared with anything that this generation has hitherto been compelled to endure. But there will be no excuse for complaints or for whining. At the worst, we shall have to submit to few of the privations that are the daily lot of our British and French and Italian friends; but by the time these taxes are collected even the most careless American will have a definite idea that the United States is at war.

The wise man and the wise family will lose no time in preparing to meet the loss of flowers, ornamental shrubbery, even the peacocks, and the pleasure, even the happiness, which comes to us from bird life, birds are a valuable asset, valuable friends and undoubted protectors.

From a standpoint of beauty they take first place, for their plumage is the admiration of the nature lover. It is all too often the object of the nature murderer, who, in order to enjoy the life of a bird mother, who in the gratification of a personal vanity has no conscience, and a very poor sense of values. The plumage of our rare birds is only at its best during the mating and nesting time, when the little birds are in the nests. So, whoever purchases a bird of paradise, or the plumage of any tropical bird, has taken a mother bird from her little ones.

A southern forest without a mocking bird, a moss-grown glade without a nightingale, a spring without a red bird, a quiet stroll in the woods without a search for blue birds, would not only be lonesome but unnatural. The blue, white, the whippoorwill, the woodpecker, are friends of our baby days, and dear friends, for many of us have listened to their songs and loved their songs. Robins, swallows, sparrows, hawks, owls, all have their places, and should we lose these familiar friends, their places would be strangely empty and the loss would be great, indeed.

In one American city, Salt Lake City, Utah, there is a monument to birds. From 1845 to 1850 the black cricket threatened the crops upon which the lives of the settlers depended. Just as the birds came to get rid of the unhappy country, large flocks of gulls came as life-savers, devouring the destructive insects until every one had been driven out.

"In grateful remembrance" of the service of these good friends the citizens erected a monument upon which was inscribed a bronze figure of two gulls. A birds' sanctuary for birds was dedicated in one of the parks over which the significant words appear: "Do you prefer destruction by insects or the songs of birds?"

So, may we not consider our birds God's messengers? Should we not remember these true friends who never forsake us, whom we love so much? Friends who expect nothing, who receive little, though they give so abundantly to our pleasure and well-being. It is always morning somewhere, and above every swarming continent, or island, or expanse of sea, from shore to shore, are God's birds singing, and will all human beings.

# Old Sol to Resume His Sway Over Flight of Time When Saturday Midnight Comes

Old Sol resumes sway over the flight of time in the United States next Sunday morning, October 27, and the hour for rising on that morning will be sixty minutes later than it has been since the last Sunday in March of this year. Under the provisions of the daylight saving law passed by congress, clocks were moved ahead one hour in March last and now, after midnight next Saturday, they are to be stopped for one hour, or set back an hour before retiring Saturday night. With the dawn of Sunday, time again will be measured by the sun.

The adjustment to the new schedule of time has been perfect and no hardship was worked by the act of congress increasing the hours of daylight during the summer months.

The daylight saving act, on the records as "An act to save daylight and provide a standard time for the United States," was approved March 19, 1918. It became effective at 1 a. m. on the morning of the last Sunday of that month, when the hands of the clocks over the country were pushed up to 2 a. m.

Contrary to some understandings, this act is permanent, at least for the duration of the war. On the last Sunday of March, every year, the clocks

will be advanced one hour, and on the last Sunday in October they will be pushed back and be governed by sun time.

When the bill was first passed by congress there were many who doubted its wisdom. They argued that on paper the reckonings of congress were all right, but would the people govern themselves accordingly?

The merchants of the United States were not inclined to believe that the women shoppers would awaken at the new hour each morning and seriously considered opening their stores by sun time as formerly. This stand, however, was denounced by the people generally as "decidedly unpatriotic," and this cool reception nipped it in the bud.

It was not long before people adapted themselves to changed conditions. The wheels of industry; the routine of the office and the whirl of the social gait all fell into step and started as the new act of congress bade them do. Even under hardship of having crowds come late, the theatres followed the new schedule and began their shows before dark at times.

Now with things rolling along pretty smoothly, the people are adjusting their act and are going and their hours of waking and sleeping in accordance with sun time.

# Lost Battalion Overturns Rules of War As Set By Germany's High Command

The battalion of American soldiers "lost" in the Argonne Forest knew where they were; only, being surrounded by foes, they could not get supplies or ammunition or link their lines with their comrades. The proper thing for them to do in that case, as any tactician might have explained, was to surrender and wish for better luck in the next war.

But this battalion, being ignorant of the advantages of long military training, and strong in the purpose that there shall not be any next war, made other arrangements. They felt at home in those woods, so they stayed. Having healthy young appetites and nothing much to eat, after the "iron rations" disappeared, they experimented with the leaves of fallen

trees. Presently other "Hodsinning Yankees" just like them began swooping above them in airplanes, dropping encouraging messages, and even things to eat and munitions gentled down on little parachutes.

In the end it turned out that the men of this battalion were not lost at all, but merely out of line. It took their friends five days to struggle up to them; the Germans fought for every inch. By that time the boys were something more than merely hungry, but after about two square meals they were ready to fight again. And they did.

What is the German high command, which has studied the art of war for years, going to do with a lot of crazy youngsters like that, who simply will not fight according to the rules?—New York World.

# FARMERS TAKE MORE INTEREST IN COOPERATION

## Organization of Commission Agency Shows Disposition to Work More Thoroughly in Harmony—Means Economy.

A national farmers co-operative society opened a live stock commission office in Kansas City this week. The charges for services, it is announced, will be the same as those of other commission firms, but the profits, instead of going into the pockets of those who run the business, are to be returned to the members of the society at the end of each year in the proportion that each member paid commission during the year.

This movement is significant, not so much because the members of this society stand a chance of receiving a rebate on their live stock commissions, for this is a small item in the total cost of producing live stock, but it is noteworthy because it indicates a growing disposition on the part of farmers to co-operate and apply sound business principles in the selling of their products. Thus far the American farmer has been selling his products as a salesman, although he has had no equal as a producer. As a consequence of this lack of salesmanship on the part of the farmer, and the indifference or lack of business capacity on the part of the consumer, a costly system of middlemen has developed which has grown up. It frequently happens that it costs more to get products of universal use, those which require no advertising or special effort to sell, from the farm to the kitchen of the consumer than the farmer got for producing them.

To illustrate, there was published in The Weekly Star recently an account of a case in which a farmer sold some heifers to the local butcher at the going price and a few days later purchased from him a portion of the beef which they had produced and found that the butcher had gotten in two weeks as much for his labor and expense in killing and selling these heifers as the farmer had received in two years for raising and fattening them. It may be true, and probably is, that the small distributor like the farmer is merely making a living, but it is also certain that there are too many people getting a living out of what the farmer produces and what the laboring man and his family consumes.

This is not a matter which concerns the farmer alone. It concerns society as a whole, for it is only when the farmers learn how to work together and to use as much intelligence in selling their crops and live stocks as they now do in growing them that opportunities in the country will be such as to hold on the farm a fair share of the best people born there. To maintain production on a scale that will properly support our present complex and costly civilization a reasonable part of the highest intelligence in the country must remain on the land.—Dr. H. J. Waters, in Kansas City Weekly Star.

# UNCLE SAM OUT OF DATE IN WAY OF BUYING BEEF

## Specifications Insisted on Require Heavy Carcasses and Cause Loss to Producers Whose Cattle Are Not So Heavy.

All heavy beef is to be commandeered for the use of our army and navy and for the fighting forces of the allies, and only light carcasses are to be sold to the civilian population here and abroad, according to a recent ruling of the food purchase board, composed of a representative each of the army, navy, federal trade commission and the federal food administration.

This action is based upon the assumption that heavy carcasses ship better and furnish better beef than light ones, and for the present at least, answers in the negative the petition of the cattle producers for the acceptance of the lighter carcasses on government contracts.

Without question, the best quality of beef should be conserved for the fighting forces of the United States and their allies, but as beef is now produced much of the very best quality of meat is obtained from the lighter carcasses, for the reason that the best bred and best finished animals are slaughtered young. As a rule it is only the coarse, heavy bodied, late maturing steers that are kept until they weigh enough to meet the present army and navy specifications.

Thus the government in buying lighter carcasses, wisely chosen, would secure a greater proportion of meat of superior quality than if it adhered to its present requirements for a heavy carcass. For a quarter of a century, progress in beef production has been away from the coarse, heavy bullock, which the government is now insisting upon, and toward the light early maturing animal. To make the cattle we produced now as heavy as the government wants them would be to waste feed and to cause the farmer to sustain a loss. The greatest loss the producer sustains by reason of these regulations, however, is not in making the cattle heavier, but in the fighting forces of the weight desired, but in the disadvantage at which the rest of the cattle he produces sell unless they are also made heavy. Cattle too light to be used in filling government contracts are discriminated against at the market regardless of their quality and finish. If the present state of the market were to be maintained for a few years, we should be forced to turn away from the smooth, early maturing, thickly covered cattle we have been so long striving for, to the coarse, heavy bodied, late maturing type of our forefathers. The present government specifications, which were made nearly fifty years ago, are as much out of date as are the farm implements or weapons used a half century ago.—Dr. H. J. Waters, in Kansas City Weekly Star.

# BIRDS

In some portions of the world, usually early in May, a day is observed known as "Bird Day." While we are observing a day for this and a day for that, birthdays of great men, the dates of victorious battles, great discoveries and purchases, declarations, etc., why should we not give honor to these good friends of mankind? Or what is better, every day what good friends the birds are and how much we owe to them?

Some states observe "Arbor and Bird Day," which day is set apart in honor of trees and birds. The demand for "Bird Day" and the desire to help the birds should be very great and persistent. Just as we depend upon the bird as the auk, the passenger pigeon (which used to be with us in millions), the wild turkey, and the parrot are in danger of becoming extinct.

A celebrated French naturalist states, and proves his statement, that if all of the birds of the world were destroyed, within nine years the world would be impossible for man to inhabit. For the birds, not only do they destroy the small, destructive animals which destroy orchards, gardens, fields, and forests. There are other birds who constantly raid the insect world, thereby preserving the life of man and beast from the ravages of these enemies.

The loss of flowers, ornamental shrubbery, even prairie grass, would be many times more than it were if not for these splendid officers who patrol the air. Though insects are the natural enemies to vegetation, birds are the sworn enemies to insects. So, not to speak of, or to consider the pleasure, even the happiness, which comes to us from bird life, birds are a valuable asset, valuable friends and undoubted protectors.

From a standpoint of beauty they take first place, for their plumage is the admiration of the nature lover. It is all too often the object of the nature murderer, who, in order to enjoy the life of a bird mother, who in the gratification of a personal vanity has no conscience, and a very poor sense of values. The plumage of our rare birds is only at its best during the mating and nesting time, when the little birds are in the nests. So, whoever purchases a bird of paradise, or the plumage of any tropical bird, has taken a mother bird from her little ones.

A southern forest without a mocking bird, a moss-grown glade without a nightingale, a spring without a red bird, a quiet stroll in the woods without a search for blue birds, would not only be lonesome but unnatural. The blue, white, the whippoorwill, the woodpecker, are friends of our baby days, and dear friends, for many of us have listened to their songs and loved their songs. Robins, swallows, sparrows, hawks, owls, all have their places, and should we lose these familiar friends, their places would be strangely empty and the loss would be great, indeed.

In one American city, Salt Lake City, Utah, there is a monument to birds. From 1845 to 1850 the black cricket threatened the crops upon which the lives of the settlers depended. Just as the birds came to get rid of the unhappy country, large flocks of gulls came as life-savers, devouring the destructive insects until every one had been driven out.

"In grateful remembrance" of the service of these good friends the citizens erected a monument upon which was inscribed a bronze figure of two gulls. A birds' sanctuary for birds was dedicated in one of the parks over which the significant words appear: "Do you prefer destruction by insects or the songs of birds?"

So, may we not consider our birds God's messengers? Should we not remember these true friends who never forsake us, whom we love so much? Friends who expect nothing, who receive little, though they give so abundantly to our pleasure and well-being. It is always morning somewhere, and above every swarming continent, or island, or expanse of sea, from shore to shore, are God's birds singing, and will all human beings.

# GOOD ROADS ARE VITAL AID FOR FARM SUCCESS

Roads have a vital relationship to farming, and many farmers fail to appreciate how important the relationship is. The dirt road has been and still is the main road. A great deal has been done to improve it in some states. Water, however, seems to have about the same effect on the material composing this road as it had fifty years ago. This mixture renders modern truck traffic out of the question on such roads. Many have opposed the making of permanent roads on account of the first cost. There may have been some grounds for this argument in the past. They can hardly stand in the face of known benefits today.

Permanent highways, making an all year road, are as essential as the railroads to present economic development. The auto truck is playing an important part in the movement of local freight. One road in our county has carried during the spring and summer nearly 3,000 wagons. Those trucks passing through early in the spring could not have done so on any but improved roads in this and other counties of northeastern Ohio. These roads have been and are an important factor in the movement of war material, and have helped to hasten the placing of equipment overseas. It relieves the freight situation for more vital work. Thus nationally permanent roads are not only advantageous, but essential.

Year-round intercity freight trucking is out of the question on any but roads built with an idea of permanency. All indications are that this intercity freight traffic will grow from year to year. The economic existence of the centers of population depends on the movement of freight, including farm products. It is essential for city dwellers and workers to get their food supply. Thus permanent roads are a community need and benefit. In many sections city produce companies send trucks to the doorway for farm produce. On improved roads trucks served farmers have obtained 50 to 60 cents per bushel more than those not so located. Thus the permanent road benefits the individual. The Illinois objectors to permanent roads should go where there are such roads, and see if the people there would take the money which the roads cost and return to the former type of roads.—C. R. Shumway in Breeders Gazette.

# CATTLEMEN BUY OLD PINE LANDS AS STOCK RANGE

"The deleted pine lands of northern Michigan, from which the old time 'Wolverine' lumbermen cut off the billions of feet of the finest white pine in the world, and which, after being denuded, were of no further use to the pine barons, are now being rapidly bought up by southwestern cattlemen of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, for grazing their cattle. That they should want to take these from the drought stricken plains of the southwest," said J. A. Jones, a prominent cattlemen of New Mexico, in a recent interview at El Paso.

"I note in a Phoenix, Ariz., paper that Frank M. King, of Tucson; while in Phoenix attending the cattlemen's convention last week, has just returned from Michigan, where he spent the summer and expects to spend many summers there in the cattle business. He is one of the many cattlemen who went into the Michigan peninsula a year ago and acquired the cut-over and burnt over lands, to be turned into cattle ranges. Mr. King took a tract of 25,000 acres. He stocked it with what cattle he could gather at that time and expects next spring to take in about 2,000 head.

"He brought with him photographs showing the condition of the cattle at the time they were taken there last June; they were little more than skeletons. Photographs of these a month later showed them to be filling out and still later ones showed them to be in fine condition.

"There are three or four lakes on the tract owned by Mr. King and associates and two rivers run through it. He put in the summer making such improvements as were necessary and sowing large tracts of it to sweet clover and blue grass. This land, lying in the Escanaba country, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, northwest of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, sold for \$3 to \$10 per acre. In the lower peninsula about seventy-five miles north of the Saginaw valley are hundreds of thousands of acres of what was formerly called the 'pine barrens,' formerly covered with immense forests of pine and spruce, from which millions of trees were cut. This land was rather sandy and for a time considered worthless. Later, however, this land was found to be some of the best wheat and grass land in the country. The atmosphere of northern Michi-

# WHERE THE PEOPLE DECIDE

(Since the Forum is the place "where the people decide" all questions discussed in a department in this paper will, henceforth, be devoted to the people's discussion. Let communications be sent to the Editor, and they will be published when space will permit. Make communications brief. Address all to People's Discussion Editor, Ferguson Forum, Temple, Texas.)

Governor James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

Editor Ferguson Forum,

My Dear Sir—Will you give us the best influenza cure? This world-wide strangely fatal disease is in our neighborhood and in our little school, and we fear it will spread rapidly in our community. Thanking you,

SALLY TOMPKINS SMALL,  
Route 3, Abilene, Texas.

See our article, "The best way to cure influenza is to avoid it," in this issue.—Editor.

Editor Ferguson Forum,

My Dear Sir—Is it true that buttermilk cures influenza?

INFLUENZA SUFFERER,  
Daingerfield, Texas.

We have never heard of buttermilk as a cure, though we understand it is the diet given by physicians in the serious stage, also in the convalescent stage of the disease. It is recommended by the most experienced physicians and nurses.—Editor.

Editor Discussion Department, Ferguson Forum, Temple, Texas.

Kindly inform me if a person who has had Spanish influenza is subject to another attack.

JOHN C. ROSCOE,  
Canyon City, Texas.

Influenza is said to be a form of grippe and, if that is true, since victims are subject to a second, even a third attack, influenza victims may be subject to the same misfortune. The second attack of either, however, is by no means to be expected, for in both much depends upon prevention.—Editor.

Honorable James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

My Dear Governor:

I am appealing to your splendid "Where the People Decide" department for a little information. Will you please give me a list of the secretaries of state who have served in Texas during the days of the Republic and since Texas became a state, under whom did each serve, and give the date of service of each? I know I am asking a good deal, but I haven't this information at hand and no reliable place of reference.

Trusting I am not asking too much, and that you may in an early issue give me this information,

Very truly yours,  
JOHN T. RUTHMAN,  
Clarksville, Texas.

We take great pleasure in giving you the name of each secretary of state during the days of the Republic and since Texas became a state, also the name of the president, or the governor, and the date of the service of each. It has been very interesting to us to procure this list for you, and we trust it may be of service.—Editor.

TEXAS REPUBLIC.		Secretaries of State.
Presidents.		
March 16, 1836—David G. Burnett.		Samuel P. Carson.
		James Collingsworth.
		William H. Jack.
November 15, 1836—Sam Houston.		Stephen F. Austin.
		James Pinkey Henderson.
		Dr. Robert A. Irton.
December 10, 1838—Mirabeau B. Lamar.		Barnard E. Bee.
		Ahner S. Lipscomb.
December 13, 1841—Sam Houston.		Anson Jones.
December 9, 1844—Anson Jones.		Ashebel Smith.
STATE OF TEXAS.		Secretaries of State.
Governors.		
February 16, 1846—J. Pinckney Henderson.		Davis G. Burnett.
December 21, 1847—Geo. T. Wood.		Washington D. Miller.
December 21, 1849—P. H. Bell (both terms).		James Webb.
1853—Elisha M. Pease (both terms).		Edward Clark.
December 21, 1857—Hardin R. Runnels.		F. S. Anderson.
December 21, 1859—Sam Houston.		E. W. Cave.
March 16, 1861—Edward Clark.		Bird Holland.
		C. S. West.
December 21, 1861—Frank R. Lubbock.		C. S. West.
		R. J. Townes.
1863—Pendleton Murrach.		R. J. Townes.
July-25, 1865—A. J. Hamilton.		James H. Bell.
August 9, 1866—J. W. Throckmorton.		John A. Green.
August, 1867—E. M. Pease.		Dr. W. C. Phillips.
January 17, 1870—E. J. Davis.		James P. Newcomb.
January 15, 1874—Richard Coke.		A. W. De Berry.
December 1, 1876—Richard B. Hubbard.		A. W. De Berry.
		I. G. Searcy.
January 21, 1879—O. M. Roberts.		John G. Templeton.
January 15, 1883—John Ireland.		Joseph W. Baines.
January 18, 1887—L. S. Ross.		John M. Moore.
January 20, 1891—J. S. Hogg (both terms).		Geo. W. Smith.
January 15, 1895—Chas. A. Culberson.		Allison Mayfield.
		J. W. Madden.
January 17, 1899—J. D. Sayers.		D. H. Hardy.
		John G. Todd.
January 20, 1903—S. W. T. Lanham.		J. R. Curl.
		O. K. Shannon.
January 15, 1907—T. M. Campbell.		L. T. Dashiell.
		W. R. Davie.
		W. B. Townsend.
January 17, 1911—O. B. Colquitt.		C. C. McDonald.
		J. T. Bowman.
		John L. Wortham.
		F. C. Weinert.
		D. A. Greer.
January 19, 1915—James E. Ferguson.		John G. McKay.
		Churchill J. Bartlett.
September, 1917—W. P. Hobby.		George R. Howard.

# BOOK REVIEW

Some are romance, some are tale, some are lively, others stale, some are good ones, some not so, All are worth our looking o'er.

"The Stucco House," by Gilbert Cannan, author of "Three Sons and a Mother." Everything is said to have its tragedy—even the trivial. This author is considered to be the master of the "tragedy of the trivial." He reaches in this volume a dramatic intensity which is remarkable. The theme is built upon the conflict between the ideals of the industrial Revolution and the charming ideals of Byron, Shelley and Keats. It is a valuable work in literature, and presents skill new and rare from this versatile student and writer.

"The Brown Brethren," by Patrick MacGill, thrills with beauty and pathos, though it is certainly not without its touch of brutality. While the author pulls at our heart strings, we find comfort and sympathy in our admiration for the characters and for our humorous allies, the London Irish. The romance is extraordinary, and the chapters, one by one, bring not only the war to us but they bring it in biting, vivid, and very real pictures. There is not a superfluous word in the book and no attempt at sentence painting. The whole is more like a human being than it is like a book, and if you want to stay outside of and away from the war don't read it.

"The Gossip Shop," by J. E. Buck-

rose, author of "The Match-Makers" and "Spray on the Windows." Much delicious satire, a host of lovable characters, and "showers of romance" give the reader of this book a flavor of the old-time English village "Cramford." Gossip, neighborhood, and small-town talk, and a dainty touch here and there of the mysterious entertain and keep us reading until the end.

"The New Revelation," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, is a story of the conversion of a materialist to firm belief in spirit communication. All of the old evidences and proofs of spirit communication seem to be refreshed by the author, and much new evidence is given of our communication with those on the "Eternal Shores." It is the newest and one of the most valuable additions to the literature of physical research. Students of this mysterious, interesting subject are reading it all over the world, for it is one of the few books of this character which seems to bridge the gap between the scientific and the religious attitude of this little known subject.

The book offers no offence to the orthodox, and is being widely read by ministers, students of Bible history and all believers in psychical communication.

"Sonnets of Sorrow and Triumph," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. This collection of poems from this well known and greatly beloved author includes some of her new poems and some standard old ones. A spiritual beauty and charm pervades the whole, and the volume presents its author's choicest and most thoughtful work.

"Mary-Mary," by Stella Stephens, is one of Stephens' choicest and most heart-touching productions. The scene is placed in Dublin, the lively, always-friendly Irish capital. It is a wonderful scene, and a typical Irish love-making story.

"Hazard of New Fortunes," by William Dean Howells, possesses a combination of many merits which is one of this author's rare gifts. It is a work of choice literary art as well as story, and the theme is admirably worked out from the present day shifting scenes of social changes.

"Letters of An American Soldier to His Father," by Curtis Wheeler, is a revival of the apparently lost art of letter-writing. These soldier's letters, though they were written without the thought of publication, prove that the art of letter-writing is certainly possessed by this young American. It makes the marches, the camp fires, and the discipline as joyous as a wedding journey.

"Joselyn Wells," by Kathleen Norris, is a strangely vivid and clearly painted picture of the redeeming power of a woman's love. In many respects it partakes of the characteristics of Mrs. Norris' other widely read books, though it is new and a very great improvement on her other work. This is saying a good deal, for her books are good, pure, and all bring a strong womanly message. This is the latest work from the pen of this gifted author.

# All Registrants of Sept. 12, 18 to 45 to Get Questionnaires

Local exemption boards throughout Texas have received orders from Provost Marshal General Crowder, at Washington, to proceed immediately mailing out questionnaires to registrants of September 12 who were 18 years of age, or between the ages of 37 and 45, both inclusive. Instructions were given the boards to mail out

# \$100,000 Fire Loss Suffered at Jarrell

The business section of Jarrell, eighteen miles north of Georgetown on the Bartlett and Western Railroad,

The Huns are burning their bridges behind them—also the villages.—San Antonio Light.