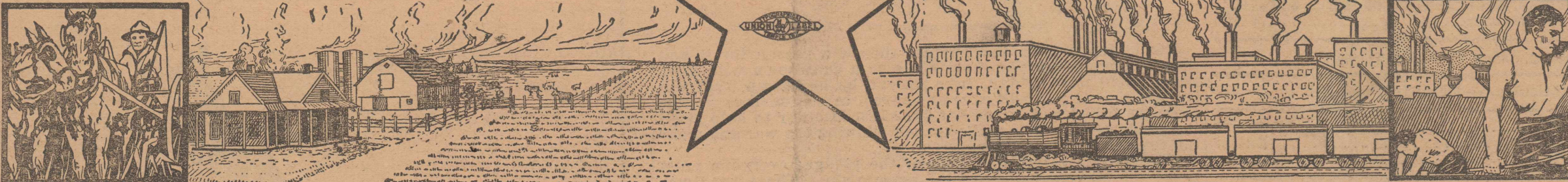


The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

NUMBER 34

CONVERTS WON TO STANDARD OF FERGUSON

Governor Is Given Royal Reception at Taylor When He Talks to Great Outpouring of Williamson County Voters—In Nacogdoches, Carthage and Henderson He Wins Many Who Formerly Opposed Him.

Williamson county gave Governor Ferguson a rousing greeting when he spoke at Taylor Wednesday afternoon. In addition to a splendid representation of the men and women of Taylor there were large delegations at the speaking from Georgetown, Granger, Hutto, Bartlett, Temple, Florence and other points.

The crowd numbered between 2,500 and 3,000, and the speaker was given enthusiastic applause in his discussion of the questions now holding the attention of the people. Governor Ferguson arrived in his car before noon and at his hotel was given a cordial reception by hundreds of citizens who called to pay their respects and tell him that old Williamson is loyal to him and will roll up a good majority for him in the July primaries.

In the throng were many of the leading men of the county and all were sanguine of his success over the hosts of autocracy in Texas. The governor spoke in the city hall and it was crowded to its limit and hundreds pressed about the hall and doors to hear the speaker. Governor Ferguson was introduced by Professor O'Shea, of the Taylor High School, who dwelt on the record of the governor and his deep interest in the public schools of the state.

When the speaker faced his audience he was given a demonstration, that attested the loyalty of his hearers and he launched into his discussion of political issues with vigor and earnestness. He was listened to with close attention, and his remarks on the University and its practices were loudly applauded and commended. Ferguson's speech occupied about two hours and was one of the strongest he has made, and when he closed there were hundreds waiting to shake his hand and commend him for his stand on the issues of the day.

Hobby Orator Is Converted.

One of the most notable and enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was in the ancient and historic city of Nacogdoches, in the early days of the republic and one of the most noted and distinguished pioneers of the republic and the state of Texas.

More than 4,000 persons gathered to hear Governor Ferguson there Wednesday afternoon, June 13. The meeting was presided over by Judge V. E. Middelbrook, a leader among the democrats of east Texas. While the governor was speaking a heavy rain began to fall and lasted for some time, but the crowd refused to disperse, although the speaking was discontinued for the time and members of the audience pressed about Governor Ferguson to shake his hand and pledge support. Fully one-half of the crowd, including some 400 women, shook hands with the governor while the rain was falling and assured him they would vote for him, and all remained to hear him complete his speech.

After Governor Ferguson had concluded Prof. Robert Davis, who two days before had made a speech at Timpon in favor of Hobby, went up and voluntarily told the governor that he had misunderstood his position on the State University question, but, after hearing his explanation in his speech, he now was a Ferguson man, and above board. Professor Davis then turned to Hon. John Wood, of Timpon, who was standing near, and told him when he went back to Timpon to tell his friends that he wanted to retract his opposition to Ferguson and now wanted all his friends to give their support to Jim Ferguson.

In the course of his Nacogdoches speech the governor freely criticized Beeman Strong and S. W. Blount, of Nacogdoches, and told the crowd that if these men really are loyal to President Wilson, as they claim they are, they ought not to be supporting Hobby, who is putting a man like Oscar B. Colquitt on the stump, where Colquitt is accusing Wilson of having failed and refused to help him (Colquitt) to prevent the murder of American men and the outrage of American women.

Ferguson's friends are very sanguine that he will carry Nacogdoches county by at least 1,000 majority. Preacher Presides at Timpon.

Although Timpon was not on the governor's itinerary, he yielded to the urgent request of many friends and made a speech there in the evening of Wednesday, July 2, 2,000 gathered to hear him, and the meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. Collins, a Baptist preacher, of Shelby county, in which Timpon is located.

Ferguson's reception at the Shelby county city was equally as enthusiastic as at Nacogdoches and when Rev. Mr. Collins introduced him there was a generous and hearty acknowledgment given him. Although rain threatened all the time the governor was speaking, the crowd stuck with him and applauded him, especially when he went into the details of the famous University trouble, which was the bottom of the impeachment action against him.

MURDER WILL OUT

All over this state the political liars are telling the political lie that I used \$5,600.00 of the state's money with an intention to appropriate the same to my own use and benefit.

The charge grew out of the fact that \$5,600.00 was erroneously charged to my account as governor in the Temple State Bank when it should have been charged to my individual account. As shown by the attached affidavit, I knew nothing of the charge for nearly two years afterwards, and the money of which this amount was a part was paid by me to the state from my account at Austin nearly two years before the legislature sought to impeach me upon that ground. This transaction in which neither the state nor anybody else ever lost a cent is being distorted as a matter of cheap politics in an endeavor to make some honest man believe that I had stolen \$5,600.00 from the state. It now develops that Mr. C. A. Hughes, who was cashier of the bank and was thought not to be my friend on account of his close relationship with those who were conspiring to encompass my defeat, offered to tell the facts in the whole matter to old Crane who was getting the people's money to develop the truth and not to suppress the truth, but deliberately suppressed the evidence which clearly showed that I was guilty of no wrong and had committed no wrong. A man who will suppress the truth is just as bad as the man who will prove a lie.

Step by step facts are developing every day to show to what crooked ends and means this crooked crowd at Austin went in their desire to do the bidding of the University aristocrats who want to fasten on the body politic of this country a vicious autocracy. The affidavit of Mr. Hughes herewith attached fully and completely corroborates my statement before the legislature in every instance. Mr. Hughes' affidavit is as follows:

HUGHES' AFFIDAVIT.

The State of Texas, County of Bell:

I, C. A. Hughes, being duly sworn upon my oath, depose and say:

That until the month of April, 1917, and for eight years prior thereto, I was cashier of the Temple State Bank; that since Jas. E. Ferguson became Governor of Texas he has not held any official position with the Temple State Bank; that during the time Jas. E. Ferguson was Governor of Texas he carried with the Temple State Bank an official account known as the "Jas. E. Ferguson, Governor" account, an individual account and several other accounts connected with his business. That I was the cashier of the Temple State Bank at the time the \$5,600.00 item was charged to the Jas. E. Ferguson official account. I am entirely familiar with all of the facts and circumstances surrounding and connected with that item. The charge slip was made by me, and is in my handwriting. Mr. J. H. Davis, Jr., the governor's assistant secretary, called me over the phone from Austin, stating to me that the governor owed a note of \$5,000.00, with accrued interest to the First National Bank of Temple, telling me to pay the same. He gave me no specific instructions as to what charge to make, merely stating to charge it to the governor. I requested the First National Bank over the phone to send the \$5,000.00 note, which with its accrued interest, amounted to \$5,600.00 through the bank clearing, which was done. When the item came in through the clearing it was handled by me, personally. I made the charge and erroneously charged the item to the governor's personal account instead of charging it as I should have done to the governor's official account. The mistake was made entirely upon my part, for which I take entire responsibility and now state that neither Governor Ferguson nor his secretary nor anyone for him by writing or verbally ever instructed me to charge said item to his official account as Governor of the State of Texas, and I know that he knew nothing of it and had no knowledge concerning the same at the time the charge was made.

In April, 1917, I was discharged as cashier of the Temple State Bank. I believed I was wrongfully discharged then, and I still believe that I was wrongfully discharged. During the impeachment trial of Governor Ferguson I was summoned as a witness by the prosecution. I went to Austin under process and at General Crane's request submitted to an interview with General Crane as to the facts within my knowledge. In that interview I told General Crane that I did not feel kindly towards Governor Ferguson, but that I would not let my personal feelings, because of the wrongful discharge which I have mentioned above, keep me from telling the truth. I told General Crane in that interview of all the facts substantially as I have stated them in this affidavit. After talking to me about the facts to which I would testify, General Crane told me I might be excused and to go home, which I did.

During the impeachment trial I did not discuss any matters within my knowledge or anything to which I could testify with Governor Ferguson or with his attorneys. I make this statement freely and voluntarily because it is true and because I feel in my own heart and conscience that the people ought to know the truth about this transaction; and since the facts are peculiarly and wholly within my knowledge, I feel it my duty that I should state the facts. I, myself, having been wrongfully charged, I think I know now the full effect and injustice of a suppression of the truth or the failure of those who know the truth to speak it.

C. A. HUGHES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D., 1918.

(SEAL) E. H. SWINK,

Notary Public in and for Bell County, Texas.

If Mr. Hughes was a good enough witness to be summoned by the impeachment crowd last year, they certainly cannot complain when he now tells the facts, unsolicited, but in order that justice may be done.

JAMES E. FERGUSON.

Ferguson's Dates for Speeches to End of Campaign

Below the Forum gives the dates for public speaking arranged for Governor Ferguson from now until the close of the campaign.

- Today he speaks at Franklin, Friday at Groesbeck and Saturday at Madisonville. He will speak in Temple on Friday, July 26, in the afternoon, the last speech of his campaign.
- Franklin—Thursday, June 27, 3 p. m.
- Groesbeck—Friday, June 28, 8:30 p. m.
- Madisonville—Saturday, 2:30 p. m.
- Brenham—Monday, July 1, 2 p. m.
- La Grange—Tuesday, July 2, 2:30 p. m.
- Kenedy—Wednesday, July 3, 2:30 p. m.
- Corpus Christi—Thursday, July 4, afternoon.
- Gonzales—Friday, July 5, 2:30 p. m.
- Hallettsville—Saturday, July 6, 2:30 p. m.
- Hamilton—Monday, July 8, in afternoon.
- Brownwood—Tuesday, July 9, in afternoon.
- San Angelo—Wednesday, July 10, in afternoon.
- Gomanche—Thursday, July 11, in afternoon.
- San Saba—Friday, July 12, in afternoon.

- Granbury—Saturday, July 13, in afternoon.
- Denton—Monday, July 15, in afternoon.
- North Fort Worth—Monday, July 15, 8:30 p. m.
- Chico—Tuesday, July 16, in afternoon.
- Gainesville—Wednesday, July 17, in afternoon.
- Shepherd—Thursday, July 18, in afternoon.
- McKinney—Friday, July 19, 2:30 p. m.
- Dallas—Friday, July 19, 8:30 p. m.
- Bonham—Saturday, July 20, in afternoon.
- Corsicana—Monday, July 22, in afternoon.
- Athens—Tuesday, July 23, in afternoon.
- Tyler—Wednesday, July 24, in afternoon.
- Palestine—Thursday, July 25, 8:30 p. m.
- Temple—Friday, July 26, in afternoon.

20 Seek Marshal's Job.

There are twenty applications already on file for appointment as United States marshal for the northern district of Texas in place of Judge J. L. Terrell, who died in Fort Worth, June 21, just two months after his appointment as marshal in place of Capt. Bill McDonald.

U. S. TROOPS IN HOT DASH TAKE 200 PRISONERS

German Captain Among the Captured—In Assault Near Belleau Woods Pershing's Men Reach All Objectives and Whip Crack Hun Division—Italians Rout Austrians and Drive Foe Across the Piave.

Again the Germans have met the American troops and more than 200 prisoners give evidence of the encounter and the valor of the Americans. The American troops carried out a brilliant attack near the Belleau woods, a part of the Marne sector, in which they not only reached all their objectives but sent to the rear a batch of German prisoners, of whom 216 already have been counted, including one captain, with more on the way.

Americans now hold all tactical positions in this important wood. They are said to have ridden over the crack German division in real American steam-roller fashion. The attack was begun Sunday and carried out on that day. French army officers are liberal in their praise of the way in which the Americans hit and rolled back German positions.

The Germans on Sunday attempted to fill the American positions in Belleau wood with gas, but the American artillery made the enemy strongholds a veritable inferno, and the Huns soon gave up their wicked work. The Americans are giving the Germans just a little more of everything sent over than the Germans themselves are able to put out.

The Italians have done brilliant work and have held the center of attention since June 15 by smashing the Austrians and driving back the invading hordes of Emperor Karl across the Piave river, taking 55,000 prisoners and annihilating the flower of the Austrian troops.

The great Austrian offensive against the Italians was started nearly two weeks ago with the purpose of co-operating with the Germans and making a concerted forward movement. It failed utterly, completely and ignominiously and at latest reports the Austrian legions were fleeing in disorder with the Italians pressing close upon their heels, harassing and tormenting them. Vast stores of guns and ammunition have been captured, and with hunger driving the populace to desperation Austria faces the gravest crisis she has confronted since she has been engaged in the war at the orders of the kaiser.

In other fields the allies have lost no ground, and the American troops have signaled their presence in the war by more daring exploits which have dazzled the French and British and dumbfounded the Huns, who have been taught to regard the Yankees lightly as a factor in the hostilities.

Germany's latest "peace offensive" has been voted by Von Kuchinann, German's foreign minister, who carefully avoids in his utterances any reference to the restoration of Belgium. Peace proposals from Germany no longer are taken seriously and will not be so taken until the terms laid down in the speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are met.

Altogether the war news of the week is cheering and highly encouraging for the allies, and it is believed the terrible blow given Austria will mark the early retirement of that country as a potent factor in war activities.

When She Stops.

Tragedian—"When does a woman stop telling her age?"
Comedian—"When her age begins telling on her."

President Wilson's Letters And Telegrams Prove That Ferguson Gave Loyal Aid

While charges are being made that Governor Ferguson was disloyal and antagonistic to the selective draft proposed for raising an army, it is well to consult the correspondence, by wire and mail, that passed between President Wilson and Governor Ferguson at the identical time that he is alleged to have been disloyal. Here is the record of letters and telegrams and they tell their own story:

(Copy.)
Austin, Tex., March 29, 1917.
Dear Mr. Wilson:

Permit me, in this hour when grave responsibilities are resting upon you, to reaffirm my confidence in your wisdom and patriotism; and to say to you with all seriousness that the people of Texas stand ready to the last man to aid you in carrying out your plans and purposes for the protection of the honor of the nation.

Command me freely.
Yours sincerely,
JAS. E. FERGUSON,
Governor of Texas.
President Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

White House, Washington, April 2nd, 1917.
My dear Governor Ferguson:

I thank you from my heart for the generous assurance which you give me in your letter of the 29th of March. Such messages do much to help and sustain me. Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. James E. Ferguson,
Governor of Texas,
Austin.

(This date, April 2nd, 1917, was the delivered date that President Wilson delivered his message to Congress, asking them to declare that a state of war existed with Germany.)

(Telegram.)
Austin, Tex., April 14, 1917.
President Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

Have just had extended conference with General Pershing. In order that I may not be mis-

understood, I desire to say that my position is that conscription is not necessary so far as Texas is concerned and that if our men are commanded and officered by Texas officers they will rally to the colors without any conscription and will fight as long as the war continues.

While this is still my view, I fully realize that this is no time for continued arguments and I desire to earnestly assure you that I am ready and willing, as I have heretofore been, to aid you in any way possible to secure the adoption of any plan which you may think best for the protection of the country.

Command me freely.
JAS. E. FERGUSON.

(Letter.)
White House, Washington, 19 April, 1917.

My dear Governor Ferguson: May I not thank you for your telegram of April 14th, and say, how glad I am that you are co-operating in every way in carrying out the plans of the government.

In haste,
Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON

Hon. James E. Ferguson,
Governor,
Austin, Texas.

The grateful acknowledgment of President Woodrow Wilson that Governor Ferguson was "co-operating in every way in carrying out the plans of the government" refutes and confounds the slander that is being circulated that Governor Ferguson was out of harmony with President Wilson in his policies for dealing with the war situation.

THE FERGUSON FORUM

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"The man in the world who is never turned down,
Wherever he chances to stray;
Who gets the glad hand in the populous town
Or out where the farmers make hay,
Who's greeted with pleasure on deserts of sand,
And deep in the aisles of the woods;
Wherever he goes—there's a welcoming hand—
For the man who delivers the goods."

Fairplay is the slogan of Texans.

Pledge your savings to Uncle Sam.

Pledge your savings to help win the war.

Subscribe for the Forum and get the news.

Save and be safe. Pledge your limit June 28.

Try an advertisement in the Forum and get results.

Women who wish to vote must register. Now is the time. See the tax collector.

Six billions is the amount of the next Liberty Loan, but that does not stagger us at all.

As new Texas names are added to the casualty list the more real the war becomes to us.

Fight or work will be the slogan from July 1 onward. There is plenty of work on the farms. Go to it.

Save all you can. Pledge all you can and help save the world from brutal autocracy and kaiserism.

Registration of women voters in the Texas primaries began yesterday all over the state. Register early and avoid the rush.

What is to be raised in price and the poor fellow who insists he cannot eat corn bread will have more trouble to wrestle with.

The great Austrian drive against Italy has failed completely and the kaiser doubtless will call on Charles to tell the reason why.

The hot weather is general all over the country, but a good rain would be appreciated in Texas, especially in this part of the state just at this time.

The primaries are just one month away and then the voice of Texas democracy will be heard in thunder tones dooming plotters and conspirators to political oblivion.

Henry Ford has decided to make the race for senator from Michigan and if every owner of a Ford were permitted to cast a vote it is safe to bet he would win by a large majority.

Clerks within the draft age who are holding soft jobs in Washington will be routed out and sent to the front, where they can have an opportunity of making heroes of themselves.

With the Austrians in flight and the Germans unable to make headway against the allied forces along the Marne, it begins to look as if the kaiser must postpone his visit to Paris again.

One feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July this year will be the launching of eighty-nine ships, representing a tonnage of 439,888 tons. That will beat all the fireworks that could be exploded in useless noise.

The American troops in Europe continue to win praise both for bravery and morality. The comments of the European papers on the conduct of our soldiers, whether on the field of battle or in camp amid other surroundings, shows the splendid character of men America has furnished to fight the battle of freedom for the world.

Protect the Texas homestead law from the grasping clutch of money sharks and plunderers. Hobby admits he wants the law changed so the homestead owner can borrow money from the government. Such a change will open the way to borrowing from any source and an improvident owner will be permitted to rob his family of shelter.

The Houston Post is devoting much of its space to proclaiming its efforts to keep its advertising columns free of all that is "unclean, misleading or untruthful." Now, if the Post's business management will turn its attention to its editorial department the people, who are being surfeited upon scandal, falsehood and mud-slinging, will appreciate its work.

The latest batch of laws for the control and guidance of the people of Texas went into effect June 25. These laws include one raising the age of consent to 18 years, forbidding the giving of tobacco or liquor to anyone under the age of seventeen, punishing the introduction of girl under seventeen into a road-house or immoral dance hall and forbidding quack advertising.

July Fourth is near at hand and the indulgence in fireworks should be confined to the battle front in Europe where burning powder will bring a glorious celebration later on. The best observance of Independence Day this year will be in prayer and thoughts of brave soldiers of the allied armies who are battling to give us a day to mark the dawn of world democracy and freedom.

Texas went dry June 25 at 9:30 in the evening when the statewide prohibition law enacted by the special session of the legislature went into effect. It will be several days before the great drought will be severely felt, as most of those interested made provisions against it. It is illegal now to ship liquor into the state from beyond the borders of Texas or to ship it from one to another point within the state.

Friday is the day for war savings pledges and those who do not pledge in some amount of savings to be invested in war savings stamps by the end of December, this year, will be required to file a statement showing their reasons for not doing so. There will be no slacking in this business. Texans, in common with the entire country, realize the pressing need for doing their utmost toward winning the war and the amount fixed for this state will be raised and more.

In New York, including all boroughs, there are 279,566 women registered and qualified to vote. The total registration was 283,873, but errors, defective enrollment cards and other things caused the elimination of several thousand. The number of men registered is 625,706. It is believed the registration in Texas, which has approximately the same population as the city of Greater New York, will show a larger proportion of women registered than is shown in New York. Let it be remembered that the period for registration now is on. It began Wednesday, June 26, and women who wish to vote should register before the close of July 12. Register

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS YOU TO PLEDGE AID JUNE 28

Dig; Your friends will dig with you;
Slack, and you slack alone;
This grand old land, needs cash in hand,
To make sure the kaiser's doom.

Pledge; for the boys over there;
Pledge; that Freedom may win;
On June 28, answer and state,
You'll save till we end war's din.

Don't stop to scan this rhyme; there's a reason for it and that reason is that you must come to a showdown with your government next Friday, June 28, and let be known what you can save, what you will save and invest in war savings stamps between July 1 and December 31, 1918, in order to help swell the funds necessary to make sure of winning the war and making the world safe for democracy.

Everyone is called on to make the pledge; everyone must make the pledge or give a filed reason why. These are times when patriotism inspires the hearts, when pride in the brilliant deeds of daring by our gallant soldiers nerve the will and when even the spirit of selfishness and self-preservation prompt the loosening of purse strings and the uncovering of hidden wealth. Your money is needed, be it pittance or plenty. We must win this war; we must win it as quickly as possible, and the brave men we have sent across the seas have shown that they are capable of doing their part of the winning. Now it is up to us to do our part; do it unstintedly, whole-heartedly and with enthusiasm and willingness.

Friday, June 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, is the time; your neighborhood schoolhouse is the place and your financial means is the limit for the sum you will save between the dates named and will invest in war savings stamps.

Pledge! Pledge!! Pledge!!! Until the limit is reached.

THE FOURTH OF JULY OUR BIRTHDAY

(By Sally Jane Spottswood.)

Our Ship of State sails on and on, stronger and ever stronger! For this Ship was built by Master hands, Master workmen laid its keel, shaped its sails and raft, and tied its ropes. In spite of storms, winds, gales, rocks, reefs, or false lights from other shores this good Ship has sailed forever on. Achieving in its voyage the glories of Peace and of War, and attaining new destinies, untouched, unharmed, unafraid. With this good Ship go forth every day the full faith, the hopes, and the prayers of a confident, trusting people.

All birthdays are important. Sometimes we mention the coming of our birthdays, sometimes we keep it very quiet, but we think about their coming just the same. The birthday of a Nation is important, for this day may change the map of the world, the language of a people, build commonwealths, win battles, and write Constitutions. A Nation's birthday is, therefore, vital and heart-stirring, for it goes straight to the center of the life of things.

When the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, July 4th, 1776, a definite break between the colonies and Great Britain was effected. Before this, to be sure, a band of patriots in North Carolina and Tennessee had already formulated the Mecklenburg Declaration, "renouncing all connection with England," and the sentiment for an absolute separation from the mother country was gaining in every American heart. On June 7th, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, chairman of the Virginia delegation and instructed by the Council of Virginia as to how he should vote, presented the celebrated resolution: "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Though this talismanic, faithful motion was promptly seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts, a debate of four days followed. A committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert B. Livingston was appointed to prepare the Declaration, and to set forth in detail every grievance suffered by the colonies at the hands of Great Britain. Upon four pillars hewn from the rock of Truth this Declaration rests. First, that all men are created equal; second, that they are endowed with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; third, that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; fourth, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, brought to bear upon it a mastery, literary skill and understanding, together with a supreme power of collecting in condensed form majestic ideas and purposes, which place the document among the forcible literature of the world as well as among famous documents of history.

On June 28th, 1776, the Declaration was completed and placed before congress. After another week of animated but not bitter debate, with only one or two slight changes, it was accepted by congress and signed by John Hancock, president of the congress, July 4th, 1776. On August 2nd, 1776, the engrossed copy—the same copy which is now so carefully preserved in a light-proof safe at Washington—was finally presented to congress, receiving the signatures of the delegates from each of the thirteen colonies.

We sometimes lose sight of the incomparable bravery of the men who signed this famous instrument. For, if the cause of the infinite Nation should fail, every signer could be convicted of high treason and put to death. Benjamin Franklin expressed the situation in his famous epigram: "We must all hang together, or we will all hang separately."

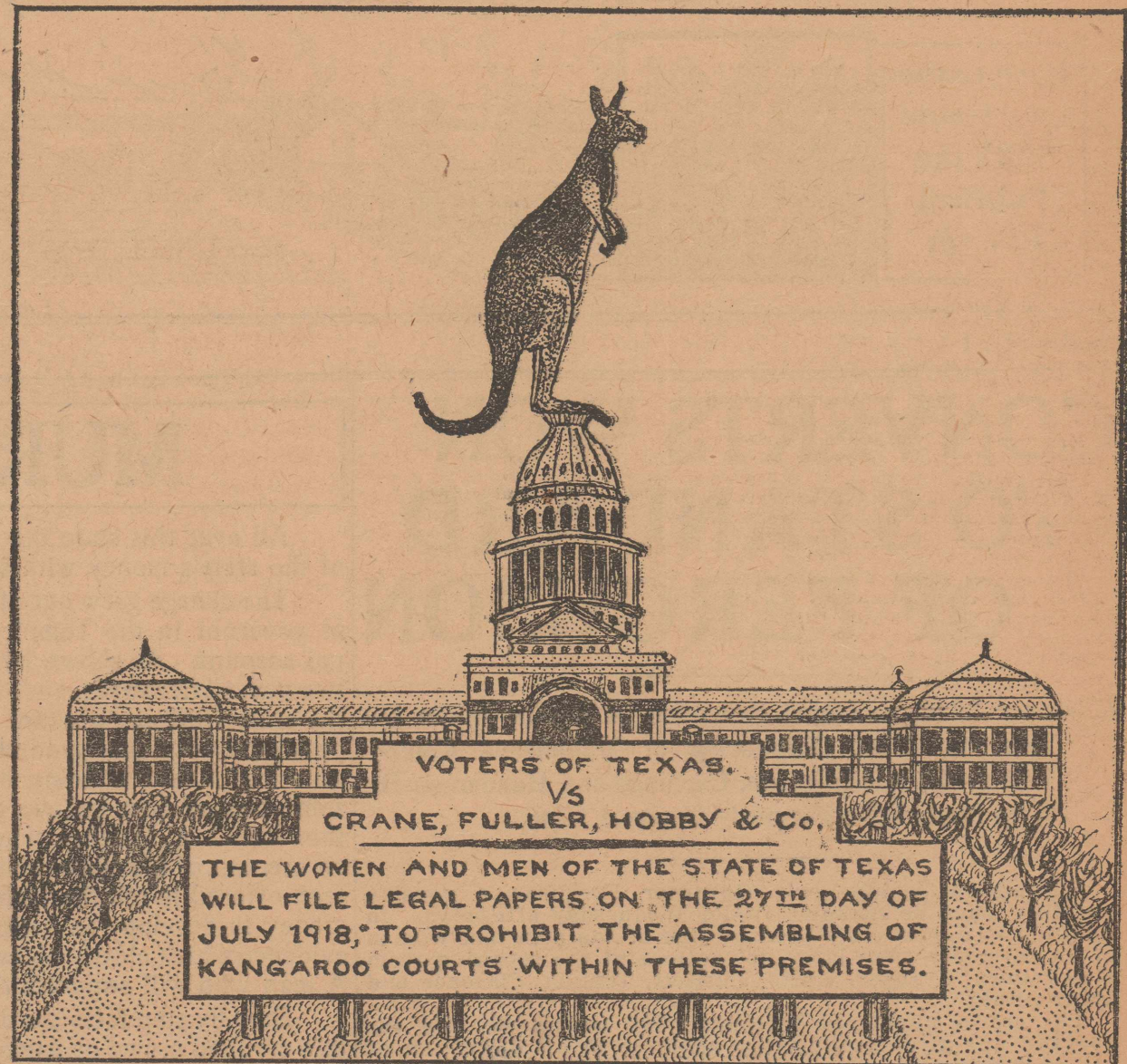
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that first great Fourth of July, after hours of meeting, the doors of the State House in Philadelphia were thrown open to the hundreds of patriots who had waited there all day long. A boy ran into the streets shouting to the bell-man: "Ring! Ring! Ring!" Then the old Liberty Bell, upon whose outer rim is framed the words: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," boomed out its message of independence to the anxious, joyful, rejoicing people. As the old bell swung out and out it awakened with its clamorous, excited tongue a spirit that can never die. A spirit which is ever living and ever young.

Four days later a more formal celebration occurred in the yard of the State House, when John Nixon read the Declaration of American Independence to the people. Immediately afterwards the King's Arms were taken down from the courtroom of the State House. Later the Declaration was read to each of the five battalions in the commons, where, with bon-fires, bells and every other available demonstration, the "agreement and unanimity" of the people was proclaimed. Each year of the Revolution the Day of Independence was celebrated by the American army with the salute of guns, rolling drums, waving banners, the reading of the Declaration, and the freeing of every man confined in the guard house.

At the time of the signing of the Declaration, John Adams wrote to his wife, Abigail Adams, a letter, which, had it been a prediction, has proven true to the smallest detail. "I am apt to believe," he wrote her, "that the Fourth of July will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bon-fires, and illumination from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for ever more."

The "Fourth" is not only our birthday, but throughout our country, extending from sea to sea, it is our most treasured day. In its observance we receive a deep, far-reaching meaning. The clang of our freedom not only ruffled the calm, gliding Delaware, but its stirring vibration was felt by all the vast waters which cover the earth. Our torches and bon-fires of '76 lighted a new world in brilliant, everburning flame, from which light the mystic, fable Phoenix of old, our glorious Liberty sprang forth.

WARNING TO TRESPASSERS



PROPHECY OF CENTURY AGO IS FULFILLED IN JIM FERGUSON'S IMPEACHMENT

The impeachment of Governor Ferguson by the legislature is now before the people for final adjudication. To become a capable member of this high tribunal demands of every sovereign an impartial as well as enlightened and searching review of impeachment legislation and trials. Governor Ferguson appeals to the people from an act of the legislature seeking to dispose of his honor, fame and his most valuable rights as a citizen and to alienate the esteem, affection and confidence of his countrymen. But the issue also involves a fundamental principle in government, the independence of the administrative from the legislative branch of state.

The federal constitution contains an impeachment provision which is the model for most states, including Texas. The constitution of Oregon, however, profiting by the experience of other states, specifically forbids the legislature from impeaching any public official.

The impeachment provision of the federal constitution was one of the most hotly contested sections. To its defense was assigned no less a distinguished citizen than Alexander Hamilton, and the opposition was led by the renowned Gouverneur Morris. In his discussion Hamilton conceded that such trials would in a large measure be political and his whole argument was a brilliant apology for the provision which he confessed would be difficult impartially to enforce.

In the discussion Hamilton said: "In many cases it will connect itself with pre-existing factions and will enlist all their animosities, partialities, influence and interest on one side or the other and in such cases they will be regulated more by the comparative strength of parties than by the real demonstration of innocence or guilt. The most conspicuous character in it all will from the circumstances be too often the leaders or the tools of the most cunning or of the most numerous factions, and on this account the senate can hardly be expected to possess the requisite neutrality towards those whose conduct may be subject to scrutiny."

But he reasoned that the senate was the most capable trial body. The supreme court was appointed by the executive; was small in number and should be spared the ordeal of political brawls that might divide the court and rob it of the reverence and respect necessary to judicial character.

Gouverneur Morris could see no necessity for the impeachment of an executive, and in discussing that phase of the provision said: "The executive also is impeachable. This is the dangerous part of the plan. It will hold him in such dependence that he will be no check upon the legislature; will not be a firm guardian of the people and of the public interest. He will be the tool of factions, of some leading demagogue in the legislature. If he is to be the guardian of the people, then let him be appointed by the people. If he is to be a check upon the legislature, then let him be not impeachable."

Pinckney joined in the fear expressed by Morris and prophesied that impeachment would be a rod which the legislature would hold over the executive and effectively destroy his independence, his revisionary powers and render him altogether insignificant. He said if the executive opposes a favorite law the two houses will combine against him and under influence of heat and faction throw him out of office.

Every syllable of this remarkable forecast of Hamilton, Morris and Pinckney, spoken over one hundred and twenty-five years ago, could be repeated today as a review of the Ferguson impeachment trial.

The leading issue which this campaign presents is whether the legislature shall make a tool of the executive branch of government, destroy the independence of the governor and make him altogether insignificant. No man in Texas believes that the legislature can intimidate the executive branch of government while Ferguson is governor. But does any man believe that Hobby is not a tool of factions, of leading demagogues, and always will obey the will of his legislators, creators and masters. Any citizen who wants to restore the executive branch of government to the independence provided by the constitution should have no trouble in marking the ballot.

Our forefathers embraced the hope that a written constitution containing specific provisions and limitations which legislators were sworn to uphold would preserve our government from the mortal diseases under which popular institutions have ever perished. They looked upon a written covenant made by their representatives in the presence of God and man as an appeal to honor and relied upon it to quell their passions and preserve their reason in the exercise of impeachment power as well as all authority granted. But such has not been the case. The legislatures in the main have shown little or no regard for their oath of office.

Gouverneur Morris, after observing twenty-five years of our government under a written constitution bewailed the tendency of members of the legislature to perjure themselves by an utter disregard of their oath of office. He said: "But after all, what does it signify that men should have a written constitution. The legislative lion will not be entangled in the meshes of a logical net. The idea of binding legislators by oath is puerile. Having sworn to exercise the powers granted according to their intent and meaning they will when they feel a desire to go farther avoid the shame if not the guilt of perjury by swearing the true intent and meaning to be according to their comprehension of that which suits their purpose."

This defect in legislative character has of later years become so pronounced that in many instances members of the legislature use their oath of office as a license to violate the constitution, assault justice and embezzle power. We have recently seen a member of the senate publicly shout: "To Hell with the Constitution." No man of candor can believe that Governor Ferguson or anyone else could receive a fair trial, charged with violating the constitution, by men who have no respect for the constitution, no regard for a solemn oath and no personal honor of national pride.

85 Circus People Die in Wreck of Train in Indiana

Eighty-five persons, including some of the best known circus clowns and performers in the world,

were killed and more than 100 were injured in a collision between an empty troop train and the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus train near Gary, Ind. The accident occurred early in the morning of June 23, while the occupants of the train were asleep. The wreckage caught fire and most of the bodies were burned beyond identification.

Andrew Carnegie's Question. Andrew Carnegie, who since his retirement from active life has devoted himself to the study of human relations, was recently asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains? This canny Scot replied, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"

Woman University Graduate Flays Hobby's False Claims; Ferguson's Charges True

The Abilene Reporter of Sunday, June 23, carries the following account of the great Ferguson rally held in that city Saturday evening...

This speaker launched at once into a straightforward talk, during which she discussed the relative merits of the two candidates, Ferguson and Hobby, and after reviewing the charges made by Ferguson against the University, declared they were true, and had been so found by the investigating committees...

"I was against Ferguson the first time he ran for governor. The second time I was for him and this time I am for him heart and soul," said Mrs. Stevenson.

"Hobby says that though he may be a mental weakling he knows enough to know his money from the state's money. Yet he helped the legislature spend \$200,000 of the state's money trying to find out how much interest of the state's money Ferguson got off that \$5,600 he deposited at Temple, and to their chagrin found that Ferguson didn't get any interest."

"The Hobby folks are terribly excited about that \$156,000 Ferguson borrowed, but I believe the reason they are so anxious to know where it came from is because they think that must be a fine source, and they want some of it for themselves."

"Abilene and Germany have both been accused of putting up this money for Ferguson. We all know Abilene didn't put any of it up, and Germany, at least, has too much sense to put up money unless they are going to get something from it, and they know they wouldn't get anything from Jim Ferguson."

"I heard Mr. Hobby speak for awhile here the other night, and if we had nothing except what he said to go, we would be forced to believe that he was the only governor Texas ever had under whose administration beneficial legislation has been passed, but fortunately, we have read the newspapers and we know something about it—but that knowledge on our part is not fortunate for Hobby."

"Hobby collected himself at length, and it was in the sense of an eulogy, for he will be so dead politically after the July primary that he won't wake up when Gabriel blows his horn."

"The ease with which Hobby rattled off his prohibition patter reminded me of a man in a vaudeville show rattling off something he had learned because he thought it would please the audience and not because it was something that he really thought and felt."

"He praised himself for the zone law, yet we know that the government had decided that such a zone must surround every place where a camp was established and these zones must have been established or no camp would have remained."

"And Governor Hobby, when he was seeking the pro support and promising them something, asked for time to ease them from his warm anti-friends, for he must have felt that if he cooled off too quickly he would crack. And it took him from November to March to cool off enough to get statutory prohibition enacted."

"Mr. Hobby says he is a ladies man because it was under his administration that the partial suffrage bill was enacted. He claims credit for giving us the right to vote when he only allows us to vote in the primaries and not in any of the other important elections."

"I want to urge every woman who takes an interest to register. Under the bill, as first construed by the attorney general, it was decided that women living in towns of over 10,000 population were the only ones who must register, but Governor Ferguson urges every woman to register because the law might be different, and I for one don't want to lose the first vote to which I am entitled. It was the impression of Senator Lattimore, author of the bill, that all women should register."

"At a state meeting recently held by the women it was stated that the women are going to vote for Hobby because he gave them the vote, but if they do vote for Hobby they will prove true all the declarations of the anti-suffragists who claim the women haven't sense enough to vote. I hope they will prove the faith Mr. Hobby has in the right man by going to the polls and helping elect Mr. Ferguson."

"With all of the praise that Mr. Hobby bestowed upon himself in his speech, he failed to praise himself for the captains and lieutenants that he appointed to the National Guard—men about some of whom the people of Texas wondered how even Hobby could have the nerve to hand appointments and commissions."

"The Hobby people make a great clamor about Ferguson's attitude on the University, yet every student who ever attended the University and took notice of what was going on around knows that the budget was padded. The officials of the University, when taken to task about these things, admitted the rolls were padded, that they didn't have the profes-

sors this year, but hoped to have them next year.

"If the people out here were asked to donate \$2,500 for a professor of psychology and donated it, and then went to the University to see about the chair of psychology and found there was no chair and no professor, they would be disgusted with the whole University. That was the way Governor Ferguson felt when he found the officials were consistently padding their rolls and securing appropriations for professors they didn't employ."

"Governor Ferguson takes the same stand on the University that I do. We want it to stand out high and clean, and it can't do it with padded rolls."

"Every school at the cross roads over the state is a monument to Ferguson's work for rural education in Texas. The mothers of children in rural communities in Texas certainly want to see their children educated and we have ample evidence of this every time we pass one of those well kept rural schools that has been benefited by Ferguson's million-dollar rural school bill."

"In conclusion, I want to urge every woman to register so she will be prepared to vote, and I want all the women to go to the polls and vote for Jim Ferguson, the governor who has done so much for the rural schools and the tenant farmers and the masses in Texas."

At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Stevenson was presented with a bouquet of gladioli, sent by Col. C. W. Merchant, who expressed his regret at not being able to attend the speaking.

Hon. Walter Morris of Albany was introduced by Mr. Chambers as a man who had twice been district attorney for this district, who was already well known, and who had always stood for the clean, decent side of every public issue.

Before opening his remarks on the gubernatorial campaign Judge Morris read a telegram received late in the afternoon. "It seems that what we are doing out here—that this meeting has been called—is known elsewhere and that we have at least attained some prominence through it," said the speaker.

Patriotic Call.

The message was then read. It was from Louis Lipsitz of Dallas, state director of the War Savings committee for the United States government, and urged upon all people the importance of attending the meetings on June 28th and pledging themselves to the limit of their ability to buy War Savings Stamps throughout the year. The necessity of everyone joining the movement and aiding by saving and serving was stressed.

"I would like to urge upon you the necessity for obeying this important summons, for I am sure you everyone realize the necessity and that everyone within sound of my voice is going to do all the government asks of him," said Mr. Morris. "If I believed otherwise I would not hesitate one minute to postpone whatever I might have to say in behalf of Mr. Ferguson's candidacy and use time and this opportunity to urge upon you this great need; and I am sure Ferguson would have me do it. But I am confident there is no need to urge such a matter upon a people as patriotic as you."

"My friends, I have come here to raise my voice in protest against insincerity and double dealing in politics in Texas. I have, in the past, avoided taking an active speaking part in the gubernatorial campaign because I have been taking a part in speaking for another candidate for a state office, but I have been branded as a German sympathizer by the gang that has been running things in Texas and running men and running you for many years under the name of one cause and another."

"This double dealing in politics has put Texas in such a chaotic condition in politics that some times it has been difficult to get good men to run for governor. The Anti-Saloon league has always been ready to say to the good, life time, staunch prohibitionist who would swallow anything you get out of the way, we have a new convert here and we are going to make him governor. They did that by putting up Cone Johnson against Colquitt and the result was they sacrificed their cause and sacrificed a good man in Dexter. They attempted to send in Ball against Ferguson and I swallowed their medicine and voted for Ball, and God knows I am sorry I did it. This condition has come about because the men who are pro for profit are running things."

"The most dangerous man in the church is the hypocrite. The most dangerous man for the state in politics is the man who is insincere and will double deal. Hobby, up to four weeks ago, in every interview he ever gave out, declared himself an anti. And I know and you know that he is an anti today, and that when he makes claims of being a pro he is not."

"Sometimes when I have denounced the leaders of the Anti-Saloon league I have been jokingly accused by my friends of having sold out to the brewers. Here the speaker paused to review his personal record on prohibition and explain his views of every candidate running for office on merit and not on either the prohibition or anti-prohibition measure."

"But I am here to protest against being called a German sympathizer because I do not stand for insincerity and double dealing in politics. Before I have finished I will offer you the proof of my assertions."

"Ferguson has done more for Texas during his time in office than Hobby could do in twenty years. The governor's office for twenty years. 'Let's look into who is supporting Hobby in this campaign. Every brewery in the state is backing him. O. B. Colquitt, who spoke all over Texas against the federal administration's Mexican policy and German

HOUSTON POST CONVICTED OF LYING BY ITS OWN WORDS

(Houston Post, Saturday, June 22, 1918.)

To The Post: I enclose you a clipping from the Ferguson Forum. I especially refer you to the paragraph marked "X." What I wish to know is did you make this statement?

C. W. MOORE.

Port Lavaca, Texas.

The statement referred to by Mr. Moore is as follows:

"The Houston Post has recently declared that the rural school law is unconstitutional and if Hobby should by accident be elected, the rural school aid will be repealed by the next legislature and the University appropriation will be increased in a like sum. So let every mother and father who want their children to have an equal chance arrange for the mother to register at the county seat so no question can be raised about her right to vote."

The Post made no such statement. So far as Governor Hobby is concerned, he has declared in all his speeches that he favors appropriations for the rural schools.

The Forum reproduces the Post's own words. Let the honest people of Texas say who has lied.

Sunday, April 7, 1918, the Post says: "Despite the fact—recognized by every man who has studied the matter—that the appropriation is distinctly unconstitutional."

Saturday, June 22, 1918, two months and two weeks later, the same Post says: "The Post made no such statement."

This is only another sample of the wilful, malicious and criminal campaign of falsehood, slander and vituperation that the Post, which boasts of keeping unclean matter from its advertising columns, is admitting to its editorial and news columns.

There is no qualification, equivocation or hesitation in the bald statement: "Despite the fact—recognized by every man who has studied the matter—that the appropriation is distinctly unconstitutional." Neither is there qualification or equivocation in the bald statement: "The Post made no such statement."

The plain, unvarnished truth is that the Post LIED and the proof of the lie is given from its own columns.

(Houston Post, Sunday, April 7, 1918.)

News dispatches from Austin tell of the granting of aid to 1600 Texas school districts under the \$2,000,000 Rural School Appropriation law. There is no man in Texas who is not glad that these 1600 school districts are securing this assistance from the general funds of the state, despite the fact—recognized by every man who has studied the matter—that the appropriation is distinctly unconstitutional.

Charlie Morris. The legislature investigated those charges and acquitted Ferguson. Morris afterward apologized through the press for making them in the campaign. A San Antonio paper printed them and was sued by Ferguson for libel. It pleaded guilty in court and paid Ferguson \$7,500 for damaging his character.

"Even Barry Miller, that big Dallas guy, was among those members of the legislature who voted to acquit Ferguson on those charges when they were first brought up."

"Ferguson's veto of the appropriation for the University did hurt the University. There is no doubt about that part of it. But if one of your county authorities should embezzle some public money and he was arrested it would hurt the county. You wouldn't blame the officer who made the arrest for hurting the county, though, for that officer was doing his duty. Ferguson did his duty and called to account the University authorities who were spending too much state money."

"One University authority went on a vacation trip and when he came back turned in an expense account for \$103. The auditor was not going to pay it, but President Vinson took the matter up and had the account allowed. These professors bought books for \$25 each and turned in an expense account to the University for \$30 for each one they used."

"Ferguson would never have been impeached had he not jumped on the University."

That Dallas Meeting.

"You must remember not long ago the press of the state carried articles from M. E. Wolfe and Sterling P. Strong in which these men denied a meeting being held in Dallas for the purpose of getting Hobby out of the way for Mayfield, as they felt Hobby's campaign was weakening and they must put up a stronger man. Now, if I show you that these men did know of the meeting and that it was called, what will you say? Who will you vote for governor?"

Here the speaker read an article from the Dallas Dispatch, quoting Mr. Wolfe in which Mr. Wolfe denied knowing anything of such a meeting, and quoting Mr. Strong, in which the latter denied knowing anything of such a meeting. Both these men in their interviews also denounced the rumor of the meeting as Ferguson propaganda. The speaker next read an editorial from the Star-Telegram of Ft. Worth along the same lines, quoting the denials of the men named and denouncing the reports of the meeting as being Ferguson propaganda."

Mr. Morris then produced and read a letter sent to him by Sterling P. Strong of Dallas, in which Strong invited Mr. Morris to attend such a meeting and urged his attendance.

"Hon. Walter Morris, Albany, Texas.

"My Dear Sir: There is alarm, and it seems to be statewide, among the friends of good government who have been fighting for clean politics in Texas many years, concerning the strength of Governor Ferguson is developing in this campaign."

"The claim is being made that Governor Hobby's campaign is failing, and that another candidate should be put in the field. In this connection, it is said that Earl B. Maxfield is going to be placed on the ticket whether he gives his consent or not, to such a move. This claim after his name is on the ticket, there will be such a demand for him to become active, that he dare not refuse, and his ability to make a

Sabine County Voters Are Strong For Jim Ferguson

Editor Forum: I herewith send you a little write-up from our little community showing how the governor's race stands; and I want to tell you that it is just about the same way all over the county that it is here. Out of about forty in my community, take them as you come to them, I found only five who would not express themselves, and one out of that five said he was for Hobby.

W. H. CONN. Milam, Tex., June 17, 1918.

The write-up to which Mr. Conn refers is from a number of voters in the Milam community, Sabine county, and is addressed to the Houston Chronicle and reads as follows:

We, the undersigned voters of this voting precinct, Sabine county, would like very much if you would print the following:

We want to state that we do not care for Mr. M. M. Crane to dictate to us how to vote, for we are for Ferguson for governor, first, last and all the time. We are free born Americans, not I. W. W.'s. Our mothers and fathers were free born before us.

We have not forgot Ferguson's promise to do something for the country schools of the state, nor the two-weeks pay day and the tenentary system. We voted for him and he did what he promised. We believe he was wrongfully treated and his office stolen from him by a set of political crooks. Ferguson is with

gent of Simmons college; Attorneys Dallas Scarborough and Harry Tom King each came in for a share of the speaker's most severe criticism. "They tell you they are on the side of Jake Wolters, Jim Wells, John H. Kirby and other anti leaders that have been handling Texas politics for the past twenty years—they are all supporting Hobby, and say it is for right and good government."

"I was at Anson when Hobby visited there the other day and there, in his company, I saw Ferguson Smith and others who were prominent in claiming Abilene secured the A. & M. college by fraud, and they were the one that were instrumental in filing the injunction preventing the school being built. From Abilene, in that same company, I saw Col. Whitten and John Bryan associating with this group and introducing the governor around."

Judge Cunningham was sarcastic and extremely bitter in his criticism of those in Abilene who are prominent in the fight for Governor Hobby. Referring to preachers who are taking the part of Governor Hobby, the speaker said: "Ferguson calls them political preachers; I call them helpers of Jake Wolters and that other bunch of big antis."

Women Can Register Near Their Homes

The women of Bell county who wish to vote in the July primary can register and get their certificates without going to the office of the county tax collector in Belton. Collector Jake Nelson, under a ruling by the attorney general, is authorized to issue certificates at various points in the county and has made the following appointments: He was at Prairie Dell and Killeen Wednesday and his other appointments are:

- Maxdale, June 27, morning. Youngport, June 27, evening. Summers Mill, July 1, evening. Burgess, June 28, morning. Joe Lee, June 28, evening. Kolls, June 28. Salado, June 29. Holland, June 29. Moffat, July 1, morning. Stammers school, July 1, evening. Wilkerson Valley, July 2. Troy, July 2, morning. Pendleton, July 2, evening. Tennessee Valley, July 3. Little River, July 3, morning. Sparks, July 3, evening. Spring, July 4, morning. Heidenheimer, July 4, evening. Belfalls, July 5, morning. Onaville, July 5, evening. Belton West Country Box, July 5. Rogers, July 6. Belton East Country Box, July 6. Ocker, July 8, morning. Cyclone, July 8, evening. Vias, July 9, morning. Science Hill, July 9, morning. Sparta, July 9, morning. Brookhaven, July 9, evening. Bartlett, July 10. Joe Lee, July 11, morning. Burgess, July 11, morning. The office at Temple will be open continuously every day until July 12, for the convenience of women who wish to register.

Entire District Is Almost Unanimous for J. E. Ferguson

On Saturday night, June 15, Wm. McDonald addressed the people of Sand Hill School district, San Augustine county, in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Ferguson. There was a nice crowd out and the speaker was accorded close attention throughout his talk.

After the speaking was over a resolution endorsing James E. Ferguson for governor was passed and signed by different parties as appears below. The resolution and the names of the signers follow:

We, the undersigned ladies and gentlemen of Sand Hill School district, endorsing the honesty and integrity of Gov. James E. Ferguson and believing that he is a friend of the laboring man and of rural education, hereby endorse the said James E. Ferguson for governor at the coming primary and promise to work and vote for him, first, last and all the time.

Respectfully, Oscar Cartwright, Mrs. Ninton Cartwright, Jess Ford, Mrs. Charles Ford, J. G. Garsee, Mrs. N. J. Garsee, Bill Burns, M. Burns, Bud Horn, F. W. Isenbiller, Mrs. Anna Isenbiller, Lee Ford,

our president, and has been all the time. Our president says, "Let all be done in the open. Our Governor Ferguson, the greatest governor Texas ever had, says remove the stain from the capitol windows and let the sun shine in; let the people see and behold what is theirs."

We have not forgotten two years ago, when the fight for preparedness was on, our great president and our great governor, Ferguson, were side by side, hand in hand, standing together, like a stone wall, and O. B. Colquitt was saying the president's administration would go down as the poorest administration our nation had ever known, and W. P. Hobby was there popping his hands and hollering "Hurrah for Oscar."

We are for Ferguson, who stands for clean politics and against corruption, tyranny and autocracy; who wants to see the country school girls and boys share in their just dues from the taxpayers of the state.

- W. H. Conn H. R. Larence T. H. Cole W. A. Lindsey J. D. Isom O. B. Raynor R. E. Boyett Ira Isom Charles Welch W. M. Ballen Mack Isom F. W. Cole O. C. Curl W. C. Isom Walter Cole J. P. Isom J. A. Conn J. M. Cole J. W. White G. W. Conn I. W. Roberts H. Burkholder John O. Boyett T. A. White E. O. Boyett J. C. Kistler J. H. Conn James M. Griffin J. W. Wimberly J. F. Hargroves

Mrs. Finkie Ford, R. A. Noble, J. H. Hutto, Mrs. Mary Hutto, Mrs. Lou Jones, Mrs. Willie Stewart, S. M. Garsee, Mrs. G. A. Garsee, E. S. Anders, Mrs. Maggie Anders, L. L. Ford, Mrs. Annie Ford, A. J. Walton, Eula Walton, Ross Owens, Dallas Smith, Mrs. Della Smith, L. P. Walton, Mrs. Eula Walton, E. B. Sparks, Mrs. Audra Sparks, Elton Jones, Mrs. Della Cordray, Mrs. E. L. Maund, J. A. Hutto, H. S. Garsee, Mrs. Pearl Garsee, W. E. Cordray, Mrs. Della Cordray, J. L. Beckton, Mrs. Galsy Beckton, Mrs. Fannie Baldrée, G. L. Smith, Mrs. Alma Smith, C. Williams, P. M. King, Mrs. F. M. Kistler, Zack King, Mrs. Ida King, J. H. Layfield, R. R. Jones, L. Parker, Mrs. Mattie Burns.

Every voter there was for Ferguson and the above list represents, with but one or two exceptions, the entire population of this district for Ferguson. I might also add that this district is composed of substantial, home-owning, debt-paying, upright citizens, and that there is no better community to be found in the state of Texas. There are other communities, in fact most of them, in San Augustine county, just as solidly for Ferguson. This is not camouflagé, but the plain truth, as the July primaries will attest.

WM. McDONALD. San Augustine, Tex., June 20, 1918.

New York, June 26.—Mrs. Frank W. Woolworth, wife of the owner of a chain or five and ten cent stores, was pronounced by a sheriff's jury incompetent to manage her affairs. Her husband, the petitioner, presented evidence of her mental condition in support of his application in the supreme court for the appointment of committees of her property, and person. Mrs. Woolworth was Miss Jennie Creighton, daughter of Thomas Creighton of Pictou, Ont. She was married to Woolworth on June 11, 1876.

Woolworth Given Charge of Estate of Afflicted Wife

Judge J. D. Harvey in Race for Place on Supreme Court

The Forum is in receipt of the following announcement from Judge J. D. Harvey, of the Eightieth Judicial District Court, at Houston:

I will thank you to say, in an early issue of your paper, that I shall be a candidate in the coming democratic primaries for the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Yantis, resigned.

Yours truly, J. D. HARVEY, Judge Eightieth Judicial District of Texas.

Cotton Brings More Than \$1 Per Pound: First Bale for 1918

The first bale of cotton of the 1918 crop in Texas was sold in Galveston last week. This bale was raised on Reforma Ranch, in Starr county, by B. D. Guerra, and was shipped to Kemper & Company at Galveston, where it was sold for \$675, half of which amount was given by Mr. Guerra to the Red Cross.

Judge Morrison to Meet Rogers Voters

The voters of Rogers will be addressed Saturday afternoon, June 29, at 4 o'clock, by Judge W. A. Morrison, of Cameron. Judge Morrison was opposed to Governor Ferguson in his previous campaign, but now is an ardent supporter, and when Ferguson spoke at Cameron he delivered the speech of introduction. Sentiment in the vicinity of Rogers is largely for Ferguson, and it is expected he will get a large majority in that precinct.

To the Women of Texas Who Will Vote in Primary

It is the duty of all Texas women who are eligible to vote in primaries in July. But before you can vote the law requires that you register your names with the county tax collector, therefore the purpose of this address is to urge you to register and thereby make certain your right to vote.

The time to register covers a period of only fifteen week days, from June 26 to July 12, inclusive. Now go and register! The suffrage law is of doubtful meaning on the subject of registration on the part of women who live outside of cities of 10,000 population and over, and the state's attorney general has given out several rulings, none being accepted as conclusive, and each ruling indicates that his mind is not clear as to whether women in the country districts are required to register.

The safest plan is to register, then there will be no question as to your right to vote when you present your registration receipt to the election judges of your precinct.

The law seems to be clear enough as to the necessity of women registering in cities of 10,000 population and over, and their opportunities to register will be easily arranged for by themselves and others.

It is important that the men and women both of the cities and country co-operate in providing means for all women to register, and those who are interested in a free, fair and honest exercise of the right of suffrage are urged to organize local clubs everywhere and take such steps as are necessary to accomplish the desired result.

A Misleading Appeal.

The appeal of the women at the head of the so-called "Equal Suffrage" bureaus in Texas, published in circular form and sent broadcast through the mails to the women and given free space in the subsidized newspapers, and which is used as an excuse to form Hobby clubs is prejudicial, misleading, and mainly untrue; harsh as this last word is, there is no other word that will so completely fit the case.

The appeal is made to the women to form Hobby clubs and vote for Hobby for governor because it is said that he "save them from a political, misleading, and mainly untrue; harsh as this last word is, there is no other word that will so completely fit the case."

Never was there a more untrue or less justifiable statement and appeal made to women or men for political purpose and effect, no matter who the authors and instigators may be and regardless of their sex. In plain language, it is a deliberate attempt to comb and utterly without a semblance of fact to substantiate it.

Not only is the appeal untrue and unfair, but it is playing politics in a manner that was unexpected of the women suffrage leaders when they asked for the support of honest men in the Texas legislature for their suffrage measure, many of these men being loyal friends of Gov. Jas. E. Ferguson, and without their support the suffrage bill could not have become a law. If there is any obligation due anybody it is to these unselfish and undesigning friends of Governor Ferguson.

Woman's Charm and Power.

The smiles and wiles of woman through all the ages has been her chief weapon with which she has accomplished her purposes, whether she has been interested in affairs of love, of home and fireside, or of state and big politics. But, and it is freely granted as a matter of history, that usually—indeed, almost invariably—woman has played the game more fairly and more honestly, no matter what her object, than the ordinary man. And for this reason, because of these undeniable facts that illumine the progress of the race since recorded time began, members of the Texas legislature who conscientiously believed in equal suffrage, Governor Ferguson's friends and also Governor Hobby's, joined by those who were skeptical and indifferent but who had faith in the integrity of woman under all circumstances—these two classes forming the majority of the legislature—yielded to the pleas of the suffrage lobbyists, the smiling, beautiful and beguiling ladies who were present at the capital, and signed their names to a petition to the governor, asking him merely to open the way to an amendment to the constitution of a woman's suffrage bill could be introduced.

Encouraged by the women lobbyists, members of the legislature who petitioned Governor Hobby to give them a chance to pass the bill, assured him that he need not assume any responsibility for the measure, that he need not submit the question to the legislature, and he did not do so. It was taken for granted that Governor Hobby didn't want to repudiate his own well known record of being opposed to the measure, so these ladies and some of the members of the legislature promised him that if he would only submit the question of "amending the election laws" without stating for what purpose, the friends of equal suffrage would find a way to introduce a suffrage bill, and they would fight it out independently of the governor's help and without even his acknowledgment that there was such a measure pending.

Hobby Did Not Submit Measure.

And this is the way the suffrage measure got into the legislature. Moreover, it was put through without a spoken word or an official message from the governor urging its passage. He had nothing whatever to do with "giving the women the ballot," except that he signed the bill after it was passed, and then he hesitated for more than two weeks before performing that simple act; hesitated until many anxious eyes and many hearts feared that he meant to veto it.

The journals of the last session of the legislature are now available to everybody, and if there be those who challenge the statement that Governor Hobby did not submit the question of woman suffrage, and that he did nothing to advance the progress of the measure after it had been introduced, let them search the records. They will find every statement of fact herein made fully substantiated.

The legislature had been in session fifteen days, exactly one-half the time for which it was convened, before Governor Hobby consented to addressing to that body a special message on the subject of amending the election laws of Texas, which made possible action on the woman suffrage question, and he had an entirely different object in view as his motive for that

Governor Jim, Look Out For Vote Getters

Dear Governor Jim:—

We have had two other visitors who came to free us from ignorance and incidentally, to get our vote. This time it was not the speaker in the plaid clothes, flaming tie, and hair separated across his smug, baby forehead, but another kind. Two different kinds, to be exact, a man and a woman. They seem to have all kinds.

This man and woman sneaked down here, tried to take us by surprise and to go up on our blind side. They thought we were easy, already broken-in, near-sighted, or something, but, though we are a good many miles from the State University, we are hard to fool.

The woman came to our house on the afternoon of our quilting, when there were twenty women assembled in the front yard under the trees, taking one quilt from the quilting frame and getting another ready to put in. The woman told us she was going over the country teaching the women everywhere how to can vegetables, "put up" fresh fruit, and dry both fruit and vegetables in the "most approved and economic manner."

Some of the older women looked over their spectacles when she told us what she had come for, for you know ours is a fruit and vegetable section, and we can "put up" and dry a thousand cans of everything every year. But we listened on. "You know," she said, "the war is on, and we want to save everything. You people down here in the rural districts are not doing your part. You should try to win the war by saving."

No woman present could remember just how old her clothes were. Mrs. Simmons' dress was a different color coming and going, as the goods gave out after she made the front and she didn't have the money until next season to buy some more to make the back. Mrs. Simmons has raised four orphan boys, and it takes money to raise boys, orphans or not. So we feel a kind of pride in our records in economy in dress. As for "helping to win the war," four women present have sons in France, four women present have husbands in the navy, ten have sons in the army, and one has a son in the air force. The flag in our little church is a gold star telling the story that another's son has fallen upon the field of honor. Mrs. Whiteacre sold eggs to buy a Liberty bond, and the boys and girls in my school worked for the money to buy Liberty stamps. Knit sweaters and socks fill up our work-baskets and all of our spare minutes.

"Have you women ever canned any fruit or vegetables?" she asked us. We didn't know whether to laugh or to invite her to look upon our kitchen shelves. For you know the state capital couldn't hold the "stuff" we "put up" every year. So we just sat and stared at her. She took this for lunacy or idiosyncrasy. Then she sailed right in, "You women down here need to be brought out of yourselves you are staid, you are burning your daylight, you are not a part of the great, moving, growing, busy world. Do you know the time is at hand for the great liberation? Do you know that on July 27th you are going to have the privilege of voting for a man who is going to put the electric light of Education in every dark place, and bring the benighted women like you into lives of pleasure, leisure and culture?"

"Do you mean Governor Ferguson?" "Why no, I don't mean Ferguson," said the woman. "I mean the great deliverer of men and women from dark paths of ignorance who—" "Look here, canning lady, your wagon stops right here in front of this house. We know just exactly how to can, fry and 'put up' everything. We will look you, dry you and put you up fresh, if you have come here to tell a tale like that."

"Ah!" said the canning woman, "you are for Ferguson, are you?" "Yes," came the answer. "Here's your bag and your canning book," said one. "The nearest way to the depot is by way of Grimes' store," said another. "I think I hear your wagon now, don't forget your roll of printed stuff," said a third.

She hurried out and she did not perpetuate herself in history or tradition, for she never looked back. Now, while all of this was going on at the quilting, what do you suppose was happening in front of the post office? A man dressed like we dress in plain, every day, farmer-looking, country clothes gathered all of our men around him, telling them that he had a fine patented, time-saving mowing-machine. He talked right on about this implement until he attracted a good crowd, then, with a pious, painful look, he said, "My friends, ignorance must be mowed down! Seeds of progress must be planted! So, I've come to tell you that the John the Baptist of progress is now in town, and he will arrive July 27th! He, like this great mower, will cut down and lay prostrate all evil."

"That's so," yelled Mr. Applegate. "He'll beat all your mowing-machines in cutting down meanness and devilment! But why do you sneak in? Why didn't you tell us you came down here to speak for Ferguson?" "My friends," continued the mowing-machine peddler, "you are so far away from the center of things, the State University and the cultural world, that you probably do not know that it is John the Baptist of progress who is the true John the Baptist and great forerunner of a better day, it is—"

"Here!" called Mr. Applegate, "hitch that peddler to his mowing-machine and take him to the field!" Following and followed by all of the town and country folk screaming, "Behold the forerunner of better times!" the peddler remained hitched to his mowing-machine until set of sun.

It was suddenly discovered that a tin can had been tied to every dog's tail, the bell in the schoolhouse you gave us began to ring, and the long-horned herd in Mr. Applegate's pasture was released from the bars of the big white gate. By the time the canning, drying, and putting up woman had reached the cross-roads the mowing-machine peddler was there, too. In his haste the peddler dropped a bale of stuff all printed and full of pictures telling how awful you are, and that you are going to be meaner and worse than you have ever been.

"Goin' to be!" said Mr. Applegate, "yes, he's goin' to be all right, he's goin' to be governor!" He built a fire in the street, tore the printed stuff into shreds, and you have no idea what a big, red, angry fire that printed stuff made. We are ready for the next one, mowing-machine peddler, canning, drying or "putting up" woman or whoever is sent down here to deliver us from the evil of ignorance.

women friends claim that the women of Texas are under obligations to W. P. Hobby for the support of the suffrage measure. They owe him nothing on this score, and when they understand the facts, surely they will pay exactly what they owe him—nothing!

Honor Due Ferguson's Friends. The vote in the House shows that but for the support of Governor Ferguson's staunch friends the suffrage bill would have failed in the last special session. If the women of Texas really must have somebody to pay homage to, somebody to whom they shall cultivate and feel a sense of obligation for the privilege of the ballot, let them remember that but for a certain large number of House members, counted among Governor Ferguson's truest and ablest friends, who worked and voted for the woman suffrage bill, that piece of legislation would today be sleeping in the deep peace of death in the Senate pigeon-hole where Lieutenant Governor Hobby buried it last year.

Confidence in Woman's Intelligence. Governor Ferguson's friends believe the women of Texas are fully capable of voting intelligently when they are placed in possession of the facts on any proposition, and they are willing to trust to the judgment and the sense of fairness of women to do the right thing at the right time. They believe the women of Texas will vote for candidates solely on their merits, and that they prefer to do so, as disclosed by the character of laws the candidates advocate for the benefit of society. And they are willing to risk them, and do not ask any special favors nor make any specious pleas for their support.

As a final word: Women of Texas, REGISTER! Then you will be prepared to go into the primaries and vote for the candidates of your choice. This address is a plain statement of facts compiled from official records, and made without any purpose or effort to deceive the women. The friends of Jas. E. Ferguson believe in telling the truth. "The truth is mighty and will prevail." The women of Texas owe no one man any debt of gratitude for their right to vote, and least of all do they owe W. P. Hobby anything for this right. But register! Register! Then vote for whomsoever you please. CENTRAL FERGUSON CLUB, Temple, Texas.

control the railroads, to regulate freight rates and to place the shipping interests on equal basis. It has grown in importance since that time, and today covers a vast field of operation and transportation service of the railroads and has justified the action and rewarded the judgment of those responsible for its creation. In asking for your support and influence for re-election, I do so solely upon my practical experience and ability to perform the duties of the office.

Entering the railroad service as a messenger boy, and advancing with-out influence to the position of general manager, I have covered the entire field of railroad activity, and through every branch of the service I have gone hand in hand with the laboring people; sharing their hardships and feeling their disappointments. I know what long hours of state means to him who goes against the game when the whistle blows and returns home at night weary with the labors and struggle of the day.

I was an advocate of the eight-hour per day law long before it was endorsed by the labor unions and frankly stated for the protection of man for many years, and am the only railroad commissioner, so far as I know, in the United States, who carries a union card. With the approval of Governor Ferguson I raised the salaries of employees of the state railroad and have placed and placed the eight-hour day into effect on that road before the Adamson law was passed by congress.

My long experience has made it possible for me to meet the railroads on familiar grounds, and deal fairly by the people and the railroads alike. On this record I unhesitatingly submit my name for re-election and would thank you for your support and influence. C. H. HURDLESTON.

JOHN R. MOORE IS CANDIDATE FOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR

To the Democrats of the State of Texas: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor of Texas. I am 41 years old and have lived in Anderson county for thirty-seven years. I was twice elected district clerk of Anderson county and did not run for a third term, and have served my county as county judge, by appointment, to fill an unexpired term.

Two years ago I was elected, over strong opposition, to the legislature from my county. My record in the legislature is an open book, and I invite careful investigation of my public record as well as my private life as a citizen.

I am a personal and a political friend of Governor Ferguson and I voted against each and every one of the twenty-one charges which were filed against him by the house of representatives, and in my opinion his attempted impeachment was the most infamous outrage that was ever perpetrated on the people who elected him, and I approve the platform lately announced by Governor Ferguson and the main object of my candidacy is to prevent, in the future, the disloyalty of a lieutenant governor, to the governor of Texas. We ought not to have any misfit or happen so governors who are not in sympathy with the policies of the governor who has been elected by the people. Governor Ferguson has assured me that I will have his earnest support in the coming campaign and I shall to the best of my

ability, support him and his policies in this campaign. The people should elect a legislature this year that will carry out their will and have sense enough to pass fewer and better laws. I am in favor of a great university and higher education, but I do not endorse the indefensible extravagance of the University of Texas nor its autocratic management. I shall make an active campaign and at different times and places discuss the issues involved in this campaign and hope to be able to tell some facts that will be of interest to the people. JNO. R. MOORE. Palestine, Texas, April 16, 1918.

Referring to the above announcement of Hon. John R. Moore, of Anderson county for the office of lieutenant governor, I am glad to say that I have been an active campaigner and the platform.

I am willing to trust Mr. Moore and I know I will not receive the same treatment from him that I received from Will Hobby. Mr. Moore and myself take the people into our full confidence and frankly state for the protection of the independence of the offices to which we both aspire and to perpetuate the right of the people to choose their servants to fill those offices without legislative dictation, it has become necessary that he and I link our political fortunes together. For these imperative reasons I ask from my friends everywhere a careful and favorable consideration of Mr. Moore's candidacy.

He has the courage of his convictions and he is able and dependable. JAMES E. FERGUSON.

Noted Speakers on Stump for Ferguson

Following are dates and time for speaking by some of the most widely known men in the state in the interest of Gov. James E. Ferguson: W. A. Hanger—Lewisville, Saturday afternoon, June 29th; Canton, Monday afternoon, July 1st. C. C. McDonald—Farmersville, Saturday afternoon, June 29th. E. L. Hester—Hempsteadville, Monday afternoon, July 1st. Hon. B. Y. Cummings—Frost, Saturday afternoon, June 29th. Hon. T. H. McGregor—Annora, Saturday afternoon, June 29th; Flowing Wells, Thursday afternoon, July 4th. Hon. W. T. Bagby—Luling, Saturday afternoon, June 29th. W. A. Morrison—Rogers, Saturday afternoon, June 29th.

Falls County Voters Hear McDonald Talk

Judge C. C. McDonald, of Austin, made an address at Marlin Saturday, June 22, in the interest of Gov. James E. Ferguson's candidacy for the governorship. A large crowd greeted the speaker, who made some telling hits against the Hobby bunch, telling how the breweries were giving their support to Hobby, how Hobby had deceived and hoodwinked the women in the suffrage bill and how all the old anti leaders are now out working like beavers for the election of Hobby as a prohibition candidate. Judge McDonald did not fail to tell his hearers that the Hobby headquarters in Dallas is in the Oriental hotel, largely owned by the widow of Adolphus Busch, and recently has been held as an alien enemy. The speaker made a good impression and his crowd gave him an attentive hearing and liberal applause.

CONVERTS WON TO STANDARD OF FERGUSON

(Continued From Page One.)

declaring he used his personal credit to help the state prison system when the state had none. He said he borrowed \$320,000 for the system from a Houston bank on his personal pledge that the money would be paid, and asked: "When I could do that, why should he be compelled to tell where I borrowed \$156,000?"

He told of the first legislative investigation, saying charges were cooked up against him and he bore the indignities of relating his personal affairs and telling what property he had, what he owed, and what his wife, his brother-in-law and his brother had.

Referring to criticisms of his own lack of education, Mr. Ferguson said: "I may not be able to make a grade of 45 in English grammar, but will make a grade of 145,000 majority from the democratic voters of Texas on July 27." He warned his hearers against the University of Texas, saying the great fault with it was that all of its graduates come out thinking they are better and smarter than anybody else and that to fix things so no man but a man with a college diploma could become governor.

More Converts Made at Henderson. When he closed his speech at Carthage Governor Ferguson was driven across country in a car by Hon. Tom Wooten, mayor of Carthage, to Henderson, where he was greeted by a committee composed of W. D. Arnold, W. E. Shadden, Dr. C. A. Dawson, Hon. Clifford Stone and Hon. John M. Tipps. At his hotel he held a reception for some time before making his speech and received the assurances of hundreds who surrounded him and sought an opportunity to shake hands with him that he would have their earnest support. His audience at Henderson numbered more than 2,500, and he was introduced by Hon. J. M. Tipps.

Judge Tipps is a candidate for the state senate against Lon Smith, now serving from that district. There were delegations of Ferguson supporters present from Longview, Carthage and other points to hear the speech and all showed enthusiastic approval of the policies outlined and the promises made in connection with the administration of state affairs.

After the speaking a large number of persons crowded about to shake hands with the governor and told him, many of them, that while they never had been for him in the past they now are heartily in favor of his election and will work to that end. They particularly voiced their approval of his stand on the University issue and told him they were with him in his fight against autocracy in the state university.

Notable among those commending him for this position and assuring him of support was R. T. Jones, one of the most prominent citizens of Rusk county.

As usual, John Moore won hearty approval of his candidacy and his platform of co-operation with the governor. Mr. Moore is a speaker of rare magnetism and plain and homely expression, and his direct manner and outspoken challenge to the enemies of Ferguson always makes a splendid impression. He tells everywhere that his record is an open book for the inspection and scrutiny of the people of Texas; that he is a life-long prohibitionist, and an old-fashioned democrat.

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