

The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

NUMBER 35

NEW GLORY IS GIVEN U. S. BY HER SOLDIERS

Americans Keep Up Rush In Spite of Heavy Counter Attacks by Germans—Battle Around Serpy Described as One of the Bloodiest Fought in This War—Aviators Report That Huns Are Preparing for Further Retreat.

Another week filled with glory for American arms is the story told in reports from ensanguined European battlefields. Despite the efforts of the Huns to stem the rush of the Americans and halt the retreat which resulted in what some of the war correspondents designate as the bloodiest battle of the whole war, the Americans continued through Wednesday to advance from Serpy and made a brilliant and important advance.

The Sammies have apparently opened the way for further successful operations against the Germans in the Marne salient. Enemy resistance of the stoutest character is no obstacle to the Americans. They are now in control of the Fere-En-Tardenois and Coulonges highway, south of the forest of Nesle. The advance of the Americans late Tuesday measured approximately two miles.

GERMAN LINES IN GRAVE DANGER

The German position north of the Ourcq sector is in grave danger. East of Fere-En-Tardenois the allies have driven a wedge into the enemy's line and seem to be in a position to compel a hurried retreat from Roncheres and St. Gemme, at the extreme bottom of the salient between Soissons and Rheims.

The allied line now runs south from Soissons to Grand Rozoy and then it begins to turn to the east. It passes just north of Fere-En-Tardenois and just to the edge of the village of Nesles it runs sharply south toward Roncheres.

COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL OF EFFECT

All around the salient there has been a reconstruction during the last two days, with the Germans launching repeated counter attacks.

They have all failed and the allies have gained important ground immediately south of Soissons and west of Rheims. The German lines are strongly held, but enemy efforts to improve his position in the latter region have broken down.

French aerial observers, says a report from Paris, say that signs behind the present German battle front indicate that the enemy is preparing for a continuation of a retirement northward. The Germans are destroying much material and big fires are breaking out behind their lines.

(Continued on Page Three.)

WILL CANVAS PRIMARY VOTE ON AUGUST 12

State Democratic Executive Committee Will Meet in Fort Worth to Check Over and Announce Results and Make Arrangements for Holding Run-Off Primaries in Cases Where Necessary—Returns from the Election.

Bob Barker, secretary of the state democratic executive committee, announces that the committee will meet in Fort Worth at the Metropolitan hotel Aug. 12, to canvass the returns of the primary of July 27 and declare the results.

Secretary Barker announces the appointment of C. H. Abbott of Dallas and Bob Brahan of Houston, two Hobby men, as assistant secretaries to help canvass the returns, and has notified both of their appointment.

Besides canvassing the returns of the primary, the committee will arrange for the second primary for state and district officers where such run-offs are to be held.

The chairman of the committee, V. L. Shurtliff, of Waco, is expected to reach Fort Worth Saturday, Aug. 10, two days ahead of the meeting, and several of the committeemen also may come in early. The meeting will last several days. Headquarters will be established at the Metropolitan hotel, and the sessions will be held in the ballroom of that hostelry. Members of the committee will be entertained at luncheon at noon Aug. 12 at the Fort Worth club by the Chamber of Commerce.

Secretary and Mrs. Barker, who reside in Fort Worth, have gone to their farm in Hall county, where they will remain during the next ten days.

Returns received from over the state indicate the nomination of the following for state offices and seats in congress:

- William P. Hobby, of Jefferson county, for governor.
- T. B. Greenwood, of Anderson county, for associate justice of the supreme court.
- Annie Webb Blanton, of Denton county, state superintendent of public instruction.
- J. M. Edwards, of Travis county, state treasurer.
- Fred W. Davis, of Runnels county, for commissioner of agriculture.

Five in Run-Off Election.

The returns indicate there will be five contests for state offices in the run-off primary, as follows: Davidson for lieutenant governor against Johnson. Cureton for attorney general against Woods. Lattimore for justice of the court of criminal appeals against Phippen. Terrell for comptroller against Mayfield. Gilmore for railroad commissioner against Hurdleston.

Winners for Congress.

In the contested congressional districts the following have won: Fourth—Sam Rayburn, incumbent, over Lovelace. Sixth—Rufus Hardy, incumbent, over E. A. Dechard Jr. Eighth—Joe H. Eagle, of Houston, over Dan Garrett. Twelfth—James C. Wilson, incumbent, over Swayne. Fourteenth—Carlos Bee over A. P. Barrett. Sixteenth—Claude Hudspeth over Zach L. Cobb. Seventeenth—Thomas L. Blanton over Joe Adkins. Eighteenth—Marvin Jones, incumbent, over Lackey.

Run-off elections will be necessary between Lucian W. Parrish and Charles F. Spencer in the Thirteenth district and V. A. Collins and J. C. Box in the second district.

There are 4,339 voting precincts in the state, and of these there are some 500 yet to make returns. Hobby's majority, as reported by the Texas Election Bureau, is between 175,000 and 185,000 over Ferguson. The entire total of this majority will be accounted for by the votes of women, who appear to have given their votes to Hobby in the proportion of about ten to one.

The effect of the women's votes was to upset expectations in a number of large counties in respect to county and district offices and there is talk by some of the candidates who are listed in the minority of making a contest of the legality of the votes cast by the women. Harris county is the scene of much talk of this kind, and it is expected that there will be one of more contests filed in that county with the purpose of settling the question of the woman vote.

Immigration Drops to Lowest Record Since Early Days

With the close of the fiscal year, June 30, a new immigration record for the United States was set—the smallest since colonial days. Immigration statistics of the first six months indicate that the year's total may be less than 100,000 persons. For the half-year ending Jan. 1, 1918, only 57,715 came to America, and since then the monthly totals have dwindled to a few thousands.

The war, of course, is responsible. The real dwindling began when the United States entered the war. Since that day only one country has sent anything like the normal number of immigrants. That is Japan, which country now leads all nations in sending immigrants to America. Japanese immigration this year will reach 12,000 as against 8,925 in 1917, 8,711 in 1916 and 8,609 in 1915. During the first half of this fiscal year 6,008 Japanese arrived and they've been coming over at the rate of more than a thousand a month.

Italy, which before the war sent over seven times as many immigrants as Japan, has sent less than 100,000 persons this year, and less than a third as many.

Mexico, which sent 16,438 immigrants in 1917, will send less than 3,000 this year.

Of Course That Was It.

The old farmer and his son, who had just returned from college, were looking at the chickens, when the father saw one of the hens eating a tack.

"What on earth's that old hen eatin' tacks fur?" he asked in amazement.

"That's easy," answered the son; "she's going to lay a carpet."

A WORD

At this writing election returns are not sufficiently available for complete and final analysis.

I want again to thank my friends for their loyalty against the most unfair opposition with which any candidate ever had to contend. I would rather have my friends and be defeated than to have the friends of my opponent and have the office for a thousand years.

In this age of political revolution standing hitched is the cardinal virtue and ingratitude is the unpardonable sin.

Whether I am Governor again or not, I want it well understood that I shall not shirk from my duty as a citizen to continue to fight ignorant autocracy, social aristocracy and church hierarchy, which now desire to lay their unholy hands on the democracy of our government and the individual liberty of the masses.

The election returns now available show beyond doubt that the majority of the men who voted in last Saturday's election voted for me.

The Hobby campaign crowd several days ago claimed that I would lose the women vote by 10 to 1, and it is now apparent that they were correct. It also appears that as many women voted as men, or nearly so. In some counties I have been informed that no test was on the ticket so women could be induced to go into the primary without having to bind themselves illegally to support the nominee.

In other counties, notwithstanding the attorney general's opinion, women from the country were not allowed to vote because they did not hold registration certificates.

In cities of ten thousand and over thousands upon thousands of women voted who had not personally filled out their registration blanks, as the law requires.

Men were intimidated by the cry of disloyalty if they voted for me and were kept away from the polls. It must be a matter of deep concern that this element of official force and intimidation came from those high in authority. It was so prevalent that even the old Dallas News cries out in protest against President Wilson having opposed, in an open statement, the election of Congressman Slayden.

Women chattered in the election booths as they would at a quilting, instead of each one making out their ballot by herself as the law requires.

Preachers preached Hobby sermons in the pulpit on Sunday and made it a matter of test of the religion of the members as to how they voted for Governor.

The Methodist church has wanted to be the religious Tammany in Texas politics for many years, but when its Bishop Mouzon threw aside the robes of his priesthood and mounted the political hustings, and made a political speech for Will Hobby the whole State stood aghast and wondered if a mixture of church and State was to damn this generation.

I have said that if a majority of the women wanted to vote, that I had no objection to their voting. But I meant, of course, that they would cast legal ballots and independent ballots. I did not mean that a woman should vote who could not and did not make out her own registration. I did not mean that she should go to her church for political instruction. I did not mean that she must surrender her political independence to the political preacher any more than a man would surrender himself to the political demagogue.

I did not mean that at the very outset she would try to and did assume to vote when the constitution expressly prohibited her from doing so.

In all probability I will give these psalm-singers and constitution howlers a chance to show whether they really care anything about the constitution or not.

Let my friends be advised that we have not lost the fight, nor has it been in vain. Let us not be discouraged. Let us be on our guard. When A. J. Barton and Rienzi Johnson get together; when Colquitt and Campbell kiss and make up; when Jake Wolters and Tom Love weep on each other's necks, it is time for the people to inquire what it all means and where does the common herd come in?

I shall have something to say next week about my plans for the future.

The Forum will be permanently continued and will discuss men and measures in the future as it has in the past. Its policies are set forth elsewhere in this issue.

"Good is the man with sword undrawn,
Good is the man who refrains from wine;
But he who fails and still fights on,
Lo, he's a twin born brother of mine."

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

IS IT CONSTITUTIONAL FOR WOMEN TO VOTE?

Dear Governor Jim—News has just reached your good friends here in the country that the women have turned the course of the election by voting against you. Now, that the tumult and the shouting are dying, and we can look the situation squarely in the face, and the "eloquent women instructors," who have been traveling over the state for four months, have stopped to get their breath, we would all like to know HOW DID THE WOMEN HAPPEN TO VOTE, ANYWAY?

Mr. Applegate has been reading the Constitution to us, and this document is eloquently silent upon the subject of "women voting." We hear so much about "following the Constitution" and "violating the Constitution" and "the Constitution says this and the Constitution says that" that we would like to now know HOW DID THE WOMEN HAPPEN TO VOTE? Did some of the members of the Senate and of the Legislature, who were candidates, feel sure that the good men of the State would not stand by them because they knew them so well, and their only hope was in deceiving the women?

It is UNCONSTITUTIONAL for women to vote. Therefore, the woman vote in the Saturday primaries cannot be legally counted. Cut out all of that woman's suffrage part and you will find that you are Governor of Texas. Do it quick, don't wait; don't depend upon anybody else, but just hold everybody close to the "Constitution" and you will see that no woman's vote can go. We heard down here a few weeks ago that some parties who knew the law and the Constitution, and who were the friends of old-time Democracy, were going to serve an injunction to keep the women from voting in the first place. There have been so many "injunctions" of so many kinds that we did not say anything about it, and we did not want to interrupt you in your race.

Now, however, is the best time to stop it all. As a citizen, a Texan, an advocate of honest government, cut out the whole woman vote. You are going to find that you have been elected Governor by the men of Texas. The city women voted, the country women didn't, there you are. In the nearest large city to us, the men could not even get to the polls. They couldn't get across the street. They couldn't reach within half a block of the voting stalls, because of the thousands of women in autos and carriages that crowded and crammed and blockaded the way. The voting hours passed before the men ever got to the polls.

So far as we can learn, country men and town men and city men voted heavily for you, while the country women scarcely voted at all, and all of the city women voted for the "other" crowd. In the name of Texas, we, your good friends in the country, beg you to contest this thing. Please throw out the woman vote, since it is not a legal vote. I am beseeched by every man and every woman in our district to beg you to do this, for all of us are incensed at the "outrage to the Constitution," which they pretend to so honor, so revere, and so adore. Just as soon as it met their methods and plans and schemes, they, themselves, "violated it," and, by the whole-sale, when it suits them to overrate it, they overrate it, and when it suits them to underrate it, they underrate it.

If this "Document" gives the Legislature one single right, even remote, to franchise women, please point it out to us. It would require a strong imagination to locate any suggestion of woman suffrage in it anywhere. While they are prating about Thomas Jefferson and the other "fathers," let them remember that they are murdering the memory of these men who stood solidly and substantially for law and Constitution. The jewel of consistency does not seem to shine in the diadem of demagoguery. Be sure to cut out, throw out, and leave out the woman's vote in Saturday's primaries, and thus render your people and your state one race service.

SALLIE JANE SPOTTSWOOD.

Pays \$1,500,000 of \$5,000,000 Legacy to Buy Newspapers

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—Reports published here today are to the effect that Judge R. W. Bingham of Louisville, in New York today, was paid a legacy of \$5,000,000 from the estate of his wife, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, who died in this city about a year ago.

Coupled with the report was a published statement that Judge Bingham had purchased the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal allied properties, for \$1,500,000.

Wm. E. Hughes, Texas Cattle Baron, Is Dead

Col. William E. Hughes, millionaire banker and cattleman, died at his home in Denver, Colo., Monday night after a long illness. Colonel Hughes, who was connected with important financial institutions in St. Louis, Mo., and Dallas and Galveston, Tex., moved to Denver from St. Louis in 1900. He served during the Civil war as colonel of the 138th Confederate cavalry. He was 76 years old. His wife and a grandchild, both of whom are in Denver, survive.

Two Billions to Be Raised By Tax Levied on Luxuries

Washington, July 31.—Two billion dollars from luxuries and non-essentials is the sum desired by the Ways and Means committee, which started consideration Monday of taxes to be put on them. Following as far as possible the list proposed by the treasury department, the highest rates possible will be raised without injuring legitimate business.

In some cases an effort will be made to write prohibitive taxes as on platinum. Representative Rainey, Democrat of Illinois and Longworth, Republican of Ohio, would make a tax of 300 to 500 per cent, to prevent further manufacturing and buying of platinum jewelry, in order to conserve the supply for war needs. On all other jewelry a 50 per cent. tax is proposed.

To conserve wool and cotton products have been made to tax women's suits costing over \$40, ready made dresses over \$35, skirts over \$15, cotton dresses over \$3, men's suits over \$30, shirts over \$2, pajamas over \$2 and hosiery of over 85 cents.

To cut down the use of leather it is proposed to tax men's shoes costing over \$5, women's shoes over \$6 and children's shoes over \$4. A tax is proposed on all purses pocketbooks, hand bags, brushes

combs, toilet articles and mirrors costing over \$2.

Taxes are recommended on furniture in sets for which \$5 or more is paid for each piece, on curtains over \$2 a yard and on tapestries and rugs over \$5.

"Production of war supplies can be increased by curtailing non-essential industries and savings effected by putting a curb on personal expenditures," said Representative Cordell Hull, democrat, of Tennessee. "Such a course would free an immense amount of labor, tonnage, coal and other essentials for war purposes. The most effective means of curbing individual expenditure is by taxation. Taxation either prevents it or provides revenue for the country. Good purpose is served in either event. Our existing war tax laws cover a considerable distance in restraining individual expenditures, but in view of the financial exigencies of the government they do not go far enough.

"A stamp tax on the receipt of money paid for diamonds, pearls, furs and many other articles of ornament and luxury would be most timely. A special tax on gifts during the war would likewise serve a most useful purpose in more ways than one."

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JAS. E. FERGUSON, Editor
J. H. DAVIS JR., Secretary-Manager

Wage war on wickedness with all thy might;
Wake love within men's hearts—a noble task;
And strive to dust and ashes to reduce
Falsehood that hides its face behind a mask!

News from the western front is encouraging and inspiring.

The nearer our boys get to Berlin the heavier the casualty lists grow.

University grafters are pleased with the published primary returns.

With yearning hearts hungry politicians are now looking toward Austin.

Appeal now is being made to the farmers to plant a record wheat acreage.

In the race for Berlin the American soldier is running a close second behind the Hun.

Joy reigns among the beef-eating boarding house keepers in Austin just at this writing.

At last accounts the American troops on the trail of the fleeing Huns were still going.

Even the unspeakable Turk balks at using gas and other atrocities practiced by the Huns.

Turkey has wearied of the Hun coop and has taken flight from the domination of the kaiser.

Try an advertisement in the Forum if you have something to tell all the people of Texas about.

Plow now for the next wheat crop and the yield will be heavier. Your country needs more wheat.

The kaiser has lost some of his hilarity over the appearance of American soldiers in the trenches.

Judging from the size of the Steel Corporation's profits the allies are using vast amounts of ammunition over there.

The Texas cotton planter is more interested in fixing the price of picking cotton than in fixing the price of cotton ginning.

Sweetless days are coming. The sugar ration has been cut to two pounds per month per person, and there may be still a further cut.

Texas cotton is suffering seriously from the effects of drought. Corn has been destroyed in most places except in the far south and down in the Rio Grande Valley.

Texas Food Administrator announces that prices fixed by local committees are mandatory, not merely advisory, and dealers, whether wholesale or retail, who disregard them are likely to find themselves in trouble with Uncle Sam.

Disobedience of food regulations will bring swift and sure punishment. These rules are made to be observed and violators place themselves in the slacker and profiteer class. Watch your price quotations and see that your dealers live up to them.

Profiteering by corrupting government inspectors and shoving off rotten and unfit raincoats for our soldiers in France to wear is one of the latest pieces of damnable rascality exposed by federal investigators. Such profiteers would make the devil blush.

The cost of the war in money is staggering; its cost in the blood of splendid young Americans is horrifying, but the glory of American achievement sheds a halo of national joy about the flag and brightens a new page in history for coming generations to read and learn lessons of patriotism and heroic sacrifice.

Lightless nights have come again. Monday and Tuesday nights of each week from July 29 will be dark. Drastic action is being taken to conserve the supply of fuel. The temperature of our homes in winter is to be fixed at a maximum of 68 degrees and if that is not warm enough, the fuel administrator says we must get increased warmth by wearing more clothes.

In about sixty days the fourth Liberty Bond campaign will start and it will last three weeks. The loan is to be for six billions, so that two billions must be raised each week of the campaign. No body doubts this will be done and that the whole country will "Go over the top," with a rush that will send the score far above the amount set for the loan. Realization of war's true meaning to the people of the United States has been brought forcibly home to them.

"Take off your suspenders" is the order given by the Americans to the Boche prisoners they capture. The Boches wear trousers loose around the waist and suspenders to hold them up. A bunch of prisoners sometimes made trouble for their captors before the Americans stopped this by ordering the Boches to take off their suspenders. With their suspenders off both hands are kept busy holding on to the waistband of their pants and therefore they are kept out of mischief. This is another instance of the practical resourcefulness of the Sammies.

Germany's finest regiments have been thrown into the battle to meet the Americans, whom the kaiser proclaimed a huge joke as a factor in the war. This is evidence that the imperial tyrant appreciates a good joke and wants his finest soldiers to get the full merit of it. From telling that there are but few Americans in the fighting lines the German press is trying to make the credulous people of the kaiser's dominion believe there are twenty million Sammies battling with the Huns. Oh, well! It is not numbers but backbone that makes the true soldier, and the Americans have the backbone.

"Speed 'em up" Charley Schwab has given his promise that when the shipyards of the United States get to working at full capacity they will turn out 1,200 steel ships a year with about ten million tonnage and the same number of wooden ships of 3,500 tons each. That means four steel ships for each working day of the year and an equal number of wooden vessels, making a grand total of 14,200,000 tons of new shipping. If such an achievement is possible Charley Schwab is the man who can accomplish it. This is a new lesson for the kaiser and means the crushing of the commercial power of the German empire.

MESSAGE OF THE FORUM TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS

The Forum has attained the proud eminence of being the most widely read newspaper in Texas and it will continue its mission of enlightening the people of the state upon matters of interest, including politics, agriculture, gardening, cattle-raising, domestic affairs and all the general news happenings of the world.

With a substantial circulation that carries it into 236 counties of the state, the Forum offers to advertisers one of the most valuable mediums in Texas for reaching the people. It will be found peculiarly valuable to dealers in lands and land lien notes, livestock, seeds, farm implements, machinery, produce and grain.

In its mission as a purveyor of state news especially, the Forum has dealt and will continue to deal with those matters which are chiefly of interest to the general masses of the people and will discuss state affairs from a standpoint of absolute fairness, giving the records as shown in the various public offices and departments. Full credit will be given where official action merits and where criticism is necessary the Forum will give it, showing exactly what may have been done and what its effect and relations may be to the people, who are entitled to know all the official actions of their servants.

In its capacity as a state newspaper, a true and accurate account of the news and doings at the state capitol will be kept and given to the people without prejudice, bias or color and all the public officers of the state, whether elected by the people or appointed by the governor or through other agencies, will be treated with fairness and courtesy and the chronicles of their doings, which the public is entitled to know, will be made with strict regard to the record.

The Forum has achieved wonderful success in attaining in its brief existence a circulation that surpasses all but few of the daily and weekly publications of the state and which penetrates more thoroughly into every section of Texas than any other Texas publication of whatever character. The Forum is read from the southernmost border of the state to Red River, from the farthest east line to the westernmost limits and its readers are the best and most intelligent classes of the people, the farmers, the toilers in the fields and the workshops, the ranchmen and the railroad men, the bankers and their depositors, merchants, professional men, teachers and lawyers. With such a splendid circulation it has established itself as a medium of information and instructive reading, a chronicler of state and national events, carrying latest news of the progress of the war and the glorious deeds of the soldiers of America on the battlefields of Europe.

It has become an established vehicle of news and will continue to serve its subscribers and general readers with the latest and best reports of news happenings, well written, concisely stated and its discussion of public matters will be on the broad plane of the welfare of the people and the development of the unbounded resources of Texas. Its correspondents are instructed to make accurate reports of affairs in their districts, and refrain from biased or prejudiced comment or criticism.

The Forum asks for a continuance of the generous support given it and promises its patrons and friends a newspaper that will deal with topics of interest fearlessly, frankly and honestly.

All matters that will contribute to the progress and up-building of the Lone Star State, that will make it more powerful in the prosecution of the war, that will inspire its patriotic people with greater activity in the task of winning the war and will contribute more effectively to the promulgation of the principles of true democracy, will find place in the columns of the Forum and will be given its backing and indorsement.

WHAT OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WHEN THE WAR ENDS?

What of the American soldier after this war is over? This is a question of paramount importance in our national councils because already the wounded and maimed heroes who have done their bit, sacrificed limb, or sight or hearing and borne aloft the victorious ensign of their country, have begun to be returned to their homes. Many of these victims of the tragedies of war can be made into useful and productive citizens, capable of contributing to their own support and that of their families, despite their wounds and afflictions sustained in the cause of world democracy.

Vast numbers of our gallant citizens who have gone to the front, will return sound in mind and member, fully capable of resuming their places in the activities of the workshop or the counting house, at the bar or in the banking house, and these, of course, will have little if any difficulty in regaining their former employment or other employment equally satisfactory and remunerative. They will be improved by their experiences and observations in the lands across the seas. If farmers, they will have learned much that will be of inestimable value in their future work on the farm. If engaged in other pursuits they will have had valuable education and training that will fit them better to take up the duties that may fall to them when they resume the arts and practices of peace.

It is with the maimed, blind, deaf and otherwise partially incapacitated soldiers, that the general government must concern itself. It is easily practicable to make home builders and land developers of most of these and there are countless acres available upon which they can be settled and provided with the means of establishing themselves in homes of their own.

Now, when the first straggling bands of our wounded and maimed fighters are returning from the battlefield, the general government should set about making provision for encouraging and helping them to become useful citizens again, productive units instead of helpless wards. There should be at once steps taken to frame a land and loan system that will enable some of the returning mutilated heroes as so desire to procure homes for themselves and their families, where they can develop the soil, help swell the food and feed crops of the land and contribute to the progress and advancement of the country. Some plan surely is feasible whereby the general government can provide returning soldiers not only with a landed homestead, but with the means and machinery for its cultivation and development.

Such steps are as necessary as is the creation and organization of military forces for the winning of the war. The fight of reconstruction and rejuvenation is as important and pressing as now is the task of winning battles in the conflict with the Huns.

In this connection Texas may well look about for some way of utilizing its vast area of undeveloped and open lands, hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of acres of which are as fertile as can be found in the world. A wise policy for encouraging new settlers and helping home builders will result in bringing settlers to this state in great numbers, will increase its wealth and hasten the accomplishment of its destiny as the greatest state in the national sisterhood. There is opportunity for wise and sound statesmanship in this direction.

Pershing says he is proud to be the commander of such troops as have been sent over by the United States. No less are the troops proud of their commander and this is a combination that will go far toward opening the gates of Berlin to the victorious entry of the allied armies.

The Dallas News' "academic" editor now has an opportunity to meditate over other matters to fill his editorial space and as one target he has fixed upon President Wilson, whose conduct is now being made subject of criticism. Always a foe to true democracy, the News finds congenial affiliation among the foes of the people and the critics of democratic policies and democratic administration.

GRANDMOTHERS: A PLEA FOR THEIR RETURN

(By Sally Jane Spottswood.)

As a child I was taught to reverence elderly people. Old age was to be respected, even honored, and always remembered. Next to going to church and Sunday school the power in my life which was most uplifting was that of my grandmother. I think of her often now, since childhood is behind me, of her raven hair, her fine, bright eyes and wonder why, even though her old. She was strong in mind and body, and when she passed, at the age of fifty-three, I knew then, child though I was, as I know now, that her influence will be with me, always.

If we could just get that grandmother back who after all of these years, is the way my grandmother employed my Saturdays. And how she saw that her plan of employment was a pleasure, even a joy, to me.

"Get your Sunday school lesson, polish your shoes, mend your stockings, practice an hour, get your lessons, for it is a sin to study on Sunday since study is work."

All of this was the eventful forenoon. The afternoon included an occasional visit to some child friend, but as we lived very far from the school and my little friends were school friends, I visited little. The Saturday afternoons were, therefore, spent with her.

She knitted blue and white mingled, cotton stockings for my brothers and taught me how to knit. Also how to feel seams and whip on lace after I had learned to sew straight seams and mend my clothes.

She, who knew every fairy tale, and who knew how to passed since that I have not remembered it and been grateful for it, she taught me how to work. That idleness was not only a sin, but a sin that was punishable, and a sin that attracted unto itself certain and severe punishment. She explained how idleness caused the discipline, and so on.

The old people with whom I have since been associated, though I wish to speak with respect, are all too busy to do these old-fashioned things. I wonder sometimes what has become of the grandmothers. I have attended to some of them, she danced every time the music started. Between the two dances she stopped at our table to introduce her two grandsons, the blue gown men, one a married man. I thought of my grandmother with the blue and white knitting and wondered what she would think.

And again, I know an old lady who has such rich, rare opportunity to sow seeds of love and life and loveliness in the heart of a younger woman who is hard at work and at work for her. But this old lady is so occupied with ails and ills and complaints that she doesn't even seem to know that the young woman needs her and needs her badly.

It did not occur to me then, but a few days have passed since that I have not remembered it and been grateful for it, she taught me how to work. That idleness was not only a sin, but a sin that was punishable, and a sin that attracted unto itself certain and severe punishment. She explained how idleness caused the discipline, and so on.

CORN

Wheat's all right and so is cotton—I don't reckon them too small, But when real crops is considered, corn's the daddy of 'em all; She's the mirror up to Nature, she's the daughter of the sod, She's old Mother Agriculture's and sere divinin' rod; Chicken raisin's good for wimmen—let the queer folks have their bees, And the folks that want to putter have their berries and their trees; But for real, red-blooded fellers, where a fillin' plenty's horn, There's the jist one real crop, I reckon—and I reckon that it's corn.

You can talk about your wheat fields—you can call 'em golden seas, And your cotton and your taters and your berries and your trees; But a hundred tassel'd acres in the summer, or in fall, When the ears is standin' on 'em—oh, well, anytime at all! If you got no soul you get one, when you walk between the rows, And you want to reach and fondle every great big stalk that grows; And when all them leaves is rustlin' in the breeze of devery morn— Say—there's the jist one thing that's farmin'—that's real farmin'—and it's corn! —J. W. Foley.

PRINTING OF SHIP NEWS BARS PAPER FROM THE MAILS

Publication in the news or advertising columns of newspapers of notices of the arrival and departure of ships and movements of ships will make papers publishing such news unlawful, according to notices which have been sent to postmasters all over the country.

Following is the notice: Your attention is called to the following statement of the secretary of the navy, published in the Official Bulletin of the committee on public information on July 6, 1918:

"To the Press in America: The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspapers, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure, or location, or supposed location of any ship in American waters. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will co-operate with the government in its efforts to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines, which may be off the American coast."

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy."

My attention has been called to the fact that the above request of the secretary of the navy is being ignored by a number of publishers, and from information received from several sources I am convinced that the publication of this class of news and advertising is actually being used to promote the cause of the enemies of the United States in the present war.

You are, therefore, directed to promptly advise all publishers within the delivery of your office that these instructions, regard the publication of any such shipping news as giving aid and comfort to the enemy and that such matter is non-mailable under the espionage act.

A. S. BURLINSON, Postmaster General.

Tanning a Small Calf Skin for Use as a Rug

I would like a small calf skin that I have like to tan for a rug.—A. D. B., Wibaux, Mont.

Soak the skin in water over night or until perfectly soft and pliable. The flesh and fat should then be removed by laying it over a smooth board or peeled log and scraping carefully, but thoroughly, with a dull knife or half-round file. Now to two gallons of soft water add four ounces of oxalic acid and one pound of table salt. When the salt is dissolved put the skin into the solution, leaving it in fourteen hours, being sure that the liquid gets to all parts of the skin alike. Now take it out, wash it in clear water, hang in the shade and when the surface water has dried off scrape and work it until soft and dry.—Kansas City Weekly Star.

U. S. Soldier Morals Given High Praise By Anti-Saloonists

The American military and naval forces in Europe are a splendid body of men. Taken as a whole they are so clean, so sober and so efficient that they bring a feeling of pride to every American who sees them.

The point of this tribute lies in its source. It is not a new thing to have the manliness and morality of the American troops abroad lauded, but this is praise by the Anti-Saloon league, approbation of the commissioners sent to Europe by that organization to discover to what extent drinking and social vice prevailed in camp life and in seaport cities. The circumstances of the favorable report are what give it its value.

Yet while pronouncing the body of American soldiers and sailors "far above the average in clean and sober living," the league's investigators noted "much drinking of wine and beer," often by men who had not contracted the habit before, and considerable use of liquor in the dining and Paris and the port cities, conditions there being less satisfactory than in the fighting zone. Yet to avert "the formation of wine-drinking habits," the report recommends that General Order No. 77 be strengthened by striking out the exemption as to light wines and beer and prohibiting the purchase, possession or acceptance as a gift of all kinds of intoxicating liquor.

Naturally, nothing but an army made bone-dry by act of congress would satisfy the Anti-Saloon league. But it is agreeable to have its testimony to the fact that the morals of the American troops have not been corrupted nor their health undermined by service abroad. Moral conditions about which even the Anti-Saloon league finds little to complain must be pretty generally satisfactory to other people.—New York World.

Jersey Auction to Be Held in Sherman

Sherman was chosen as the site for one of the three auction sales of stock to be held this fall by the Texas Jersey Cattle Club.

The action was necessary because the calling off of the State Fair of Texas disarranged the schedule of the club, as it had a sale planned to take place during the fair.

The other two sales of the club will be held at Elgin, Oct. 12, and at Waco, Nov. 15, during the Cotton Palace, as previously announced. At Sherman the sale will be held Oct. 16. Fifty head of choice registered Jersey cattle are to be sold at each of these sales, including the usual proportion of males.

It was decided that all stock for entrance at the sales must be inspected at the home farm by J. A. Bobbitt before they are catalogued and permitted to be entered. All applications for entries must be made to the secretary, Mrs. J. Riley Green, Wolfe City, by Aug. 10.

K. S. HULL GIVEN PLACE AS SUPT. OF TEXAS LINES

Will Have Offices at Galveston—Other Selections Are Made by General Managers Maxson and Webb for Handling Texas Roads.

W. E. Maxson and W. A. Webb, general managers of two groups of Texas railways under the United States railroad administration, have announced the appointments of general superintendents, division superintendents and mechanical superintendents, these appointments to become effective Aug. 1.

The appointments made by Mr. Maxson are as follows: K. S. Hull is appointed general superintendent, headquarters Galveston, Tex.; J. E. McQuillen is appointed mechanical superintendent, headquarters Galveston, Tex.

The jurisdiction of the two officials named above will apply to the following lines of railway: Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway, Fort Worth & Rio Grande railway, St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas railway, Brownwood, North & South railway, Texas Midland railroad, International & Great Northern railway (from Spring to Fort Worth and Madisonville branch), Fort Worth Belt railroad and Fort Worth Union Passenger Station.

General Manager Maxson also announced some changes in the existing divisions of the above named roads, they are:

The Fort Worth & Rio Grande, St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas, Brownwood, North & South, and International & Great Northern (from Spring to Fort Worth and Madisonville branch) will be known as the Fort Worth division. E. G. Goforth is appointed superintendent, headquarters Fort Worth, Tex.

The Galveston and Southern divisions of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe will be known as the Southern division. J. A. Glen is appointed superintendent, headquarters Temple, Tex.

The Texas Midland and Northern division of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe will be known as the Northern division. E. E. Taylor is appointed superintendent, headquarters Cleburne, Tex.

A. P. Hall is appointed superintendent of the Beaumont division of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, headquarters Beaumont, Tex.

General Manager Webb announced the following appointments of general superintendents and mechanical superintendents:

H. A. Gausewitz is appointed general superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, west of Whitesboro, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Northwestern, Fort Worth & Denver City, Wichita Valley and Abilene & Southern, headquarters Fort Worth, Tex.

H. E. McGee is appointed general superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas (except lines west of Whitesboro, Texas), and the Houston & Texas Central, headquarters, Dallas, Tex.

F. W. Taylor is appointed mechanical superintendent, headquarters Denison, Tex.

It was also announced by Mr. Webb that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas west of Whitesboro, Texas; Wichita Falls & Northwestern, Wichita Valley and Abilene & Southern will be known as the Wichita Falls division. O. E. Maer is appointed a superintendent, headquarters Wichita Falls, Tex.

I Am An American

I am an American. My father belongs to the Sons of the Revolution; My mother, to the Colonial Dames. One of my ancestors pitched tea overboard in Boston Harbor; Another stood his ground with Warren;

Another hungered with Washington at Valley Forge. My forefathers were America in the making; They spoke in her council halls; They died on her battlefields; They commanded her ships; They cleared her forests;

Dawns reddened and paled. Stanch hearts of mine beat fast at each new star in the Nation's flag. Keen eyes of mine foresaw her greater glory; The sweep of her seas, The plenty of her plains, The man-hives in her billion-wired cities.

Every drop of blood in me holds a heritage of patriotism. I am proud of my past, I am an American.

I am an American. My father was an atom of dust, My mother a straw in the wind, To His Serene Majesty.

One of my ancestors died in the mines of Siberia; Another was crippled for life by twenty blows of the knout; Another was killed defending his home during the massacres.

The history of my ancestors is a trail of blood To the palace gate of the Great White Czar. But then the dream came— The dream of America.

In the light of the Liberty torch The atom of dust became a man And the straw in the wind became a woman

For the first time. "See," said my father, pointing to the flag that fluttered near, "That flag of stars and stripes is ours; It is the emblem of the promised land.

It means, my son, the hope of humanity. Live for it—die for it!" Under the open sky of my new country I swore to do so; And every drop of blood in me will keep that vow.

I am proud of my future. I am an American. —Emil Liebermann.

2,000,000 LBS. OF BEEF DAILY FOR ARMY RATIONS

Same Amount of Spuds and Greater Quantity of Flour Required for One Day's Food Supply for Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

Under Colonel Grove, or associated with him in the co-ordinated efforts of other branches of the quarter-master corps, are many well-known officers, some of them veterans of the army and some fresh from civil life, but all experts in commissary service.

In charge of the important Chicago depot is Col. Albert D. Kniskern, who has been the principal purchaser of the army's meat. At the Atlanta depot, which supplies the big camps and cantonments in the southeast, is Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher. Directing the bakery companies and schools for cooks and bakers is Lieut. Col. E. E. Deltrick, the officer whose plan of organization and whose capacity for administration were directly responsible for the success which attended the meeting of the hundreds of thousands of draft men as they came pouring in to fill the ranks of the new national army.

These officers are of long record in the regular service, but many important posts are filled by officers of the reserve corps. The principal assistant to Colonel Grove at Washington is Maj. J. W. McIntosh, R. C., who before the war was a prominent figure in the Chicago packing industry. Another expert is Capt. J. H. Adams, R. C., who has been of the greatest value in the Washington office because of his long experience as a non-commissioned officer in the army. The buying of groceries for the soldiers in France has centered largely with an officer at the New York depot, Capt. John Tysoowski, also of the reserve corps, who in peaceful times was the buyer for a famous chain of restaurants.

One Day's Rations. Back in 1898, when distinguished gentlemen on the floor of congress were apprehending that the American soldier was being pampered with a diet too elaborate, the ration for the army consisted of one and a quarter pounds of beef, eighteen ounces of bread and flour, two-thirds of an ounce of salt and one-third of a gill of vinegar. That was all, but it enabled the American soldier to dine far more extensively than did any of his foreign brethren in arms.

Canned salmon, 41,600 cans. Flour, 2,925,000 pounds. Hard bread, 866,666 pounds. Beans, 195,000 pounds. Corn meal, 44,000 pounds. Potatoes, 2,000,000 pounds. Onions, 650,000 pounds. Tomatoes, 163,000 cans. Coffee, 182,000 pounds. Pickles, 7,800 gallons. Sugar, 2,000,000 pounds. Salt, 104,000 pounds. Soups, 23,000 cans. Catsup, 23,000 bottles.

Many Subdivisions. In the Washington offices of the subsistence division there are some sixty officers and civilian experts, with the necessary clerical assistants. Under its chief the division is divided into operating subdivisions dealing with subsistence for the forces in the United States, subsistence for the forces overseas, food allotments, procurement, food inspection, purchase, planning, field bakeries and the like. Branches of these subdivisions specialize in beef, in milk, in flour, in canned goods and other required foods. The proportions of single purchases are almost staggering. The other day the division was casting about for a little matter of 57,000,000 cans of soup to supply the army for a stated period.

And so it goes down through some 250 items of supplies running from ham to shoe strings and from metal polish to macaroni. An army which consumes daily salt in fifty ton lots and seasons its food with catsup, derives from Heidelberg tins, puts some as upon the resourcefulness of its supply officers. The army needs 115,000 pounds of tobacco and 60,000 cigars as it goes about its daily work. It munches 65,000 cans of candy, and requires 26,000 cakes of barber's soap for its morning shave.

Formerly the work of the food purchase was done in various sections of the country bought supplies in conformity with the tone of their localized market area. Soon, however, it became clear that this function must be centralized in Washington under the control of the divisional experts. As a result the division opened up lines of high efficiency. Its system of records shows constantly the state of supplies at home and abroad, enabling it to follow any commodity from the point of production to the port of embarkation, while the volume purchase permits direct relation with the manufacturer and the elimination of the middleman. By the application of this central control principle there was saved to the government in the purchase of ration items needed for the month of April \$13,753,000.

Cost of War to Nations in World Struggle Staggering

With the beginning of August the fourth year of the world war will have ended and the fifth will have started. And the four years of havoc that have decimated some nations and have burnt every country on earth have borne out the prophecy of Bismarck that "compared with the war of the future the campaign of 1870 is mere child's play."

Not the least formidable of the staggering facts of the present conflict which bear out the words of Bismarck is the tremendous cost in money.

Our Civil War cost us a grand total of \$3,841,020,000, an amount that filled the nation's heart with dire foreboding. Yet, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, this nation plans to expend for war purposes \$22,740,000,000, or an amount that in one year is almost seven times as great as the expenditures during the Civil War.

Add \$7,000,000,000 in loans planned for the allies before June 30, 1919, and the fiscal year's total is \$29,740,000,000. Of this vast amount the army appropriation bill calls for \$12,039,000,000; the naval appropriation bill for \$1,559,000,000; the fortification bill for \$5,500,000,000; shipping, \$2,500,000,000; and the general deficiency bill for \$992,000,000.

At the end of the revolutionary war the national debt was \$170,000,000, aside from \$290,000,000 of repudiated debts. The War of 1812, including army, navy and other expenditures directly due to the conflict, cost us \$119,663,000; the war with Mexico, \$173,268,000; the Spanish-American war, \$1,901,926,000.

Thus, the War of 1812, the Spanish-American war, the Mexican war and the Civil War cost a total of \$5,674,877,000, or one-fifth of the grand total outlay for one fiscal year ending June 30 next.

Cost of America's Four Previous Wars.

In the following table are presented Treasury Department records for the War of 1812 with Great Britain from June 15, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815, the army and navy being tabulated and being included in the total for each year, the total also including war expenditures other than for the army and navy:

Table with columns for Year, Army, Navy, and Total. Data for 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and Grand totals.

The same source of information gives the following figures for the war with Mexico from April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848:

Table with columns for Year, Army, Navy, and Total. Data for 1847, 1848, 1849, and Grand totals.

The above figures include post-war expenditures of 1849 caused by the war.

The Civil War figures were:

Table with columns for Year, Army, Navy, and Total. Data for 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and Grand totals.

Our Spanish-American War expenditures were as follows:

Table with columns for Year, Army, Navy, and Total. Data for 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and Grand totals.

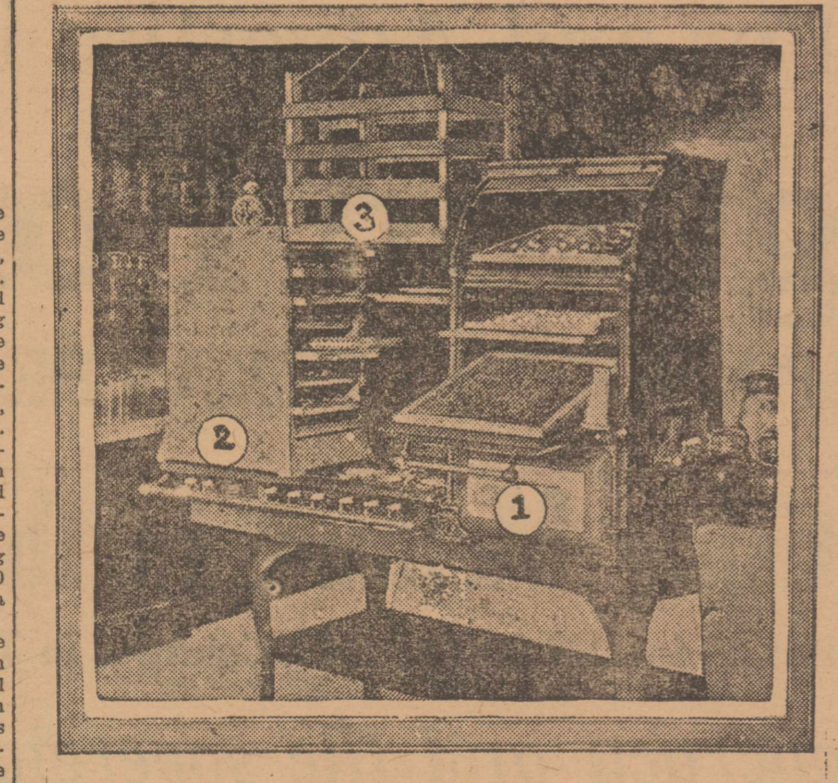
Cost to Our Allies.

The present war has cost Great Britain to date more than \$32,000,000,000, France more than \$21,000,000,000, Italy more than \$8,000,000,000, our other allies more than \$5,000,000,000. In the next fiscal year we are planning to spend for the war almost as much as has Great Britain in the entire war to date. And the one year's total will top the totals for the entire war of France and Italy combined.

"Billions for defense" has become "billions for offense."

Though up to date records for other countries are not available, it is officially stated that their average daily outlays in this war have been as follows: Russia (until the revolution), \$15,000,000; Germany, \$25,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$18,000,000; Bulgaria and Turkey \$2,000,000.—New York World.

Dehydration Principle in Food Is Satisfactory Aid to Conservation



Three methods of drying fruit and vegetables. (1) The gas oven is an ideal drier, the ventilation is perfect. (2) Drier made according to Government specifications. (3) Over head rack filled with vegetables which dry from surplus heat passing up from the stove.

The principle of dehydration particularly as applied to fruits has been known throughout the ages; but application of that principle in a thoroughly satisfactory way is a very recent development. Dehydrated foods are natural products from which the water only has been removed. If the water is restored the product returns to a condition so closely approaching that of the fresh that when cooked it is in all essentials comparable with the fresh. No chemicals are needed in the new process—no sulphur to bleach or dye to imitate the natural color.

These products have been found by Department of Agriculture experts to have the same nutritive value as the fresh and they are practically unaltered, when properly cooked, in physical texture and little affected in taste. Army officers have investigated these dried products carefully for barracks and camp life and considering them on all standpoints, they are almost unanimously in their favor. Dietitians in hospitals commend the healthful-

trenches and the fate of civilization. The army does not gamble. The army's system of inspection is thorough and uncompromising. It begins at the source of supply and continues until the food is actually consumed. Every safeguard is employed.

GOATS AND SHEEP IN DROUTH AREA TO HELP TEXAS

Matters of Interest to Farmers Are Discussed at Annual Congress at College Station—Conservation Is the Keynote.

College Station, Texas, July 11.—Introduction of goat and sheep raising into those drouth stricken sections of Texas, where the cattle industry has been so hard hit the past few years and the enactment of legislation to protect sheep from predatory animals, greater effort to conserve all the forage produced in the state, and the larger use of the energy and influence of the organization of the farmers, the churches and schools, the improvement of the highways for business and social uses, securing better farm houses and otherwise improving living conditions on the farm were the outstanding recommendations presented to the Texas Farmers' Congress at the opening of its twenty-first annual session at A. and M. College by its president, Fritz Engelhard of Eagle Lake. A great contribution to the solution of the problem of increased production of food and feed could be made by the retired farmer returning to the farm and again taking up the old line of work, the speaker declared.

Suggestions that immediate steps be taken to place the congress upon a firmer financial basis, thus relieving the burden of its operation, were made by Mordis Falkner of Waco, secretary-treasurer, in his annual report. A vigorous protest against the proposition that congress should fix a price for cotton was voiced by Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, who said if a price were fixed it would be such as is desired by the consumers rather than the producers, inasmuch as the consumers have a much larger representation in congress than the producers have, and that the general policy of price fixing is the most dangerous menace that confronts the American farmer today. The farmers of the south must avoid all agitation for fixing the price of cotton by refusing to grow any more cotton than is called for in the agricultural program of the government, Mr. Ousley said. He added that the American farmer had met his war duty more fully than any other class of American citizens and he feels sure they will abide by the government program of crop production hereafter.

Dr. J. O. Morgan, head of the department of agronomy of A. and M. College, read a paper on "Some Practical Ways of Increasing the Yield of Our Staple Food Crops." In connection with the meeting of the congress a conference was held to perfect plans for a statewide silo campaign which will have for its object the placing of a silo on every farm where the situation demands one and where the farmer is able to procure one. C. M. Evans, chief of the animal husbandry division of the extension service of A. and M. College, was named director of the campaign. He will be assisted by a central committee composed of a representative of the state food administration, state council of defense, state bankers' association and the silo manufacturers, and an advisory committee composed of the district agents of the extension service, who will have opportunity to keep in close touch with the farmers and their needs. The federal government is encouraging the building of silos as a means of conserving the feed supply and increasing the yield of meat, milk, butter and other food products, and the campaign will be waged the year around.

At the meeting of the Texas Poultry Raisers' Association, R. W. Welch of Houston was elected president, Mrs. D. H. Sanford, Rockdale, first vice-president; T. A. Bowden, Palestine, second vice-president; C. E. Wehman, College Station, secretary; T. J. Conway, College Station, representative on executive committee of the Texas Farmers' Congress, and R. Linder, Houston; Miss J. Brodrent, Harris Valley, and Robert Cherry, Dallas, members of the board of directors.

Poisoned Bran Mash to Kill Cut Worms

The best means of killing cut worms and grasshoppers is with poisoned bran mash, prepared in the following manner:—Bran, 1 pound; Paris green or white arsenic, 1 ounce; syrup, 3 ounces; orange or lemon, including peeling, 1-4; water, 1-2 pints.

In large quantities—Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green or white arsenic, 1 pound; syrup, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, including peeling, 3; water, 3-2 gallons.

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green, or white arsenic, thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water and chop the remainder into small bits and then add them to the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly. The evening a little of the bran mash should be scattered around the base of the plants. If they are growing in beds or in rows it should be sown broadcast over the bed or along the rows. If the cutworms are in alfalfa the bran mash should be sown over the field just after the crop has been cut at the core of the hay and made by using twenty pounds of bran is sufficient for four to five acres. The bran mash should not be put out in lumps or handfuls, because it is distributed in this manner it will poison birds and barn yard fowls.—George A. Dean, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Pershing Proud to Command Such Men As America Sends

There was more than perfunctory ceremony in General Pershing's visit to "every hospital in Paris" in which wounded American soldiers are under treatment. There was more than lip-service in his words, "Your country is proud of you, and I am more than proud to command such men as you"—words which he "could not personally repeat" to each of the sufferers. No American will fail to read in these lines that the casualty lists soon to be published will be long and tragic, but we are sure that in every heart, stricken or not, there will be generous confirmation of the commander's sentiment. The price that

must be paid for such things as Americans have helped to gain in northern France is well known, and it was counted upon in advance. To the living and the dead in that heroic struggle all of us must give the homage of our cheers and our tears. In this description of praise by a nation gloriously served we thank Gen. John J. Pershing himself should be most heartily included. He has directed our forces with conspicuous ability, sleepless vigilance and a modesty that never has presumed upon rank or favor. Typical as he is of its democratic soldiery, his country is proud also of him.—New York World.

NEW GLORY IS GIVEN U. S. BY HER SOLDIERS

(Continued From Page One.)

on the right bank of the Ourcq northeast of Pere-En-Tardenois, villages changing hands several times, finally held by the Americans. The London Daily Mail's correspondent, with the American army on the Alsne-Marne front, wires a vivid account of the terrific fighting between the picked German shock troops and the American soldiers around the village of Sergy yesterday.

"This battle," states the correspondent, "will go down in history as one of the bloodiest and most heroic of the war." The Prussian guard made horrible sacrifices in their repeated attempts to take and hold the position around Sergy. Apparently they had orders to hold the position at any cost, as their officers time after time were seen to drive the men forward into what was certain death, as the American machine gunners and infantry fairly mowed them down and piled the dead in heaps.

At first the Germans dominated positions on the heights, while the Americans were in the valleys, unprotected. While in this position the Americans suffered cruel losses, but even under their disadvantage as to position the Sammies never wavered, but filled the gaps in the Hunn territory in their lines, and continued to advance under the most terrific fire ever faced by an army in this blood-soaked sector. The town of Sergy changed hands nine times during the day, but the shell torn village was in the hands of the Americans at last reports. It presents a gruesome spectacle indeed. Heaps of dead in the streets show German and American corpses mingled, while the American wounded left when the Germans took the town their last time had been bayoneted. During their last occupancy the Germans had planted gas in the churches and even in the Red Cross buildings, which were torn to splinters and littered with dead.

Through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans have laid down on any sector for months, the American soldiers, comprising men from the British and Eastern States, pushed their line forward a little more in the region of Sergy and it forms the apex of the long allied front north of Sergy. Their progress was considerable, though less than two miles, but it is regarded as a brilliant operation in view of the determined countering by the Germans.

On either side the French also moved forward, while steady pressure was maintained against the east and west flanks. Information early in the day indicated the withdrawal of the Fourth Guards, but it developed that that renowned organization and the Bavarians were still on the front, and the strong opposition they offered testified to their reputation. But their sacrifice was in vain. The Americans withstood two heavy attacks during the night, and at daylight began their operations, which left them with the night well to the north of Sergy, on the long slopes approaching the heavy woods beyond Nesles, a little town directly east of Serignes-et-Nesles, whose retention the Germans bitterly opposed. Sergy was captured Monday.

The east end of the line swings back to its present position and then drops off sharply in the direction of Clerges and Ronchères. The Ourcq river has been let far behind, the line being pushed forward across the zone to the northwest. The Germans are holding positions in the Nesles forest, in which their guns are shelling ineffectively, but we late in the day before Serignes was wholly cleared. The Germans clung to the northern part of the town tenaciously and used their machine gun murderously.

Neither side used artillery in this particular battle. There was hand-to-hand fighting in the streets, in which the Americans proved the masters, driving the enemy before them. The story of the fight for the possession of Meurey farm, lying directly south of Serignes, will long be remembered in the history of the division. The Germans, on their withdrawal, left behind a strong force of machine gunners and infantry. The Americans moved forward through the yellow wheat fields, which were sprayed and torn with bullets. But they advanced as though on a drill ground. The American guns laid down a heavy artillery, but notwithstanding this many of the Germans remained when it came to hand-to-hand fighting. In a group of farm buildings the enemy had set up a strong defense. Here the Germans stuck to their guns and the Americans rushed them and killed the gunners at their post.

It was a little battle without mercy and typical of similar engagements occurring along the whole line. The Prussian Guards and Bavarians everywhere fought in accordance with their training, discipline and traditions, but were outwitted and outfought. To the north of the farm, up the

TO SAVE CATTLE FOR BREEDING IS URGED IN TEXAS

War Finance Committee Is Asked to Come to the Aid of Cattlemen in This State and Give Individual Help Where Needed.

College Station, Tex., July 11.—Plans to save the breeding cattle which are now being sacrificed on the market because the cattle raisers are unable to carry them longer for lack of feed were laid here Tuesday at a conference of representatives of the federal department of agriculture, the bureau of animal industry, the extension service, Agricultural and Mechanical college, the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas and the Federal Land bank of Houston. An effort will be made to find a market in east Texas and the states east of the Mississippi river for all breeding cattle offered by the cattlemen of south and west Texas and an expert will be placed at Fort Worth to bring the seller and the buyer together. It is calculated that this will not only save these cattle to the future cattle industry, but will bring a better price to the original producer than can be obtained by offering these cows for slaughter. The statement was made that cows which under ordinary circumstances are worth \$100 are being sacrificed on the block at Fort Worth at from \$35 to \$50. Prof. John C. Burns, head of the animal husbandry department of Agricultural and Mechanical college, was elected to direct this work of saving the breeding cattle of the State, and in that capacity he will represent both Agricultural and Mechanical college and the federal department of agriculture.

As the same time a resolution was passed calling upon the war finance corporation to come to the assistance of the cattlemen of Texas and an effort will be made to have this aid given directly to the individual cattlemen needing it upon the recommendation of a committee of experienced credit men. Representatives of the federal department of agriculture present at the meeting will present the request to the war finance corporation with the recommendation that it be granted. The conference also requested the bureau of markets to establish its feed market service at Fort Worth, which was discontinued last winter and spring, but discontinued in June, and this request will also be transmitted to Washington by the department of agriculture representatives with the recommendation that it be granted.

Regarding the cattle raisers at the meeting Tuesday President James Callan, ex-President Ed C. Laster and Assistant Secretary A. C. Williams of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, while others attending were: Dr. George Rommel, chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington; Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture; T. O. Walton, acting director of extension, Agricultural and Mechanical college; S. A. Lindsey, treasurer, federal land bank, Houston; Dean E. J. Kyle and Prof. John C. Burns, representing Agricultural and Mechanical college; J. F. Orr of Dallas head of the Texas Dairyman's association for the next year. W. E. Johnson of Beaumont is vice president; R. L. Pou, College Station, secretary-treasurer, and J. W. Ridgeway, College Station, member of the executive committee of the Texas farmers' congress.

E. G. Lesterjurgon, San Antonio, was elected president of the Texas Honey Producers' association for another year; T. W. Burleson of Waxahachie, vice president; Miss A. M. Hasselbauer, San Antonio, secretary-treasurer. The meeting of this body was the most largely attended in its history.

Plan Given to Cure Hens That Eat Eggs

What causes hens to break and eat their eggs?—J. P. B., Chautauque, Kas.

Please tell me how to prevent my chickens from eating eggs. They have just begun to lay; have about thirty, mostly P. R. Have been feeding them oats, wheat, corn and sour milk. As we live on a farm, they have all the range they want. Uncle Sam needs the eggs.—Mrs. H. A. M., Iola, Okla.

Frequently there is no further cause beyond the fact that the egg is accidentally broken, the contents found palatable and the habit started. The failure to supply an abundant source of lime, such as oyster shell, in the ration is conducive to egg eating, as is also a ration that is restricted in the amount of its animal protein. To overcome the difficulty, remedy any deficiencies there may be in the ration. Spot the individual hens that have formed the habit, pass off the end of the beak down close to the quick without making it bleed and throw some china eggs on the floor for the hens to practice on. This usually overcomes the difficulty in a couple of days.—William A. Lippincott, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Shoes of Sharkskin Product of the War

Sharkskin shoes? Why not, asks the American Chemical society, which announces that experiments at Pratt station in Brooklyn have demonstrated that marketable leather may be obtained from the shark and the sacred codfish as well. The only reason the skins of aquatic animals have not been used, it is said, has been that land animals are so numerous. Shoes made from shark hide cannot be distinguished from those of other leathers, and the wearing qualities, so the announcement says, seem to be superior. The bureau of fisheries has been experimenting with these skins, and reports that several companies now are in the market for the raw hides of sharks and porpoises.

Cull and Cull Again to Win With Poultry

Just because you culled your pullets at the age of five or six months is no reason why a second culling is not necessary. Also, a culling of the yearling hens, to determine which would have a better record for breeders, is equally important. That these statements are good poultry gospel I have proved again and again. Pullets of the smaller breeds, and even Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, if well fed and properly housed and handled, should be laying when six months old, or sooner after. Any well-raised pullet that delays laying longer than six and a half to seven months from the shell, seldom will make a profitable egg producer.

The profitable yearling hens to hold over are the ones that commenced laying comparatively young (nine to ten weeks before being well matured) and continued with but few and brief interruptions for ten or eleven months before molting. The productive layer will then have a ragged, toll worn condition of plumage, toe nails worn to stumps, and shanks bare of their feathers. In spite of her disagreeable appearance, the hen that has laid heavily will still wear a bright, velvety comb and head furnishings, and exhibit plenty of hustle and life even up to the time the molt begins. The hens laying steadily eleven or twelve months in their pulchre condition, with their own well-organized organization and the Bavarians were still on the front, and the strong opposition they offered testified to their reputation. But their sacrifice was in vain. The Americans withstood two heavy attacks during the night, and at daylight began their operations, which left them with the night well to the north of Sergy, on the long slopes approaching the heavy woods beyond Nesles, a little town directly east of Serignes-et-Nesles, whose retention the Germans bitterly opposed. Sergy was captured Monday.

Directions Given for Mail for Men in Navy

On account of the trouble caused by imperfect and incorrect addresses on letters and packages intended for persons serving in the United States navy, special instructions have been issued from the office of Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general, to postmasters, giving detailed instructions on the subject.

Postmasters will not accept for persons in the naval service packages of perishable or perishable food-stuffs, and they will require that all packages be securely wrapped, stoutly tied, and plainly addressed, preference to be given to packages that are inclosed in strong and suitable boxes or wrapped in sacking, bagging, or cloth, sewed for examination as indicated in section 463, paragraph 8, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1913.

In addressing mail, senders should be informed that as the whereabouts of men in the navy are not known to the postmaster at New York, letters simply addressed "John Doe, care of Postmaster, New York" can not be dispatched to destination. Each letter or package should bear the full name of the addressee, the branch of the service he is serving in, such as navy, naval reserve, marine corps, or coast guard, his rank or rating, if known, and the name of the vessel or station in the rating is conducive to egg eating, as is also a ration that is restricted in the amount of its animal protein. To overcome the difficulty, remedy any deficiencies there may be in the ration. Spot the individual hens that have formed the habit, pass off the end of the beak down close to the quick without making it bleed and throw some china eggs on the floor for the hens to practice on. This usually overcomes the difficulty in a couple of days.—William A. Lippincott, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Britain Saves \$500,000,000 In Three Years On Things Formerly Sent to Scrap Heap

Great Britain's army salvage system has saved the nation \$500,000,000 in three years out of things which formerly went into the scrap heap, said Otto H. Kahn, who has just returned to New York from an extended trip abroad. He cited the success of the English salvage system as illustrative of the splendid business organization Great Britain and the United States are achieving in their war work. Our army is also engaged in salvage operations, and Mr. Kahn said:

"If we find ways of apply after the war in civil life the lessons now being learned as to the use and value of materials heretofore considered absolutely waste, the possibility of the creation of wealth by that means in our country almost staggers the imagination."

Mr. Kahn had long interviews with Lloyd George, the king of Spain and the Spanish prime minister. He visited the American front and all the American bases and principal lines of communication and talked with many of the allied commanders.

Praise British Comradeship.
In a statement recently the banker praised the spirit and magnitude of Great Britain's war effort, the comradeship in arms of British, French and American, and gives his impressions of the Americans in France. He talks also of after the war commercial opportunities.

"The desire of Great Britain to do everything possible for our boys over there and to make of the present comradeship in arms a lasting, deep and cordial friendship between the two nations is strikingly manifest," Mr. Kahn said. "I believe the importance of meeting them in the same spirit, sincerity, whole heartedly, and without reservation, cannot be overestimated."

"Whatever betide, the world will be safe for peace, humanity and liberty as long as America and Great Britain, understanding and trusting one another, stand on guard. The world will not be safe otherwise for any length of time. Germany by subtle and open means, may be expected to try again to sow the seeds of dissension between America and England after the war, as she did for so many years before."

"France is superb. I happened to be in Paris during the two weeks beginning May 27, when the Germans broke through at the Chemin-des-Dames and came within about forty miles of Paris. Life and business in Paris went on as before. There was not the slightest evidence of excitement, let alone of fear."

"It was only the outburst of enthusiasm at the magnificent fighting and far reaching success early last June of the Americans hurriedly thrown into the battle in the neighborhood of Chateau-Thierry, which showed how great had been the strain."

Soul Stirring Story.
"It is a soul stirring story—the story of that relatively small American force rushing forward at a very critical moment and turning the tide by throwing itself upon the enemy with irresistible dash and bravery. When the full account of the war comes to be written, I believe, be found that that action in its psychological and strategic consequences, was among its determining events."

Mr. Kahn said the affection and gratitude of the French toward America is touching. He found the French generally looking to us for commercial co-operation after the war. France offers, he said, great commercial opportunities, and the work of

the American engineers in France is impressing the French people with the possibilities of after the war help from America.

He did not find the French particularly gratified with the results of their system of subjugating private enterprises and initiative to bureaucratic regime and government centralization and expressed the hope that after the war the genius of the American individual enterprise will be set free again.

Of the Americans in France, Mr. Kahn said:

"Everywhere I found the same simple and unostentatious yet grim and iron determination to hold life cheap for the honor and glory and safety of America. Everywhere the same modest, sympathetic and soldierly bearing and keen and quick witted adaptability. Everywhere the same note of splendid and eager courage."

"I did not hear a single complaint except on one minor score—and on that the complaint is almost unanimous. This is against the stiff collar and general inappropriateness of discomfort of our army uniform. By the universal verdict of our men and of those of other nations it is both the worst appearing and the least practical of all uniforms."

"There is also some grumbling about the dilatoriness in making payment to soldiers and about the slowness with which the mail is handled—the latter a really serious grievance."

Impressed by Vast Organization.

"In addition to the magnificent record our army has already made as a fighting force and the promise of further achievement, the capacity which our West Pointers in command of the great army bases have demonstrated for far sighted, broad vision, highly achieved planning, for constructive work and for efficient business organization is nothing short of marvelous."

"I am pretty familiar with big organization work, but I have seen nothing which impressed me as much as the work planned and executed at the French harbors, at our bases and along our lines by General Pershing and the officers he has placed in direct charge. Nor have I met any wiser or better posted or more hard working men than those at the head of special departments of the army with whom I came in contact."

"From what I saw at Brest and elsewhere the same spirit of devoted and unselfish service and of unsparring effort pervades the navy."

Spain Mr. Kahn found more pro-Ally than pro-German, but he found the country determined to remain neutral.

"The developments incident to the war have greatly strengthened the national consciousness of Spain," Mr. Kahn said. "Its policy is Spain for the Spaniards. It doesn't intend after the war to be the tail of the kite of any nation or group of nations."

"The prevailing sentiment is friendly to America, and I am convinced that with understanding and tact, coupled with a reasonably liberal policy in furnishing her raw materials and other things she needs from us, we can obtain everything from her which we have a right to expect from a friendly disposed neutral."

The Germans, Mr. Kahn said are actively strengthening their commercial hold on Spain. He believes there are excellent commercial opportunities for Americans there and that they should not be neglected.

STEEL PROFITS TOTAL VAST SUM ABOVE WAR TAX

Earnings for the Last Three Months Reach \$62,557,381, After More Than Ninety Millions Are Set Aside for Federal Levies.

Profits in excess of all previous records, were made by the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of 1918, according to the financial statement issued after Tuesday's meeting of the directors.

Total earnings amounted to \$62,557,381 after setting aside \$90,716,250, or about 60 per cent of returns, for account of federal income and war taxes and a nominal sum for interest on bonds of subsidiary companies.

The enormous federal appropriation or allowance includes \$58,716,250 for the current quarter on the basis of existing tax laws and \$32,000,000 for account of additional taxes which may be imposed for the first six months under proposed federal legislation.

Net income for the quarter amounted to \$52,339,483 and payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/4 per cent regular and the usual 3 per cent extra disbursement on the common left a balance of \$19,017,375.

In the previous, or first quarter, of the year total earnings amounted to \$55,961,424, after approximately \$31,585,198 for federal income taxes. The net income aggregated \$48,449,817, leaving the quarter's balance at \$15,052,502 after payment of the regular preferred and common dividends, including the extra 3 per cent.

A wage increase approximating 10 per cent and effective on Aug. 1 will be granted by the corporation to laborers at its manufacturing plants, it was announced Tuesday by the corporation's finance committee.

Other wage rates will be equitably adjusted except in cases where recent advances have been made. Coal mining companies are not included in the new increase, as these employes have already received similar advances.

Ladies, Beware!

Doctor—"This is a very sad case, sir; very sad, indeed. I much regret to tell you that your wife's mind is gone—completely gone."

Peck—"I'm not one bit surprised. She's been giving me a piece of it every day for the last fifteen years."

A Successful Plea.

"John," said the new Judge, "I have known you for years. I am sorry that my first duty is to try you for being drunk. What was your reason, if any, for getting drunk?"

"To celebrate your election, Judge."

"What could the Judge do?"

WHEAT RULE IS RELAXED; USE OF SUGAR AGAIN CUT

Hotels and Restaurants Are Released from Voluntary Restriction on Use of Flour—Ration of Sugar Is Reduced by Controller.

Release of hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining-car services throughout the country on Aug. 1 from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the present harvest, is announced in a cablegram from Food Administrator Hoover, who is now in England. Public eating places, the food administrator said, would continue to comply with the baking regulations and to serve "Victory" bread.

Mr. Hoover, in his cablegram, congratulated the proprietors of public eating places upon their patriotic service, expressed appreciation of the substantial savings effected, and voiced confidence that the spirit shown will enable the American people to build a great food reserve against the exigencies of the future.

Though exact figures have not been compiled, it was estimated by the food administration that through the voluntary pledge made by hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining-cars, there has been effected, between Oct. 1, 1917, and Aug. 1, 1918, a saving of between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds of wheat and its products, 150,000,000 pounds of meat and 50,000,000 pounds of sugar. The action of the proprietors of public eating places, it was said, also has been of great educational value in carrying to the homes of the nation the necessity of food saving.

Approximately 5,000 hotel proprietors have observed the principles of the wheat saving pledge and many of the 200,000 proprietors of other public eating places have observed the regulations of the food administration.

The American public is asked by the food administration to go on a sugar ration of two pounds per capita monthly, beginning Aug. 1, to meet a world shortage in this commodity, and to care for the immediate demands of the allies and American military forces. The American public has been on a three pounds per capita ration monthly, under a request issued by the food administration a month ago.

Household rationing will be voluntary as at present, but public eating places will be required to observe new regulations effective Aug. 1, permitting the use of two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served, instead of three pounds under existing regulations.

Unless the consumption of sugar is reduced, by both householders and the public generally, the food administration declares that supplies for Belgium, the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian association, Knights of Columbus and American military forces in Europe can not be maintained.

RED TAPE GIVES YOUNG MAN NICE TRIP TO FRANCE

Before Tangled Skein Can Be Unwound South Dakotan Called in Draft Is Sent Overseas and Then Is Brought Back.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 31.—Louis Meillaud, a young South Dakotan, had a trip to England and France, and over a good part of the United States, at the expense of Uncle Sam, and all because of the delay in unwinding the red tape necessary to secure his release from military service. He has just returned to his home in South Dakota, coming direct from France.

Young Meillaud lives with his mother on a farm near Bridgewater, S. D., and is her sole support. Early last fall he was summoned to the colors under the selective draft and left with the Hutchinson county contingent for Camp Funston, where he spent several months in training. In the spring of this year kind neighbors put in the crop for him on the old farm where himself and mother lived, and in due time his mother filed an application for his exemption on agricultural grounds, and for the further reason that he was her sole support.

While the unwinding of the red tape was commencing the young man was preparing to leave with his company for France. Finally the order for his discharge was issued, but it reached the port of embarkation too late—young Meillaud was on his way over. He landed at an English port, saw London; went to France and visited Paris and other cities, and had an opportunity to study modern warfare at close range when the order for his release from the army was called to General Pershing.

The young man was given his discharge and after a brief stay on French soil was returned to the United States and South Dakota and reunited with his mother. He reached home just in time to harvest a big crop on the old farm.

Some Famous Affinities.

- Collar and Necktie.
- Slate and Pencil.
- Jack and Jill.
- Milk and Water.
- Conductor and Motorman.
- Shoes and Stockings.
- Knife and Fork.
- Comb and Brush.
- Huns and Atrocities.—Nashville Tennessean.

More Effective.

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate."

"Ah! 'Beware the dog,' I suppose?"

"Oh, no. Simply 'Farm Help Wanted.'"

Survivor of Hun U-Boat Tells Thrilling Tale of Feelings as Monster Sank

The following thrilling story of how it feels to go down with one of Germany's newest submarines is sent from London under date of July 3, to the New York World:

From information which has reached a neutral correspondent from three distinct sources it is possible to reconstruct the events connected with the destruction of a U-boat—one of the largest and most recent type of German submarines—which was one of the last vessels to leave Zebrugg before that harbor was bottled up by Vice Admiral Sir Roger Keys's forces on April 24 last. This particular vessel, sunk after striking a mine, afforded one of the grimest narratives yet told in connection with the war.

Out of a crew of forty odd only two survived on reaching the surface after a terrible struggle with death for about an hour and a half, twenty fathoms below the surface, where the U-boat has foundered after encountering the mine. A number of the crew committed suicide in the submarine, having lost all hope of any chance of leaving the boat alive.

Heavy Explosion Shook Her.
The U-boat had not proceeded far from Zebrugg when there was a heavy external explosion due to a collision with a mine, which shook the vessel from end to end and threw the more delicate machinery completely out of gear. The electric switches were put out of position and portions of the vessel were plunged into darkness. The craft dived rapidly by stern to the sea floor. Succeeding in re-establishing the light, the engineer officer tried to put the boat on an even keel, and, being unable to bring this about by means of the engines, ordered the crew to make a combined rush forward, which had the effect of putting the boat into a horizontal position and also prevented her from turning turtle, as she had threatened to do.

No sooner had this been done when water began to pour in aft between the plates, which had been forced apart by the explosion. An attempt was made to blow the tanks, but this was unsuccessful, and the vessel failed to answer any endeavors on the part of the officers and crew to bring it to the surface. The inrush of water increased in spite of all attempts made to stop the leaks and the position fast became more terrible. The only chance of escaping alive was to force open the conning tower and forward hatches and trust to the compression of air in one part of the vessel to force each man torpedolike clear to the surface.

The chances of success were remote, for water was continually rushing into the U-boat and at a depth of over twenty fathoms the pressure on the hull was very great. The men were forced by the oncoming water to remain forward. The commander and the engineer officer took their

places in the conning tower. An endeavor was made to open one of the torpedo hatches, but the outside pressure proved too great.

Could Not Open Hatch.

The doors remained immovable. Inside the submarine as the precious minutes passed the water mounted higher and higher, creeping slowly over the men's feet and then mounting their legs. The nerves of all were strongly tried—the hatches still would not move. A fresh source of danger now arose, for the sea water penetrated the voice tubes in the control room and mixing with the chemicals in the accumulators, set up a poisonous gas so that the imprisoned men were faced with drowning and also suffocation by chemical fumes.

Urged on by their comrades, the men nearest the hatch tried again and again to release it and then, tired out, gave way to others who fared no better. Breathing by now had become exceedingly difficult for, in addition to poisonous gas, the rising of the water inside increased the pressure of the air in the gradually contracting space in the forward part of the vessel to a very great density. Then it was that suicides followed. One of the crew succeeded in forcing the aperture of one of the torpedo chambers, and, as the mass of water increased, the air pressure at last became sufficient to enable them to force open the forward hatches and the conning tower hatch.

As a rule the crews of German submarines are provided with "Tauchretter," or life saving waistcoat of a special design, fitted with a supply of oxygen which men are able to inhale through a mouth piece. Such a device might probably have saved a number of lives had it been at hand on this occasion, but there was not a single "Tauchretter" available on this boat. It was impossible also to make use of a patent buoy which is floated to the surface and to which is attached a number of ropes which assist escaping men to the surface.

The men who were still alive escaped through the hatch, only to go through another terrible ordeal. The air pressure in the U-boat had become so intense that the great majority of the Germans could not keep their mouths closed. The compressed air shot them like "human torpedoes" to the surface and scarcely had they reached the sea level than the pressure of air burst their lungs and some twenty of them sank like stones. The two were rescued by a British trawler.

Helping the Poor.

Mother—"You careless child! You have soiled the tablecloth again!"

Bessie (after thinking)—"If nobody soiled things, mother, the poor washerwomen might starve of death."—Buffalo Express.

Texan Tells How He Made 30 Bus. of Kafir to Acre

J. D. Ingram, of Amarillo, Tex., who has had thirteen years' experience in kafir farming, produced thirty bushels of dwarf kafir to the acre last year, although the weather was extremely dry. In the following article for The Weekly Star, Mr. Ingram tells how he did it.

About this time last year I put eight horses to a two-row lister and began busting out or bedding my ground for kafir as deep as I could. The ground was as dry as it is now and I saw very few trying to farm just as they are at this moment. As soon as possible after the snow, which came the 6th day of May, and being our first moisture, I put six horses to a heavy drag and dragged the ridges. The dragging crushed the clods and produced a mulch which held the moisture and also smoothed down the ridges for the teams to follow. The surface weed seed sprouted with the moisture. After dragging, the under layer of seed (which was covered by the listing) was left near the surface and nearly all sprouted without additional moisture.

About the 12th day of May I started my two-row lister in the ridges with planters and press wheels attached, and also dragged some tree limbs to dust mulch the furrows. I also used two and one-half inch bull tongues instead of subsoilers and covered the seed about two inches deep and listed about three and one-half inches deep. The result was a perfect stand. As quick as possible after planting I went over the field with the knives or go-devils. As the lister had thrown all the remaining weed seed out, the row was left clean. The slides were followed by the common harrows, which I kept going till harvest. After which the ground was leveled with cultivator.

Part of the crop yielded twenty-five bushels per acre on ground that produced two heavy crops of broadcast sorghum the two years before. We had less than one-fourth inch rain from May 6 until Aug. 10. I have over 100 tons of feed left and about 2,000 bushels of grain, mostly suitable for seed.—Kansas City Weekly Star.

Lightless Nights On Again to Save Fuel

Lightless nights again went into effect under order of the fuel administration Monday night, July 29. This order is effective all over Texas and its purpose is to save fuel against the demands of cold weather and the growing needs of the government. Monday and Tuesday nights of each week are to be lightless until further orders.

The use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil or other fuel for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building, will be discontinued on these two days of each week. The order excepts bona fide roof gardens and outdoor restaurants and outdoor moving picture theaters.

Street illumination in all cities will be restricted to the hours between sunset and sunrise and the amount of public lighting in any city will be reduced to that necessary for safety. The order charges local food administration officials with the duty of arranging with the proper municipal authorities for the regulation of public lighting in accordance with its provisions.

The use of light for illumination or display in show windows or in signs in store windows, will be discontinued between sunrise and sunset, and will be discontinued entirely on lightless nights as designated by the order.

It has been estimated by government officials that about 500,000 tons of coal is used in a year for advertising purposes in the United States, including display and show window lighting.

Necessity of Discipline.

Mr. David Weglein, the teacher in a Baltimore school, was much annoyed by noise in the next class room from his. Only a short hall partition separated the classes, so he looked over the partition to see who was the disturbing element. He saw one boy, a little taller than the rest, overly talkative and out of his seat, so he leaned over, seized him, and lifted him over into his own room and banged him into a seat, as he said: "Now shut up."

Then he went on with his lesson for fifteen minutes, when a small head looked over from the other side and a meek, tiny voice said:

"Please, sir, you've got our teacher."

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