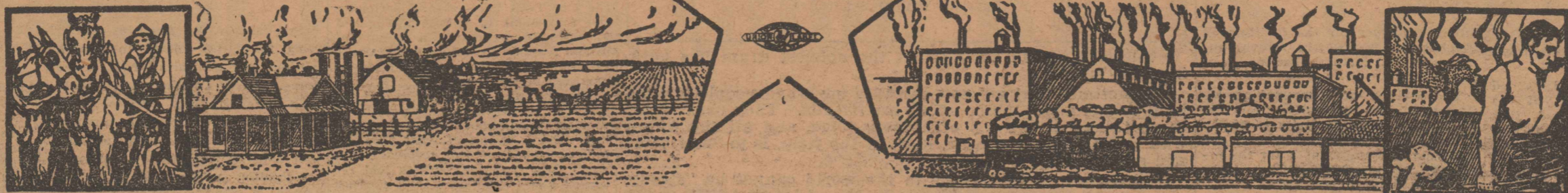


The Ferguson Forum

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TAXES

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NO. 42

Senator Strong Says Search and Seizure Law Not New Except In Reaching Those Who Violate It

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Senator Strong, on a recent visit to Austin where he was attending to some business before the Oil and Gas Division of the R. R. commission, had this to say, when asked about current affairs:

"I have heard much talk and read what a lot of people had to say about the search and seizure law, but as yet no one has stated what the law says or means. During the last few years, a certain element of the peace officers of Texas and not all confined to the Texas rangers either, seemed to think that just as soon as they buckle on a gun, they had gone to war with the rest of the citizens of the state. The practice of some of said officers for totally disregarding the rights of citizens brought about the so-called search and seizure law.

The law as it now is, has been the law since time in Texas, with the exception that now when a peace officer violates that part of the bill of rights which guarantees to any citizen security from an unreasonable search, such peace officer shall be subject to a penalty for so doing. Prior to the 39th legislature, it was just as much against the law for an officer to make an unreasonable search as it is now, for any one knows that what is contained in the constitution is just as much the law of the land as any statute passed by the legislature. Then would any one say that it is right for officers, just because they are officers, to violate the law and go unpunished? Now, would anyone say that it is right for an officer to violate the law in the enforcement of the law?

The present statute only means that a peace officer must use some judgment and just because he has buckled on him a gat some feet long, he is not licensed to violate the Constitution of Texas and disrespect the citizenship thereof. An officer no more needs a search warrant now to make a search and seizure than he did before the passage of the act during the 39th legislature. This act simply says "It shall be unlawful for any person or peace officer, or state ranger, to search the private residence, actual place of habitation, place of business, person or personal possessions of any person, without first having obtained a search warrant as required by law." This has always been the law and the only question involved is one of fact, and that whether or not the search was unreasonable, or whether the search was specifically permitted by statute or by the judgments of our court of criminal appeals. Most of the people with whom I have talked have failed to understand the act, but you will certainly see from the act itself that it shall not be unlawful to make a search if a search warrant is not required by law, or if, as I stated above, the search is not unreasonable. Then if that is correct who can say that the act is not wise, unless you are of that class who wants to repeal the bills of rights. The last sentence of the act does not have reference to obtaining a search warrant in the form as required by law, but means that no search warrant is needed to make a search when the law permits it, or when the search is a reasonable one.

It seems that most of the antagonism is coming from the sheriffs of the state and I remember them having passed a resolution down at Beaumont recently condemning it and the legislature who passed it. But nowhere did I see where they passed a resolution or said one word with reference to a certain sheriff in Texas who charged the state of Texas something like \$5,000.00 involving only one defendant. There were several cases against the one defendant and this sheriff arrested the defendant some miles away and charged mileage on all of the thirty some odd cases when in truth and in fact he made only one trip. Some are defending this sheriff because the law was silent in the matter and therefore he was entitled to it, but every sheriff in Texas knows that it was not right, and common honesty, it seems to me, demanded that the sheriffs of Texas in that convention assembled, pass some kind of a resolution asking the next legislature to rectify the situation. They certainly could have done that because it was but two years ago when the sheriffs of Texas came before the legislature and asked for something like a 30 per cent raise, and by the way got most of it.

Speaking of politics, Senator Strong, said—that he did not know who was going to run for governor. There are several in Texas big enough, such as Joe Burkett, Whit Davidson, Eugene Blount and others, but he was sure that none of these would oppose Mrs. Ferguson if she sought a second term, for all are men who are primarily interested in getting the state government back in the hands of the common people, and as Mrs. Ferguson has made such a glorious start, these men would not oppose her, in fact Whit Davidson has so stated to the press.

Oil Royalties Held For University Are Now Near \$1,000,000

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—The Texas Oil company Saturday paid \$101,436 as royalty on oil produced on university land during June, or a decrease of \$1,351.

This made a total of \$220,835 paid in July royalty for on Friday the Big Lake contributed \$119,399, compared to \$105,053 for June.

There has been accumulated a total of \$880,563 in royalty held in escrow pending a mandamus proceeding and decision therein to determine the validity of the act consigning the royalty to the university's building or available fund.

From the foregoing it will be seen that another average month's royalty will bring the total awaiting decision to \$1,000,000. That should be reached with the August collections with those of September and October to come before a decision can be had which will bring the aggregate to fully \$1,400,000 by the time the court acts.

Lee County Taxes Cut. Giddings, Tex., Aug. 17.—A reduction of 2 cents on the \$100 valuation in the taxes of Lee county was announced by the county commissioners' court at its August meeting. The rate was reduced from 54 cents to 52 cents. Two years ago is was 58 cents.

Waco Decides to Dam Bosque to Insure to City a Water Supply

Waco, Tex., Aug. 17.—A definite avenue of procedure for the creation of a large lake on the Bosque river near here loomed with the adoption by the Chamber of Commerce of a report from the water committee at a special meeting today.

The plan calls for creation of the lake by a bond issue. Cost of the project has been estimated at between three and four million dollars. The lake will supply ample water for irrigation, as well as for the city of Waco. Three avenues of approach were originally open to the Chamber of Commerce water committee. One was for the creation of a water improvement district on the Bosque, another for an irrigation district, and the third for bonding. The first method was declared illegal by the attorney general and the second was thought impractical by the committee.

Plans of the Chamber of Commerce call for an election to amend the city charter so as to allow voting of the desired number of bonds, on December 31. A competent engineer will be employed to make all plans and have all data for the project ready by January 1. Should the charter and the bond elections carry, work on the project will be started early in the spring.

CHEERFUL NEWS FOR TEXAS

Following the statement from Judge F. L. Hawkins, printed in the Forum last week telling of the splendid crops that have been raised on the prison farms and the prospect that the proceeds therefrom will be sufficient to pay off the entire indebtedness of the penitentiary system, Former Governor James E. Ferguson this week confirms the reports that the crops on the prison farms are of the bumper variety.

The condition of the cotton crop is especially fine and approximately 1,000 bales already have been picked and ginned and from the cotton crop, including staple and seed, Governor Ferguson says the state probably will realize at the rate of \$150.00 net per bale.

The Dallas News of Wednesday prints the following from its Austin bureau which is the kind of news that makes the taxpayers feel good:

Austin, Texas, Aug. 18.—What promises to be one of the best cotton crops ever produced on state prison farms is now assured, according to official reports made to Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, and the net income is sure to not only pay this year's prison up-keep but also to provide a surplus to carry through next year. James E. Ferguson is authority for the foregoing information, and he quoted the prison commission's figures to prove it.

Up to last Wednesday 637 bales had been made and 200 additional bales were picked and awaiting to be ginned. The weather has been ideal for picking and with every available hand in the fields gathering the cotton it is probable that by this time 1,000 bales have been harvested.

Mr. Ferguson estimated that the cotton and the seed will probably bring the state net about \$150 per bale.

It transpires that every foot of tillable land in the prison system was planted this year, a total of 48,000 acres. Of that 32,000 acres were put to cotton.

It was further learned that Mr. Ferguson assumed the entire responsibility for planting the cotton in dry land after the drouth had held off the prison commission from planting and the commission was becoming discouraged.

There is additional good news in the statement made by J. M. Parchman, of Mount Vernon, Franklin county, concerning conditions in his part of Texas. While drouth has afflicted many sections of Texas the state is so big that all of it does not feel the infliction of calamity at the same time.

"Conditions could not be better in our part of the state," said Mr. Parchman, in a chat with a Dallas News reporter in Dallas. "The condition of cotton is 100 per cent and the yield will be in excess of that of last year. Franklin county shipped eighty carloads of peaches and thirty or forty cars of melons this year, and you may be sure the good prices received for these products 'tasted good' to our farmers and merchants.

"Our people are greatly interested in the 'More Cotton on Fewer Acres' contest, originated, sponsored and promoted by The Dallas News. I have heard of several farmers who entered who expect to produce more than two bales to the acre. In fact, one of these contestants already has marketed his first bale."

All of which proves that conditions are not all bad and that there is no danger of anybody starving to death in Texas because of crop shortages in some portions of the state.

There is a cheering note in such reports as have been given here and press reports from Austin bring the additional good news that several counties are showing largely increased tax values on the rolls so far received by the comptroller.

Wood Pulp Product to Be Used to Make Hard Road Surfaces

Stockholm, Aug. 19.—Through the use of an industrial by-product which has hitherto been wasted, Stockholm is henceforth to be made a dust-free city.

After conclusive tests the authorities have discovered that by sprinkling streets or roadways that are either macadamized or unpaved with a sludge in which woodpulp has been dissolved, they become coated with a resilient substance which holds the dust down even in heavy traffic. At first the streets so treated are a bit sticky, but as soon as the liquid has evaporated the residue forms a brown coating that in many respects excels crude oil or any tar-like substance. The slight odor also disappears very quickly. In the past the pulp mills have been in the habit of pouring this chemical laden liquor away.

In the suburbs of Stockholm a piece of roadway has been treated with the new liquid every two weeks, and now the surface is smooth and hard as though coated with some kind of asphalt.

Pie Holds High Rank in Menu as Advised by Nutrition Expert

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Roscoe H. Shaw, nutrition expert for the American Baking association, regards pie so highly as a food that he wants its place well forward on the dinner bill instead of at the last. When pie is eaten for desert he said, the dinner has had as much food as his body requires and does not get the food that abounds in pie. Mr. Shaw arrived at this conclusion after six months experimentation with feeding pie to rats.

Two groups of Albino rats were used. One was fed custard pie and the other rice, potatoes, cabbage, spinach and bread. The pie-fed rats had a pie appetite from the first, Mr. Shaw said, and became sleek and gained weight more rapidly than the others.

Custard, pumpkin, squash and sweet potato pies head Mr. Shaw's list. Apple pie is low in proteins but is an excellent source for heat and energy and has slightly more value per pound than wheat bread.

J. W. Swayne, Former Partner of Hogg, to Head Accident Board

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Announcement was made in the governor's office Tuesday that James W. Swayne of Port Worth has been appointed chairman of the state industrial accident board and will assume his duties on September 1.

Swayne is an attorney and at one time was a partner of James S. Hogg in the oil business, the firm name having been the Hogg-Swayne syndicate. He will succeed J. H. Fowler, who has been chairman of the board for some years and was given his original appointment by James E. Ferguson when the latter was governor.

\$500,000 Fire in Wisconsin. Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 17.—Fire, starting from an explosion due, it is believed to spontaneous combustion, caused a loss estimated at \$500,000 at the plant of the Gillette Rubber company here this afternoon, throwing out of work for at least two weeks.

Tribute of True Friendship is Paid by Jim Ferguson to Son of Man Who Befriended His Mother

By WILLIAM M. THORNTON, Staff Correspondent of the Dallas News.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 18.—Ex-Governor James E. Ferguson was pall bearer Tuesday for a friend of fifty years standing and in that burial was a touch of sadness and sympathy little known to the other mourners. Capt. W. R. Hendrickson, 72, was buried Tuesday. He had been state building inspector since Mr. Ferguson was governor, the latter having appointed him to that place. The deceased friend knew Mr. Ferguson when he was 4 years old.

Soon after Bill Hendrickson was appointed state masonry inspector by Mr. Ferguson a delegation of union men were admitted to the governor's office and protested that Hendrickson was not a union member. Ferguson said he knew that, but he wanted to tell them a little story, and here is what he said:

"When my father died he left my mother and five children, the eldest of whom was 16 years old. I was next to the youngest, who was 2 years old, and I was 4 years old. We were poor as could be, living in a little house where, when it rained, all of us had to huddle up in a corner to escape the water which sieved through the roof. In time my good, but poor mother inherited about \$40 from a relative and she resolved to put up a house that would place shelter over our heads.

"After she made her estimate she found that a two-room house with a fireplace to keep us warm would cost \$50 more than she had in money with no prospect of obtaining more. She explained this to the stone mason of the community, John Hendrickson, father of Bill. He instantly said: 'You can pay me some time,' but my mother protested she did not know when she ever would get that much. Old John immediately assured her that he and his son Bill would be over the next day and start work on the chimney and fireplace. They went to the river and fashioned the stone and took weeks to build that chimney to keep my mother and her fatherless warm. It was six or seven years before my mother paid John for the work and she never gave Bill anything.

"A few days ago Bill came to see me and said: 'Jim, I am old at 61 years and cannot climb over walls and ply my trade as before. Can't you give me something to do in my line not so strenuous. I remembered all he had done and I said, 'yes.' I made him state masonry inspector and I felt better as I thought of paying back part of the debt of my dear old mother, and I am not going to change him."

With that an old Irishman in the delegation pulled out a red handkerchief, wiped his eyes vigorously, rose from his chair and declared with emphasis: 'Boys, I'll be d— if I am not through and I have nothing more to say. Let's go.' Bill remained on the job until his death.

"Phony" Grapes Give up Excellent Liquor for Revenue Agents

London, Aug. 16.—America's ingenious bootleggers might learn a trick or two from the ordinary English excise men returning from their holidays on the continent. To escape high taxes that must be paid for rare wines and liquors in their own heavily taxed land, scores of these trippers have been trying to sneak bottles home hidden in their clothes and, in the case of cripples, inside hollow artificial legs and arms.

The prize package so far, however, was a luscious looking basket of grapes. The fruit looked a little flabby to the keen eye of one customs man in Dover.

"Excuse me, they look so lovely I'd like to have one," he remarked to the passenger going through the inspection sheds, and thereupon he plucked a grape and put it in his mouth.

Surprise and delight was written all over his face as he invited the passenger to wait a minute.

The traveler had deflated each grape with a needle pointed syringe and then inflated them again with rare and heart gladdening liqueur.

Robber Gives First Aid to Victim Whom He Shot in Hold-up

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 17.—No trace of the young man who robbed Allen Penniman and his companion, Miss Frances Staten of Highland Park, and shot Penniman in the hip last night, had been found today. Penniman's condition was said at the hospital to be more serious than at first thought. The robber apologized for having shot him, telling his victims, "It was an accident. I am sorry. Let's get to a doctor."

Penniman and Miss Staten drove to Miss Staten's home and as they stopped at the curb a young man asked Penniman for a match. As Penniman reached into his pocket for it, the robber thrust a revolver against him and got in the back seat of the car and directed Penniman where to drive. He compelled the young man and his companion to get out and then robbed them. As they stood on the road the robber's pistol was discharged. He helped Miss Staten to place Penniman in the car and directed her to drive back to the city. Near the place where he had approached them, he got out, jumped into an automobile parked at the curb and then drove away.

"Bill" Hendrickson, Ten Years Inspector of Buildings, is Dead

Austin, Tex., Aug. 17.—Captain W. R. Hendrickson, 72, for ten years state building inspector, died at his home here early today.

Captain Hendrickson, who was the son of the builder of the old state land office, where O. Henry worked, was appointed assistant inspector under the former Ferguson administration. He came here from Belton where he was a contractor. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

Belton, Aug. 17.—(Bill) Hendrickson, a former resident of this city, died at his home in Austin this morning at 5 o'clock following an illness which extended over a period of 10 days. Apoplexy and pneumonia were attributed as the cause of death.

Mr. Hendrickson was 72 years of age. Appointed by Governor James E. Ferguson during his first administration as an inspector of public buildings, he held that position through several administrations and remained actively at his post of duty until he was taken ill several days ago. While a resident of this city he was a partner of the late Henry Karnes in the building business. There survive the deceased the widow and several children. Mrs. Henry Karnes is a sister and Mrs. D. B. Porter of this city is a niece.

Golfer With Niblick Halts Jail Breakers in Plbt for Freedor

Sallisaw, Okla., Aug. 17.—The patron saints of golf today may write on their records a new usefulness for the mashie, driver or putter. R. R. Bibb, local real estate dealer, prevented a jail break yesterday, and instead of a shot gun he carried a potent mashie niblick.

Deputy Sheriff Bert Cotton is authority for the story. Yesterday he, Bibb and Jesse M. Baker, county treasurer, were in the latter's office when they observed a rope of knotted blankets hanging from a window from which the bars had been sawed. Bibb with his golf club walked post beneath the window while the deputy and the treasurer called for reinforcements.

This morning 23 prisoners ate their breakfast in jail.

Club Service to Every American Home and How It Is Supplied Is Related by Noted Woman Writer

By MARY SHERMAN
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

When the federation board decided to organize the department of the American home we realized that home-making has developed into a many-sided and highly technical profession. Each year its problems become broader and more difficult to solve. So we divided the subject matter for the program into three divisions:

First, the material side of the home, its four walls and its contents, which must be wisely chosen and properly protected.

Second, the various mental and spiritual phases of home-making, such as appreciation of literature, art and music, character building and religious training.

Third, the home in its relation to the community, including mothercraft and domestic science as taught in the schools, extension work among clubs, especially rural clubs, the encouragement of any activity which dignifies home-making as a profession, particularly among young people.

The first two divisions of the program are designed to aid the individual woman in the home, and the third division, it is hoped, will develop her sense of responsibility to the community and to the on-coming generation.

Many departments and divisions already functioning, such as applied education, American citizenship and fine arts, had contributions to make to the new department. The question therefore was to find a chairman who could develop a program combining the new activities with the work already established which would prove practical for all types of club women, in large cities, in towns and in rural communities. Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of College Station, Texas, was chosen for this responsible post.

So, as we say at our luncheons, we have with us today Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the department of the American home, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Barry's Position Is Unique. Every woman who reads this magazine, whether she belongs to a club or not, will be interested in meeting Mrs. Barry. This position which she occupies in the educational and club work is unique. She is specialist for women's organizations on the faculty of the extension service of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas. Her job is to teach the organization women of Texas how to use the resources of their state colleges, and to tell the faculty of the extension service how the college can best serve the women.

When the officials of the college created the post they sought a woman of knowledge and experience along two lines, home-making and the organization methods in which they are interested. Education and experience. Mrs. Barry was the woman for the place. Born near Palo Alto, Miss., of distinguished parentage, her early environment had been one of social and intellectual culture. After attending the small colleges of the south she went abroad, where she studied by inheritance, education and experience. Mrs. Barry was the woman for the place. Born near Palo Alto, Miss., of distinguished parentage, her early environment had been one of social and intellectual culture. After attending the small colleges of the south she went abroad, where she studied by inheritance, education and experience.

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On her return to America she taught modern languages, and eventually organized the literary department of Kidd-Key college in Texas. Her career as a teacher was interrupted by marriage and motherhood, but after her husband's death she returned to Kidd-Key as head of the department of English. She reserved a part of her time for lecturing and reading, and in 1917 she took her all over Texas and adjoining states. Her club work began in 1900 when she organized the Shakespeare club among the girls attending Kidd-Key college. Since 1907 she has served almost continually on the board of directors of the state federation. Her success soon attracted the attention of the general federation officers, and she has served the federation in the division of literature and as chairman of the division of home economics in the department of applied education.

Mrs. Barry is known wherever women's associations meet in Texas. Her admirers are found in the League of Women Voters, the Parent-Teacher associations, the W. C. T. U. and the Texas State Teachers' association. Outside the state she is known wherever woman's organizations are working to place home-making on a higher level.

She has organized her new department of the American home to meet the needs of the individual woman in the home, and has gathered around her a group of women representing the north and the south, the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the great middle west. Her chairman is home economics teaching is Mrs. J. C. Gawler of Yakima, Wash. Her chairman of home extension service is Mrs. Clarence Haring of California, and her chairman of home-making is Mrs. Harry A. Burnham of Newtonville, Mass. Mrs. Burnham was born and educated in Vermont and has lived in New Jersey and California, so that her viewpoint is not limited by her residence in Massachusetts. During the World War she was state specialist of food conservation, taking intensive training for the work at the State Agricultural college in Amesherst.

Fire Vital Topics. In this article I purpose outlining specifically a group of programs on the material side of the home, a group outlined by Mrs. Burnham, chairman of the division of home-making. These programs deal with five important subjects: first, the budget system, by which the family income is handled; second, insurance, by which the family property is protected from fire, burglary and other emergencies and by which the financial future and education of the children are assured; third, textiles, in whose purchase the

Intelligent buyer for the family may get her money's worth; fourth, nutrition, a vital factor in the health of the family.

The division of home-making includes a fifth specialty, "Mothercraft," but as this activity is of the school rather than the home, I am reserving an account of it for the article on community activities of the American home department.

So the next national chairman to be introduced is Mrs. Harry A. Burnham, chairman of the division of home-making, 38 Brookside avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

Mrs. Burnham is a graduate of the hard school of clubdom. One can best describe her as the kind of woman who will always live on a quiet street, in a comfortable clapboard house, with porches and a bit of ground around it. With the aid of an occasional day worker and her children she does all of her housework, finding her recreation in club activities. Mrs. Barry has issued in pamphlet form the first annual report of the department of the American home. This pamphlet is available for state presidents, state and local chairmen of the department of the American home.

Mrs. Burnham first attracted the attention of the general federation board by her success as chairman of home economics in the Massachusetts federation, especially by making a survey of home economics conditions in the state, considered a model of its kind.

She chose as the slogan of her state department, "More leisure, wisely used." Her contributions to her department include four practical lectures available for all clubs interested in home economics and a booklet of helpful suggestions for local chairmen. She is in constant demand as a speaker on home economics throughout New England, and she finds time to contribute articles to the press, including a monthly department on "Home-making" in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. Burnham was one of the first division chairmen to issue a letter to state chairmen of home-making explaining the purposes and plans of her division, and the first to send to national headquarters her program of work.

State chairmen who have not received copies of her introductory letter and her booklet, "Suggestive Program of Work, Division of Home-making," should write to Mrs. Burnham at the address given above. The booklet gives an illuminating picture of how your club can help each member to solve her home-making problems.

Trained Specialists at Your Service. And now Mrs. Burnham takes pleasure in presenting four of her specialists in subjects such as Mrs. Patterson, budget; Miss Lakey, insurance; Mrs. Woolman, textiles, and Dr. Stanley, nutrition.

The study outlines offered by these four experts supply ideas for a year's program; and much of their literature is available for non-club members.

Mrs. Patterson of Saw Mill Road, Dayton, Ohio, has introduced the budget system of household management into more American homes than any other individual or institution. Related by marriage to the late John Henry Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register company, she drew up what was probably the first home budget. His next problem was to popularize the budget—and here he needed the advice and co-operation of a woman.

Edith McClure Patterson helped her uncle to initiate the first thrift and budget demonstration held in this country. Securing the co-operation of women's clubs in Dayton and vicinity, Mrs. Patterson organized meetings exhibits. Club women exploited the need of thrift and the budget system in the home. Business men explained how the need could be met. Experts from factories and stores explained the art of getting one hundred cents for every dollar spent on household supplies. Women from local homes learned secrets of buying which thrilled them; and other home-making women earned cash prizes for letters on thrift and budgeting the family funds.

It was a great week for Dayton home-makers, and the fame of it spread over the state.

In 1920 the general federation through its board asked Mrs. Patterson to prepare information on the budget. The result was a complete plan for organizing a Thrift Week, including exhibits, public meetings, and methods of securing co-operation with local merchants, bankers and educational workers. Hundreds of such "Weeks" were organized in different parts of the country. An article describing her work and a six-line announcement of the leaflets which she offered, published in the Woman's Home Companion, drew more than eight thousand requests from readers, showing the deep interest of American home-makers in budgeting the family income.

Mrs. Patterson offers the following helpful material:

To local budget chairmen of federated clubs: "Program for 1925-26," with a helpful bibliography, and a "Home Budget Campaign—How to Set Up and Conduct."

To individual home-makers: "The Woman Buyer," a twenty-four-page pamphlet which includes a suggested schedule for budgeting the family income, a six-months' budget sheet and many practical suggestions for getting your money's worth when you go shopping.

For further information write Mrs. Patterson at the address given above.

Ma Ferguson Says:

ABOUT NOISY PEOPLE

(Copyright Capitol Syndicate)

There is an old saying that the noisiest drum has nothing in it but air.

Sometimes that old saw consoles me when people say unkind things about me or about my friends. They usually say those things at the top of a lusty voice, and all the fellow who is the sufferer can do, most of the time, is to "saw wood and say nothing."

Of course all the people in the world cannot be "strong, silent men" or women, who say little and let that little mean a great deal. The world is not made up entirely by that brand of people. After all, it would be a dreadfully tiresome old place if it were. And I have discovered that the lusty count for little with the great mass of people who are neither blowhards nor strong and silent.

The world is too busy to listen to all the noise that drums roll out. That's another consolation.

But considering the drums—there are fine payments for all the things they make so much noise over—real, definite payments.

There is nothing sweeter in the world, I'd say, than hearing of some friend who has defended you against something unkind or untruthful that has been said about you. Sometimes the defense is discounted because it has been a warm friend who has made it—but to me, it means all the more to me.

I know what I'm talking about, for people have said unkind and untrue things about me, and I have many dear friends who have refuted those statements with fervor and rapidity. Sometimes I think it is worth having the bad things said to have that warm glow of gratitude that comes from the knowledge of defense.

Of course the things that usually hurt most are said by people who know least about what they are saying. Such folks generally have to have something to think about or talk about, and they begin imagining things; then the first thing you know they have said what they imagined—and the race is on!

But drums have nothing but air in them—the biggest drum, the one that makes the most noise, has the most air in it. When the drum is broken, that's all there is to it. If you have faith in yourself, and if your friends have faith in you, the drums really mean very little. Drums are very fine in a brass band, but all by themselves they count only as unnecessary noise.

All of which is a fine thing to remember in the game of life, as well as in the game of politics.

Don't Be Sensitive.

I know a woman who is utterly miserable—and her family is miserable, and her friends either leave her alone or they are miserable when they are around her. And it's all because she is so sensitive that everything that is said in her hearing is immediately taken as a slur at her.

She is certain that everything that is done or said relates directly to her. If someone in her presence discusses the short-comings or the misfortunes of another person, she immediately begins her explanation of how and why she does everything. And then she goes off to mope or to weep or to sulk. Two-thirds of the time, the people have forgotten she existed when they started their conversation.

Her feelings are out on her sleeve all the time—and then get bruised pretty frequently. In a busy world like this, people simply haven't the time to consider everything they say and do in the light of another's sensitive feelings. They may do that in some other day and some other climate, but they are not given to it in the localities I'm acquainted in.

This woman is so sorry for herself that she would spend all her time weeping if she were not afraid her eyes would look red.

She is so sorry for herself that she expects sympathy from every human she meets. She needs less sympathy than almost anyone I know. She is healthy, and she could be a very happy woman if she wanted to be happy.

But she doesn't want to be happy. She enjoys her misery too much. It is a complete thing; she has seen to that with considerable efficiency.

If somebody, who had just met her, and who has been taken in by the woe-begone look of her, begins to sympathize with her, she always agrees heartily. She hasn't learned that people who sympathize with you don't want agreement from you; that's one of the times when a little disagreeing goes a long way.

Now down at the bottom of things, I'm mighty sorry for this woman. Not that I can afford to tell her so. It wouldn't do. But really she is pitiful—not from any circumstances that surround her, but solely because of herself. She is so far off on the wrong track that sometimes I wonder if any happy accident could ever bring her back on the right one. I fear not. The habit of yours is too strong.

She is, after all, an excellent example. All you have to do is to listen to her and go off and count your own blessings.

But, as for me, I'm not anxious to be that sort of an example to the world. There are so many finer sorts of examples.

You Can't Do Everything.

My old nurse used to tell us, in the homely way she had of driving home some truth—she would say this every time we filled our plates and then found we could not eat all we had put there, child fashion—

"Yo' eyes is bigger than yo' stomachs." Child's got little stomachs, 'know. Don't be bitin' off mo' yo' can chew; it ain't good manners, no how."

There are lots of folks right now who could listen to that advice right now with considerable profit to themselves, as well as the rest of us.

Folks who undertake more work than they can do, and do well; folks who try to make more money than they know how or where to spend; all sorts of piggy folks scattered here and there in the world, need old Mammy's advice.

I once knew a man who had such a big flower garden that he had to spend all his time working it. There was always a corner in it that demanded weeding, or the dead flowers had to be cut, or new seeds sown, or dirt piled up around the rose roots, or the grass cut—there was so much

work to do in such a big place that he never had time to sit down and enjoy his garden.

I know several men and women who have to work so hard piling up more and more money that they cannot take any time off to enjoy what they have. The things that money would bring them—travel, good music and good books and quiet contentment—all are put off until they make some more money. They will all be dead some of these days, and somebody else will enjoy what they might have had.

I know folks who always think they can do just one more thing, and they add that on, and then something else, until they cannot do any of it well.

There are women who belong to so many clubs that they do nothing with any of them.

I know one woman who spends all her time working with her church circles and the Parent-Teacher association of the school where her children attend. The children, poor little things, are left with the succession of servants that putter around her kitchen. The house is forever in a jumble, and her husband is so dissatisfied that he reminds me of nothing so much as a surly old bear. The children are impudent, and one or another of them is forever sick; they eat when they feel like it, and go to bed when they get ready.

It's mighty easy to drift into any of these ways. We are always thinking we can do more than we are intended to do.

And, after all, as Mammy used to say, "It jes' ain't good manners to do that way, no how."

Independence Day is Yet Far From Goal of Being Safe and Sane

New York, Aug. 16.—The results of a survey of casualties of this year's Fourth of July celebration by the American Museum of Safety and the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, given out today, shows that 111 were killed and 1,030 injured. The analysis is made of reports from 500 cities in 36 states. A majority of the victims were children. Approximately 90 of the casualties occurred July 4, while more than 200 were recorded before and after Independence Day, some as early as June 24 and others as late as July 23. Only 30 of the casualties occurred in connection with public celebrations.

The reports give evidence of only 62 arrests.

Of the 111 deaths, 37 of the victims, mostly children, lost their lives as a result of their clothing being ignited by so-called harmless sparklers. Six very young children are reported to have died of poisoning from eating firecrackers.

The largest list of casualties was reported from St. Louis, where 73 persons were seriously hurt and 60 suffered minor injuries. A statement accompanying the report says: "The fact that in New York City among a population of more than six million there were only ten casualties and that in Chicago among a population of more than three million there were only sixteen casualties, is convincing evidence of the effectiveness of restrictive legislation, properly enforced."

The statement emphasizes that the study represents only a part of the actual sacrifice of life and limb as no reports were received from 12 states, including several in the South, where few restrictions are placed on the sale and use of fireworks.

When missionaries visit the cannibal islands natives show their hospitality by giving them a free trip through the Allimentary Canal.

Memorial Planned by Women in Honor of Old Cattle Drivers

San Antonio, Aug. 19.—Mrs. R. R. Russell of this city has added the weight of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Old Trail Drivers' Association to the movement to collect a fund of \$10,000 for erection of a monument in San Antonio to the men who drove cattle in an early day from Texas to northern markets.

The old trail drivers desire and deserve it, she says in a letter she is sending throughout Texas, and follows with a recital of what they did in the period of the reconstruction when "our defeated soldiers had returned home and found their negroes freed, their property destroyed and nothing left but their cattle which ranges."

The letter continues, "there being no market for their cattle, a few of our most venturesome stockmen drove a few herds to Kansas in 1867 hunting a market. Being successful, these men and many others drove herds in 1868 and 1869. Stockyards were established in Abilene, Kansas, buyers came and a market was established for Texas cattle. Trail driving began in earnest and 10,000-000 cattle and 1,000,000 horses were driven over the trail to northern markets and sold. The proceeds played a big part in the big development of Texas."

The letter declares that 35,000 men were engaged in trail driving. San Antonio, the southern terminus of the trail, was changed from a trading post to the metropolis of Texas. "But in the eighties the trails moved westward, railroads came, livestock furnished tonnage north and immigrants for the return trip," the letter continues. "The eyes of the world were turned on Texas, capital flowed to our gates."

"Ninety per cent of the early trail drivers were Confederate veterans, many of them sons of the winners of Texas independence; no other class of men would have braved this hazardous undertaking."

"There are only a few of these hardy pioneers left and that phase of the cattle industry has gone, never to return, as has the period of the open range. Soon there will be nothing left to remind the coming generations of that period of Texas history. It is fitting and right that while some of the old trail drivers are yet alive, the work started by them should be completed by their descendants who are the beneficiaries of this important enterprise. To this end, we are carrying to raise \$100,000 to erect at San Antonio a monument to the memory of these noble men."

Life Termer Paints Governor's Portrait on Wall of His Cell

Huntsville, Tex., Aug. 19.—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson's picture, painted in oil on the stone wall of his cell by a life prisoner in the state penitentiary here, attracts more attention and comment from visitors than even the electric chair. C. M. Davis, official guide, told the Associated Press. Each day Davis escorts scores of visitors through the penitentiary. "Many of the visitors have such a revulsion to the death chair that they do not care to inspect it minutely or to hear me tell of its operation; but I have yet to take through a person who did not linger at the cell of Henry Toutsain, the artist-prisoner," Davis said.

Toutsain was sentenced several years ago to life imprisonment for murder. During the years he has been confined, he has not neglected his talent with the pencil and brush. Each night, after working all day in the wagon factory or foundry, Toutsain lives in another world, the world he conjures up with his artistry.

Prison officials say that he is one of the most cheerful "lifers" in the history of the institution.

Every visitor who has seen Mrs. Ferguson marvels at the likeness of the picture to the subject. Close friends of the woman governor have said that it is far superior to any photographic likeness of the chief executive—and Toutsain, who has never seen Mrs. Ferguson, painted the picture from a campaign poster.

The picture shows the head and shoulders. It is oval in shape, and complete in every detail, even to a glimpse of the familiar white lace collar, which Mrs. Ferguson often wears. The artist has caught with astounding accuracy the expression of the half smile that often graces the face of the governor.

As an outline and background for the picture, Toutsain has painted a heavy golden cord, in a semi-circle about the picture is painted in delicate black lines, "Governor Miriam A. Ferguson."

Almost every inch of available space on the walls of the narrow cell occupied by Toutsain and his mate bears some picture or inscription of Toutsain. There is a beautiful picture of a sunset, one of a girl, caught in midair as she dives from a springboard, and one of a huge snake offering an apple to a woman. The snake represents Satan and the woman an Eve in the garden of Eden.

The length of the wooden side of his bunk, Toutsain has painted what prison officials say is an original and favorite maxim.

"There's no defeat in life, save from within, Unless you are beaten there, you're bound to win."

Other inscriptions are "Be Master of Thyself" and "Anger is but a stone cast into a wasp's nest."

Prison officials and trustees are proud of the talent of Toutsain. He aid him in every possible way, assisting him to obtain the oils, brushes, and any other equipment he may desire.

Two Policewomen Killed by Train. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—Two Chicago policewomen were killed today when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train near North Judson, Ind.

In Order to Give Mother Modern Comforts and Conveniences Owen Young Electrifies Whole Village

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Electrifying an entire village to give his mother the comforts of a modern home, Owen D. Young, co-worker with Vice President Dawes on the reparations commission, is waving a magic wand over the little hamlet of Van Hornesville, where a metropolitan lighting system is his latest feat. And to make his gift more impressive, the post of light keeper is entrusted to Mrs. Ida Young, mother of the donor, who floods her native town with light at sundown and shuts off the power promptly at 10 p. m., except on special occasions.

Desiring his mother to have all the comforts of life, Young strung power lines from St. Johnsville, 20 miles distant, to his home town, remodelled his mother's house, wired it and outfit it with modern fixtures.

Street lights were erected and a switch controlling them was placed in his mother's cellar. The lights match the quaint atmosphere of the hamlet. Mounted on wooden posts, they look like the old gas lamps which were used for street illumination before the adoption of electricity.

The habits of a lifetime of thrift are hard to break, however, and villagers note that the lights are missing on quiet evenings, when there is no village affair to take Mrs. Young's neighbors from their homes. When Owen comes back on a visit, however, the lights burn bright and long in honor of his presence.

There is no criticism of the lack of light which turns Van Hornesville's one stream into a gurgling rill. The villagers think highly of the son who is responsible for the employment of half the population.

"Owen says to keep the lights burning every night, but it would cost a lot of money, and I don't think he can afford it," Mrs. Young said.

Cotton Leafworm and Boll Worm Pests are Easily Controlled

By R. R. REPERT
Entomologist, Extension Service College Station, Tex., Aug. 19.—The cotton leaf worm infestation has not developed as rapidly as was feared two months ago. This is doubtless due to the continued dry weather and excessive heat.

In certain sections considerable damage has been done, however, and with showers the infestation may be expected to spread with resulting heavy damage.

It seems advisable to repeat, at this time, the suggestions for control given in our previous press letter of June 19.

The insect is easily controlled by dusting with arsenicals. Wherever cotton dusting machinery is available, the poison is best applied by this means. Where machinery is not available, the old pole and bag method will answer. The poisons recommended for the purpose are, Paris green, lead arsenate or calcium arsenate. Calcium arsenate is most easily obtained and will, perhaps, be cheaper. It should be applied at the rate of about four pounds per acre. If the cotton growth is very rank, this should be increased to five or six pounds.

Lead arsenate should be applied at about the same rate as calcium arsenate. This will make the lead arsenate treatment very expensive. Paris green, if used, is best diluted at the rate of one part of Paris green, one part of flour and from one to five parts of lime. It is important to add the lime to decrease the danger of burning the foliage. The flour causes the poison to stick to the leaves better. This mixture should be applied at such a rate that about two pounds of Paris green per acre is used.

The essential poisons should be applied in the form of a liquid spray but this method will be impractical, except in very unusual cases. The dust method will obtain the results desired and will be very much cheaper. If spraying is to be done, about one and one-half pounds of either lead arsenate or calcium arsenate should be used in fifty gallons of water. If Paris green is used only one pound should be mixed with fifty gallons of water and it is advisable also with Paris green to add the milk of lime obtained from slacking one pound of quick lime in a small quantity of water, this being strained through cheese cloth before adding.

Spraying with stock dip, or with mixtures of white arsenic and soda or arsenate of soda or any other soluble arsenical is apt to destroy the plant growth and is not recommended from this office.

We do not recommend the burning of lights to trap the parent moth. Severe damage, by the boll worm, has already been recorded from one section in southeast Texas. It is quite likely infestation by this worm will be severe in a number of areas.

This is the worm that bores into the bolls. When full grown, it is somewhat over an inch long. It varies in color from almost black through the various shades of green to almost white, some individuals being a pinkish color. This has led many persons to fear that the pink boll worm never attains the size mentioned.

Except in its very young stages, this worm feeds almost entirely within the boll and so does not, at this time, get enough of any poison that has been applied to kill it. When very small it feeds upon the cotton foliage and poison applied at that time will result in a considerable degree of control. Many new individuals at this time of the year, however, are hatching every day and application of poison to be effective must be made at intervals of from four to five days,

"I guess it's up to me to do the saving for the rest of the family."

Rated a millionaire, world famous and the head of one of the country's greatest industries, Young is still "one of the boys" when he gets back to Van Hornesville for a visit. He dons rubber boots, a shabby old coat and a disreputable felt hat and goes over his stock farm of 100 thoroughbred Holsteins, chats pleasantly and encouragingly with his hired help, and takes a personal interest in their welfare.

Here are a few things he has done for Van Hornesville, in addition to supplying it with electricity; he built a beautiful vault in the village cemetery, put a force of men to work among the graves, and in a short time made the cemetery a scene of sacredly rather than a neglected graveyard.

He purchased a farm, tore down an ugly barn and transformed the site into an attractive little park. A dam, erected to give power to a grist mill, had degenerated into a mud hole, and Young spent several thousand dollars creating an artificial lake there, with a playground on its shores, a playground for the school children, with toboggan slides, swings and other apparatus. Old, tumble-down farm houses were bought up by him, remodeled and rebuilt into attractive homes for his employees. Thousands of trees have been planted under his supervision on the sides of the hills which surround the town. A reservoir, built with his money, gives the little town a pressure water system.

Rustic benches and bridges built under his direction improve its appearance. Cement walks have replaced the muddy paths, and numerous flower beds have replaced unsightly brush along the roadside.

In an old barn, relic of pioneer days, he has established a museum where many of the early agricultural implements used by the first settlers make up an attractive display.

over a considerable period. Hence it is doubtful if results obtained will pay for the cost of poison and application.

If poison for the boll worm is applied it should be done the same as directed for the leaf worm.

In some sections complaint is being made of the boll rotting. This is, in most cases, due to the Oklahoma State cotton and those experiencing this difficulty should communicate with Dr. Taubenhaus, plant pathologist, experiment station, College Station.

Uncle Sam Employs Red Cross to Show Troops How to Eat

Formerly Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines fed his horse on pork and beans, but today at Fort Sill, Oklahoma has blazed the trail and is the first army post to employ a nutritionist to solve its food problems.

Under the auspices of the American Red Cross and the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational Education, Miss Mary Florence Waggener, tinner-erant nutritionist, attached to the midwestern branch offices of the American National Red Cross, has just completed a course of instruction for the wives of enlisted men.

The lesson was given in talk on the effect of right and wrong foods upon the diet. The value of milk was shown and meat, its cuts and preparation discussed. Meat substitutes were taken up and also the importance of fruits and vegetables and whole grains. One lesson was given on foods we should not eat and why. Child feeding was gone into and Miss Waggener also showed the women how to plan meals and gave advice on proper budgeting.

As a result of the inspiration of the nutrition work many women formed correct habits of diet, reduced unnecessary expenses, and the numbers changed the feeding of their children to conform to scientific standards.

The red cross has long been called the heart of the army and navy and it is significant that the army has now turned to it for nutrition advice. The recent six weeks' program met with the hearty co-operation of everyone at Fort Sill.

Trial of Former Klan Dragon Postponed on Motion of Defendant

Noblesville, Ind., Aug. 19.—A continuance was granted recently by Judge Fred E. Hines in the Hamilton county court to D. C. Stephenson, former dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, scheduled to go on trial for murder in connection with the death of Miss Madge Oberholzer.

The continuance was granted on motion of defense counsel after the court had ruled that Stephenson, indicted jointly with Earl Klink and Earl Gentry, could be selected by the state to go on trial first, inasmuch as each had been granted a separate motion for continuance of Stephenson's trial. The defense contended that

"The state made no objection to the fact that Stephenson had no time to prepare for the trial and asked for a 'temporary delay.'"

"Sky High" at State Fair. "Give Your Heart Its Jump" the late Victor Herbert's last waltz song, is a feature of "Sky High," to be given at the State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 10-25. "Sky High" will come direct from the Winter Garden, New York, by special train, and will be given under the personal direction of J. J. Shubert. Willie Howard and company of 108, including thirty principals and a chorus of sixty, make up the big offering, which will cost \$100,000 for the State Fair showing.

Ferguson Forum Good Roads Campaign

Plan For Financing Texas' Good Roads

The advent of the automobile made the good roads necessary.

While the automobile was the exclusive property of the rich paved streets and improved highways that led from city to city was all that was necessary in order that the rich might ride in ease and comfort, but with the use of the automobile, truck and tractor on the farm it has become necessary that the roads leading from the farms to the cities be made passable in all seasons, and that improved roads be recognized as a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Until all roads are graded and hard surfaced, as they are in many of the countries of the old world, it is a hardship on many of the poorer communities to vote and issue bonds to build paved roads for the tourists, while the taxpayer must ride on roads that have never been improved in any manner.

Some plan for financing these through roads must be worked out, other than smothering these poorer communities under an avalanche of bonds.

The plan advocated by the present highway commission of a state bond issue based on a gasoline tax is the best plan advocated yet, and is worthy of a careful and kindly consideration at the hands of the people of the state.

Many roads will be the recipient of aid from the state and federal governments in amounts that will enable them to build paved trunk line highways under the plan advocated by the highway commission, and be enabled to issue bonds for roads that will lead from the farms to the cities and thus help and benefit those who must pay for them.

Records Show Increasing Traffic

The extent to which traffic on some of the great transcontinental or main artery highways is increasing year by year and demonstrating the absolute necessity of higher type roads, or of applying a wearing course of asphaltic construction to the heavily traveled macadam and gravel highways, is shown by traffic counts that have been made in the eastern section of the country.

A traffic count on the Lincoln Highway taken just outside of Jefferson City, N. J., across the Hudson from New York, on the route from New York to Philadelphia, shows that approximately 5000 more vehicles are using this road each day now than was the case in 1920. In 1920 the traffic count at this point was 12,000 vehicles per day. The latest count shows 16,930 per day. On the Lincoln Highway five miles west of Philadelphia on the route to Pittsburgh the latest count showed 6,852 vehicles per day, a substantial increase in that section.

The White Horse Pike, between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, carries a heavy traffic, especially on Saturday and Sunday. The average for a three-day count taken recently, included Saturday, Sunday and Monday, was 10,050 vehicles per day with a maximum hourly traffic between 5 and 6 p. m. of 1008 vehicles.

The Boston Post Road leading into New Haven, Conn., from New York City, at the time of a big athletic event at Yale, showed a maximum hourly traffic between 6 and 7 p. m., of 1,393 vehicles, with 7,661 vehicles for a 12-hour count from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Washington-Baltimore road in Maryland showed 766 and 1,173 vehicles per day on two different counts.

Most Heavily Traveled American Street

Michigan avenue, Chicago, is now the most heavily traveled street in America, the last traffic count upon that thoroughfare showing 56,000 vehicles in 24 hours. Park avenue, New York City, ranks second, with a traffic count of 40,560 vehicles in 24 hours. Fifth avenue, New York, ranks third with a traffic of 39,000 vehicles.

Today in New York the heaviest traffic is in the Forty-second street section of the city. Fifty years ago it was centered in the lower end of Manhattan. Census counts taken on Broadway at Fulton street show a steady decrease in the number of vehicles passing in 10 hours' time. In 1852 a traffic census at this point showed the unusually heavy traffic for that early day of 12,040 vehicles. By 1915 the count had dropped to 10,300 vehicles. The latest count shows it has now dropped 9,565.

Growth of Automobile Production

In 1924 the automobiles produced in the United States retailed for \$3,163,327,874, while the steel industry's production value was less, amounting to \$3,154,324,671, and the production of the beef and packing industry third—\$2,585,803,803.88. Motor transportation employs more than one-tenth of the male population of the nation. There are 17,592,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States.

Eighty per cent of the gasoline purchased in 1924 was purchased by automobile owners. Eighty per cent of the rubber sold in the United States in 1924 went into the manufacture of automobiles and tires. Sixty-nine per cent of the leather produced in the United States is used in motor manufacture. Fifteen per cent of the hardwood timber cut in the United States goes into automobiles. Eleven per cent of the steel and iron produced in the United States is used in motor production.

Forerunner of Improved Highways

The major experience with the motor vehicle in the United States has taken place in the past ten years. In that time the number of motor vehicles in service has increased from about one million to fifteen million at the end of 1923. The increase alone in numbers in 1923 was greater than the total number registered ten years ago. It is confidently predicted that the registration figures will reach twenty million within a short time.

The motor vehicle was the fore-runner of improved highways in this country. It has brought to a large part of our population a direct interest in the construction and maintenance of adequate highways in every section of the country. Further, it contributed last year to the state, federal and local governments in gasoline taxes, excise taxes, personal property taxes, registration fees and allied taxes more than \$450,000,000, an amount equal to 45 per cent of the total expenditure for road construction and maintenance.

This page is part of a series to promote the building of more GOOD ROADS in Texas and is contributed by the undersigned public spirited citizens who have at heart the best interests of this great state.

Amiesite Asphalt Co., Dallas.

Austin Bridge Co., Dallas.

Brammer & Wilder, Houston.

Colglazier & Hoff, San Antonio.

Adam Cone, Palestine.

Julian C. Feilds, Denison.

Franklin Construction Co., Giddings.

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Thurber Brick Co., Fort Worth.

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Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co., San Antonio.

Western Metal Manufacturing Co., Houston.

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PRODS EDITORS FOR UNFAIRNESS

Rebukes multiply as certain editors, chiefly renegade democrats who voted for and supported a republican candidate for governor of Texas in opposition to the regular democratic nominee, persist in their small-souled and contemptible methods of attempting to misrepresent and scoff at the present administration, for which they are in no wise responsible. One of the chief pastimes of these Butte-Klan editors is to parade in display paragraphs the fact that the tax rate has not been reduced but has been increased by two cents. They are too small of soul and cheap in character to give their readers the explanation of how the increase was made imperative because of an inherited deficiency from the Nef regime and the addition of two cents to the levy for Confederate pensions, required under a recently adopted constitutional amendment.

The Lometa Reporter administers a rebuke to these editorial pigmies that exposes their unfairness and injustice. Editor R. E. Bradbury in the Reporter writes thus:

"Quite a few newspapers are exploiting the fact that our state tax rate for this year has been increased 2 cents over what it was last year. The limit under the constitution having been reached which is 77c on the \$100 valuation for this particular year, wherein last year the tax rate was 75c.

"The papers, that is, the ones that have been unfriendly to the present administration, are endeavoring to make capital out of the situation. They either know no better or else not wanting to be fair and just in the matter. They frankly tell about the increase but utterly fail to state why the cause. It is very true the advance of 2 cents was necessary, but they fail to complete the story thereby leave the wrong or misleading impression on the minds of their readers. When the Fergusons went into office, they found the state indebtedness to be \$2,968,541. This sum was incurred during the previous administration. In order to retire this obligation, it was imperative to increase the tax rate to the limit which has been done. While it is a matter of fact, it requires 13c less on the \$100 valuation to operate the state this year than it did last year.

"We do not attempt to correct our misleading brethren for the purpose of defending the present administration, but merely to keep the record straight. Play fair or don't play at all."

SIZING UP ATTICUS

Frequent incursions into the spotlight have given notoriety to the head of the Anti-Saloon League walking delegate in Texas, and his frothings have aroused active and aggressive resentment from a large number of honest, sincere and patriotic believers in prohibition as a civic policy and not as a political factor. He has been rebuked, criticized and repudiated by many who have followed him and his organization through years of activity, still he persists with a venom born of hate and at variance with the teachings of the Lowly Nazarene, whose gospel he holds a commission to preach, in spreading propaganda and misrepresentations that the most ardent prohibitionist refuses to endorse.

The editor of the Marshall Morning News, a prohibitionist of the sincere, open-faced variety, commenting on the announcement that Bre'r Atticus "will oppose the re-election of Mrs. Ferguson," which is a wholly gratuitous announcement coming from this supporter of a republican candidate for governor of democratic Texas, says:

"It will be pretty hard to convince the people of Texas that the head of the League is not more concerned in getting a kinsman in office than he is prohibitionists. There wasn't a kinsman in the race last year that did not have the doctor's endorsement.

"Dr. Webb has gotten the Anti-Saloon League so intermeshed with politics and klanism that the public doesn't get excited every time the doctor says that if such and such a candidate is elected the prohibition cause is lost. So far as the News can see Mrs. Ferguson has done nothing inconsistent with her promise to enforce the prohibition laws."

In view of the Marshall editor's statement that Mrs. Ferguson has done nothing inconsistent with her pledge to enforce the prohibition laws, the question may be asked: Can Atticus Webb show an equally clean and honest record as to his activities against Mrs. Ferguson? The charge of the Marshall editor that the commissioned preacher of the gospel of the Lord Jesus, who brought to the world a message of mercy and charity, is more interested in klan success than in prohibition, is left for the doctor an answer.

COMPARATIVE TAXES AND NATIONAL INCOME

The accompanying table shows annual taxation and national income per capita for leading countries in Europe, compared with United States. Figures for taxation are based on national and local taxes in 1923 and 1924 converted at average exchange rates. The table is adapted from computations of National Industrial Conference Board.

While the taxes of foreign countries, converted into dollars, are of interest for comparison, it should be understood that the actual taxation in a country does not necessarily represent the true tax burden on the people of that country. It is the relation of taxation to national income which constitutes more nearly the real tax burden. Comparison of the per capita taxation of countries is also significant as indicating to a certain extent the degree of governmental enterprise, such as "social" undertakings or departmental work, in the respective countries.

In United States approximately three-fifths of total taxation is of states and municipalities, whereas the major part of taxation in European countries is national.

	Taxation (national and local) per capita	National income per capita	Proportion of national income absorbed by taxation
Great Britain	\$86.94	\$374.74	23.2%
France	39.07	186.98	20.9%
Italy	19.04	99.17	19.2%
Belgium	24.83	146.06	17.0%
United States	69.72	606.26	11.5%

We can all study these tables with profit. European governments are loaded with paternalism—hence killing taxes. We must keep that blight out of this country and have much lower taxes.

Noticing the happy change that has taken place in Texas with reference to unfortunate victims of mental maladies the Coleman Democrat-Voice has this to say: Two men have recently been adjudged insane in Coleman county. Neither had to remain in jail very long after the verdict was returned. Time was when the jails of Texas were miniature insane asylums. Thanks to whoever is responsible for the improved condition. The feeble minded may, in many cases, be improved, if not cured, if given the proper care and attention. It would make a brainy man crazy to stay in most of the Texas jails thirty days.

PUNISHMENT AND THE CRIME PROBLEM

With the problem of criminals and just punishment occupying the mind of the public and the reformers, we come upon an article where someone of these "MORE HOLY THAN THOU" is trying to revive the old idea of branding all ex-convicts on the forearm with the word "CONVICT."

That this would be a novel method to mark the ex-convict, there is no question. Branding him with the disgrace usually attending his arrest, conviction and release is not enough to satisfy the gentleman who suggests the branding iron. He wants the mark to be made permanent. He wants it so placed that the rolling up of the sleeve would be the only act necessary to reveal the identity of the branded one. Why resort to the forearm? Why not have the branding iron print across the forehead of the ex-convict? Then he wouldn't have to raise his sleeve. Why make a man go to the trouble of raising his sleeve when you want to learn whether or not he is a released prisoner?

What wonderful ideas some people have about the suppression of crime! Making all felonies punishable by life imprisonment, or hanging, would be refreshing by comparison.

We will make this statement that the fellow that would brand his fellowman with an iron was in the habit of putting cats in the home stove oven when he was a boy. His primitive nature as flesh, a child wanted to smell the odor of scorching; the house cat was the handiest and most non-resisting animal at hand.

When England was hanging malefactors of the law for about 126 different offenses, crime went merrily on. The gibbet did not deter the prospective offender. He always thought he could beat the law. From this we gather that punishment, or the fear of it; does not affect the person who contemplates crime. Hence the ex-convict brand becomes a huge joke as an arrester of criminality.

Was it not Robert G. Ingersoll who said something about a crowd of pigs in clover keeping another crowd of pigs out in the road where there was no clover, when the ones in the road were as much entitled to the clover as the ones in it. The principle involved in the pig idea is the one which is making all the criminality of the world today. "When you get a fellow down keep him there" is the creative factor in the crime problem. This implies a selfish disrespect for the rights of the other fellow. Personal greed is the nucleus from which the germ comes forth.

Crime is not as puzzling to us as the presence of medieval minds among modern people. It is not hard to understand why a hungry man will steal a loaf of bread, but we cannot find an excuse for the man who would brand for life the hungry man who stole the loaf of bread.

Nobody should lose sight of the fact that many of the great industries of today are the result of criminal minds gone straight. Had the branding iron idea been in force when those industries were crying for guiding brains failure instead of success would have been marked across the ledgers of such industries.

If the branding iron must be used, why not start it on the people who are directly responsible for the lack of education in the United States?

Why not put the mark on parents who are indifferent to the proper training of children entrusted to them.

Then Justice and Mercy added to that will work wonders for the race.

AMERICANS, ALL OF THEM!

Recently a distinguished member of one of the foremost fraternal organizations in the world, delivered the commencement address to the graduating class of Roosevelt high school at Los Angeles, California, and the membership of that class afforded a practical view of how thoroughly the public schools of this country are the real melting pots wherein are fused into intelligent, patriotic Americans the various races, creeds and nationalities which come hither from foreign shores.

The New Age commenting upon the address and the cosmopolitan character of the graduates, had this to say: "Among the ninety graduates, the following nationalities were represented: English, Austrian, Roumanian, Swedish, German, French, Greek, Italian, Armenian, Japanese, Norwegian, Hungarian, Syrian, Spanish and Russian.

"The different religious affiliations represented were: Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Methodist, Christian Science, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Unitarian.

"The class speeches were described as vibrant with intelligent Americanism, and flaming with patriotic loyalty and enthusiasm. This class spoke for the new generation who love America with passionate devotion and may be depended upon to support staunchly American ideals and institutions.

"Young people such as these are products of the American public schools. By the close association in the study room, social hall, and athletic field, they have learned tolerance, sympathy and a sturdy Americanism that transcend the narrow prejudices of race and religion."

TIMELY WORD AS TO CHURCH GOING

The splendid article written by Dr. P. W. Horn on religious tolerance and Christian living in brotherly love, which was reproduced last week in the Forum, has attracted much favorable comment and one of the significant utterances concerning the spirit of which Dr. Horn wrote in this which was addressed by F. J. Stuart, 2805 Swiss avenue, Dallas, to the Dallas Morning News:

"It is high time for professors of the Christian religion to practice some of the precepts taught by Christ and to cease spewing out slime of intolerance and bigotry and to cease 'bearing false witness'.

"When more than 50 per cent of the people of this country do not belong to any church—Protestant, Catholic or Jewish—it is time to wake up and look for the cause. Intolerance and bigotry have driven millions outside the fold of God and church. I was in a small town in Oklahoma a short time ago that had five Protestant church buildings and no a resident minister living in the town. On Sunday, no sermon was preached in any of those churches.

"Preach and live 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' and not to 'bear false witness,' and the churches will be filled to overflowing. Intelligent men will not be attracted to any church in which bigotry and hatred take the place of 'love and Christian charity'."

ASKS A QUESTION

The Marshall Morning News calls attention to two items of news appearing recently in the newspapers of the same date and asks this question:

A number of prominent citizens, men and women, came out the other day in an article in the big Texas papers advocating the abolition of the death penalty for murder. The same papers carried an account of the killing in Travis county of an old man and his wife in their beds, and the finding of the nude body of their daughter nearby who had been assaulted.

We wonder what punishment these tender-hearted folks would favor for such a crime as this?

No punishment is adequate. When a person commits such a crime he has no more claim on the mercy of the public than a rattlesnake.

What is the answer?

Senator Collins and Tom Barton must have smiled when they read that announcement of Wizard Evans that the klan is out of Texas politics. They know how the klan gets out of politics; they both helped put it out last year.

THE GOVERNOR AND HER GARDEN

Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, according to a newspaper report from Austin, admitted that practically all the vegetables served on the mansion table have been grown in the gardens in the rear of that historic structure. She reports a bountiful supply of green corn, black-eyed peas, beans and nearly all other varieties of vegetables. Recently she put up a large supply of delicious East Texas peaches.

Now it will be in order for the klan-republican critics and censors to charge our woman governor with using property of the state for her personal benefit. Somebody ought to hurry and call the attention of the Dallas prohibition walking delegate to what is happening in the mansion garden. Horrors! The idea of a governor growing vegetables on this historic ground.

PATERNALISM FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE.

Reaction against centralization of power at the national capital and against surrender of the rights of the states to federal domination and dictation has reached a stage in which paternalism is battling for its life. This is the view of the Houston Chronicle which editorially discusses the "50-50" system of these days which is the successor to the old "Pork Barrel" method of raiding the federal treasury.

The comment of the Chronicle is as follows:

"There are few statements more true than the old saw: 'Things are seldom what they seem.' That idea of splitting the cost of this or that between the states and the federal government 50-50 is working out an illustration of this that is not quite so alluring as it seemed it would be when the idea was first born in some fertile brain that saw an easy and open road to permanent preferment on the part of the wide-flung electorate. There was a time when the most alluring feature of Washington official life—and all life in Washington is political, first, last and all the time—related to the well known, popular and late lamented 'pork barrel' under which was catalogued every sou which could be twisted or traded out of the treasury. It was regarded as the perquisite of any smart congressman to participate in any 'pork' being passed out and quite legitimate to trade for it in ways that no longer are to be boasted of.

"In time the 'pork barrel' fell so into disrepute that it no longer is favored as a means of cultivating popularity at home. Therefore it became necessary to find a substitute and the 50-50 divvy of appropriations fostering public works of which the state and federal government shared the cost.

"At first this looked like an ideal way of getting a bit of extra help from the federal treasury. It was another case of easy money and its popularity grew amazingly. The fact is that, stripped to its bare hide, it was nothing more nor less than the most flagrant paternalism. But it was sugar coated under a thick film of selfishness.

"Then it so happened that the expense of government continued to climb steadily skyward. That, in itself, might not have dampened the popularity of the great 50-50 idea. If the sole exclusive part of the federal government was to turn over the money and let it go at that, all might yet have been well. But there was a sequel to passing the cash which was not expected.

"Most people who know the ways of Washington understand that when the great federal government appropriates cash, it insists on keeping a finger in the pie so long as there is a single penny left to spend. And so it has fallen out that Uncle Sam, as is his right under the partnership agreement with the states which are beneficiaries under the 50-50 split, demands not only a look at the disbursements, but a decided say-so in what, to whom and how the funds shall be disbursed. And further it now is becoming apparent that not only are things seldom what they seem, but in this particular instance they are decidedly different, so different in fact that in so far as Washington is concerned the 50-50 split promises to become one of the most unpopular step-children ever inhabiting a federal household.

"There are quite a number who were proud to claim such distinction as attached to the parentage of the idea, who are beginning to wonder how they can best stand from under. The indications just now are that at the next session of congress the famous, or infamous, 50-50 split will come in for a severe keel-hauling at the hands of those who did not embrace it with such a flourish of trumpets.

"The idea has added immensely to the cost of the work done and drained in so small way even the great store of wealth owned by Uncle Sam. But the fact that Uncle Sam is having a hand in both the management of enterprises fostered and is getting his finger farther and farther into the affairs of the states is what promises to be the power behind the flare-back which seems, to those in best position to judge what is impending, to promise a lot of remorse and regrets to those who such a short while ago flattered themselves they had devised a new pork barrel which would make the old one look not at all unlike a piker."

TALKING PLAINLY TO HIS TOWNSMEN.

Albany, Texas, has the usual class of citizenship; some helpful and progressive, others croakers and hold-backs. But Albany has an editor such as not another city or hamlet in all Texas can boast. Richard McCarty, a red-headed, good-humored and loyal American of Irish extraction, is editor of the Albany News and he has given and is giving unstintedly and unselfishly of his time, talents and cash to build up his town and help it forward in development.

He clashes with the knockers and croakers, of course, but that only adds to his enthusiasm and when these obstacles to community progress feel his sharp thrusts, they wake up to the fact that they are not helping their town along. In a recent editorial upon Albany's progress Editor McCarty made plain his sentiments with regard to knockers. There is no mistaking the plain meaning of this sort of language:

"Get this, and we are talking to the fellow who tries to block every move of progress in town and county—in the past four or five months over five hundred thousand dollars has been paid to the fee holders of this county for oil leases, silk, velvet money, eh? Beats getting it from home, as it does not require a postage stamp. Now cut out the receipts from our highway travel; cut out the oil activities in this county, and Albany would be deadlier than two hells. Now, tain't often that we knock, but sometimes when we get in a brown study, and these facts crop up before us, we want to have our say, and if we could not say it, we'd bust wide open. Now, if this shoe fits you, why wear it. Lots of folks in this town are doing business on their personal feelings, and that's the way they have of dodging around and getting out of helping the town, just because a certain fellow don't do so and so, or they don't like a certain fellow, why they won't do a damn thing, but sit around and grouch. Why folks, there are men in this town who have made enough money out of the oil business in the past year to build a fifty thousand dollar hotel, and not miss it—have you noticed their name on the subscription list; do they back the Luncheon club, and the Chamber of Commerce. God Almighty in heaven, come down and give Albany some more tax-eaters, and we will build a city on the banks of the beautiful Hubbard worth while, and we are going to do it anyhow; just a few of us boosters, and it is always the case, just a few bear the burdens, and this small bunch are going to put the whole shooting match of knockers on our shoulders, and we are going to climb the hills of opposition, and build here a city."

The Forum needs more subscribers in order to spread the gospel of truth and democracy over a broader area of Texas. Send in your subscription.

Courting Booths in Churches as Remedy For Petting Parties

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19.—If the Protestant churches expect to win the heart of modern youth, they must strike a happy medium between serving gin in the church parlors and delivering oratorical "don't's" against the speed of the modern age, according to the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, former moderator of the Presbyterian church.

He specified in an interview that he does not advocate any compromise with sin, but that while the clergy wrangles over the doctrinal differences, modernism vs. fundamentalism and the like—the young people are getting out of hand.

"Take the matter of love," he said. "Love is a great force in the world and churchmen know it. The church sanctions marriage, of course, but what is it doing about courtship?"

"Ministers devote a lot of sermons to deploring the roadside petting parties in curtained automobiles at 2 a. m. and what goes on in the shadows of the movie theatres. They know they can not stifle the love urge, but what they must recognize now is that the petting parties will continue at the roadside until a better place is found.

"Courting booths in church parlors," Dr. Landrith said would be a remedy.

"If I were to build a church today I would equip it with a dozen or so 'courting booths.'

"The churches ought to have places where young men can propose and young women dispose.

"I would have no church parlors equipped with chaperons who would be able to see, but they would have to be deaf and dumb to qualify for the job. The church already has done too much listening in on youth.

"I believe the modern youth would reform considerably if the church would recognize the desires of youth and try to guide them instead of suppressing them."

Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska lead in the production of "corn" in 1920. White was the predominating color.

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Federal Land Bank Cannot Carry Notes of Drouth Victims Unable To Meet Payment of Installments

Houston, Tex., Aug. 18.—The federal land bank of Houston cannot carry unpaid delinquent installments, even in this year of drouth, Judge M. H. Gossett, president of the bank, told the Associated Press today. He was but repeating, he said, what he had told the secretary-treasurers of national farm loan associations at one of a series of conferences called by the Houston bank at Austin Aug. 14.

Postponements of payments for a year, Judge Gossett said, reverting to that subject, "cannot be permitted. The federal land bank is a large borrower of money itself. The bank's own obligations exceed \$100,000,000 on which it has to pay interest semi-annually. The federal land bank was not intended to make short time loans such as extending semi-annual installments and carrying delinquent payments. Its function is to sell long time bonds and supply to farmers low interest, long time loans. On the other hand, the federal reserve system, with member banks located in all parts of the drouth-stricken area, was established for the purpose of making short time loans from three to 12 months. They represent practically different lines of service and the set-up of neither will permit the invading of the field of the other.

The officers of the federal reserve bank of Dallas advise that they are ready and able to discount eligible paper from the local member banks and supply the need of short time credit. The great body of the farmers in this area have property, credit and character, and the local banks, I am confident, will respond to the need."

In order to provide a background for a proper understanding of his statement Judge Gossett recalled that the Austin conference was attended by 60 secretary-treasurers and other officers of farm loan associations serving the federal land bank of Houston in the counties from Waco to San Antonio and over an area of 150 miles wide. A crop failure because of the drouth in 1925, in this territory, is without precedent in 40 years, Judge Gossett said, and among subjects considered and discussed between representatives of the loan associations and officers of the federal land bank was the ability of borrowers to meet at maturity for the next 12 months the semi-annual installments on loans made by the federal land bank. It appears, he said, that of the more than \$120,000,000 loaned in Texas to 42,000 farmers, approximately \$35,200,000 has been placed in the area affected by the lack of rain and that the payments due the federal land bank in the next year from the drouth area exceed \$2,000,000.

"It further appears, that up to this time," Judge Gossett continued, "in the eight years' experience of the federal land bank of Houston, only 23 farms have been foreclosed, and that only about one quarter of one per cent to total loans made by the federal land bank, that the rate of interest is 5 1-2 per cent, and that a total annual payment of 6 1-2 per cent operates in the period of 34 1-2 years to discharge in full both principal and interest, the entire loan, and the borrower gets back in cash the five per cent stock in connection with the loan, plus annual dividends declared and paid on such stock."

R. D. Johnson, Rowan Mills, M. H. Gossett, J. M. Neely and F. E. Churchill participated in the conference. "The drouth stricken area this year in Texas," Judge Gossett asserted, returning to the main subject, "represents the larger part of the oldest and richest portion of Texas. The shock of one crop failure in such conditions, bad as it is," he said, "is not comparable to the result of a crop failure in newly developed sections where there was lacking community development, accumulation of wealth, reserve and character such as distinguished counties like McLennan, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar and many other counties of like kind where crops have failed this year. In my judgement the officers of farm loan associations are needlessly panicky, for many strong banks in the afflicted area have reflected in their official bank statements for a long time the fact that they were not utilizing the service of the federal reserve bank. In their statements it appears that they are making of no use that great reservoir of credit law, the federal reserve system, to meet such emergencies as the drouth has produced. East Texas in the last eight years has had her crop disappointments and drouths; throughout the west, the panhandle and the south plains are in 1919, 1917 and 1918 were drouths and crop failures almost equal to that in central Texas this year, but neither section defaulted in meeting payments on federal land bank loans."

Autoists to Enjoy Benefits of Better Light Under New Act

The two principal features of the new automobile headlight law are the procuring of better driving light and a reduction of the blinding glare, according to R. R. Granberry, chief of the headlight division, in a bulletin sent to County Auditor H. L. Washburn of Harris county at Houston.

"Texas motorists as a whole will have infinitely better driving light than they have ever had before, after the work of adjusting headlights has been accomplished," said Granberry. "This is already being evidenced by the hundreds of motorists who are returning to the test stations to tell the test men how well they like their newly adjusted headlights."

"Motorists should know," says Granberry, "that an absolute elimination of glare from automobile headlights is impossible unless lights are extinguished. Glare is a matter of contrast, and wherever there appears a light against a dark background there will be a certain amount of glare. It is this slight glare that cannot be eliminated from automobile headlights even though they are well equipped and adjusted, practically all of the blinding glare—that glare which Texas motorists are demanding relief from—will be eliminated.

"The small amount of inherent glare referred to is made less noticeable to a driver if his own headlights give him good road illumination, the contrast of a light trained against a dark background being broken. From this it will be seen that with the adjusting of one's headlights, there is a threefold end attained—better driving light is secured, glare for the other fellow is reduced to a minimum, and the glare from the other fellow's headlights is broken by a lessening of contrast."

Which State Official?

Editor Ferguson Forum: These clippings from the Camp Wood Crony and Sabinal Sentinel are taken from their publications of last week's issues, the subject in print for the first time, giving the information of a state official's interest in the proposed Uvalde newspaper venture:

Uvalde is to have another newspaper, we are informed by a business man of this city last Saturday. A state official is said to be interested with local citizens in the enterprise. —Camp Wood Crony.

O. D. Baker of Gause, Williamson county, a former newspaper publisher in Uvalde county, passed through Sabinal Monday en route to install a printing plant for the publication of a newspaper. —Sabinal Sentinel.

It is very probable that the statement "state official's interest" is a mistake, simply a rumor started by a statement to the writer six or seven weeks ago by a member of the clan that the paper was backed by Lynch Davidson and ex-Governor Hobby; and again this may be a mistake, the statement that these two gentlemen are interesting themselves in pushing Oscar Baker into the business, paper business. Mr. Lynch Davidson may be reaching for the vote of Uvalde county in the coming next election, but he did not get it in 1924, first primary the vote standing Robertson 740, Lynch Davidson 276, Whit Davidson 806, others scattering; second primary, Robertson 877, Ferguson 1,066. In the November election, Butte 820, Mrs. Ferguson 1,052.

The newspaper-backing proposition—the clan proposition—should be cleared up by Mr. Lynch Davidson. Has he at any time been approached by the clan or any member of the clan, to assist the Uvalde clan newspaper?

Uvalde is a splendid field for one newspaper, but it will be a weak concern that attempts to live off what is left. Carload lots of printing material has been junked in Uvalde being trying to get a foothold in the printing business, and today is scattered across the hills of west Texas. Uvalde has one of the best newspapers—country newspaper—in Texas, and it will cost the clan members \$10,000 to equal the Leader-News plant. Oscar Baker lived in Uvalde years ago, but old acquaintances have moved out, almost all of them. The old crowd has gone. J. J. JOHNSON. Uvalde, Texas, August 18, 1925.

Battle With Crime Is Grave Problem In New York City

New York, Aug. 19.—While the National Crime Commission is arousing public opinion to the end that New York may be made safer for New Yorkers and their possessions and the Fifth Avenue Association is clamoring for 2,000 additional police, there is an economic factor that is working overtime to the same end. This is the mounting rate for burglary insurance.

The immediate result has been to cause many financial houses and merchandising establishments to set up defense of their own. For obvious reasons not much is said publicly about this private protection but a tour through that part of Manhattan south of Times Square reveals an extraordinary situation and suggests that the business of robbery and burglary in the future may be as hazardous a risk for criminals as it has been for the insurance companies.

The most notable departure has been that on the part of the Furriers' Security Alliance, the members of which have been especially hard hit. Two recent robberies each netted the thieves loot of \$150,000. Insurance companies have in some cases cancelled policies on fur stocks.

The Alliance has organized a squad of sharpshooters composed of ex-service men and these supplement the patrol of the whole fur district lying generally in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania station. Silk and velvet dealers occupying a half mile along Madison and Fourth avenue have added to the number of their private watchmen and in addition, almost without exception, have connected their establishments by electrical alarm signals with private agencies who maintain automatic patrols to respond to signals.

Elsewhere where store rooms and vaults are crowded with merchandise of inestimable value the same elaborate precautions have been taken. Private detective agencies are reaping a harvest by furnishing special guards for jewelers, dealers in the theatre and shopping districts.

In the score of major robberies during July, five successful attacks were made on cashiers or clerks returning from banks with the week's payroll and there were seven holdups of jewelry stores or salesmen. Steel armored cars, long in use for the transfer of cash, securities and other valuables are more commonly seen on the streets than before. The holder of the highwayman seem to have turned their attention from cigar and candy stores to ticket booths in subway and elevated stations.

What is being done is based largely on the police records. For July there show, among other things: Six murders. Twenty major robberies aggregating a loss of \$600,000. Forty odd thefts each under \$1,000. In the meantime the police are extending their nets as far as possible. The famous Maiden Lane jewelry district has been made a prohibited area after nightfall by the establishment and reinforcement of the "dead line" at Fulton street and the organization of a special police district for the financial district. In the past the Fulton street line has been held with great success. Its regulation is simple. The police are under instructions to arrest every one with a criminal taint appearing below that line after dark.

Bootlegger's Income To Be Out When Tax Is Made Public

New York, Aug. 18.—A material increase in the income of business women and the appearance of substantial collections from illicit traffic such as the wholesale bootlegger, will feature the income tax returns to be made public two weeks from today.

While the actual statistics are closely guarded against the hour when the details of secrecy will be raised by order of the treasury department, enough advance information on the results in the second district has become known to state with certainty that collections will approximate, if not surpass, those of the last tax year, despite the lower normal and surtax rates.

The situation here, officials say, may be taken as indicative of that which will be shown in a majority of the other districts.

A preliminary survey of returns to the local collector indicated that the position of women in industry improved in the last calendar year. Both the number making returns and the average amount of income have increased. Attaches of the collector's office noted by a few comparisons that the earning capacity of the fair sex had mounted sufficiently to considerably offset the lowered tax rate. Executive positions held that women are becoming more and more prominent.

The collector has found means of imposing imports on the bootleggers' fraternity and others of the ilk. By search of bank records by means of neighborhood information from intimate friends and by observation that some individuals were living beyond their indicated legal "means of livelihood," Collector Frank Bowers and his staff have influenced a number of supplementary returns.

Applicants for information as to taxes paid have run the gamut of the social scale from the shawl-covered immigrant wife of the east side to the bejeweled chateleine of a Park Avenue duplex.

"Especially insistent are the women," Collector Bowers said. "Evidently they are suspicious of the reports made at home of their husbands' earnings. We are obliged to turn many away daily with the statement that these reports are sacred until September 1."

Atlantic Cable Completed. Rome, Aug. 18.—The laying of an 8,000 mile direct cable between Italy and South America was completed today when the cable ship Citta Milano finished joining the cable between the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands.

Champion Cowgirl of the World Is Tiny Texas Girl-Mother Who Rides "Man-Killers" With Grace

The Literary Digest thus describes a Texas girl, Mrs. Mabel Strickland, of Fort Worth.

The champion all-around cowgirl of the world is also handy with a needle and can put the skill in skill-let. The idol of the west, she is described as weighing but 98 pounds, being a fond wife and mother, and having "a daring gleam in the dark blue centers of her wonderful eyes." She is in her middle twenties, we are told, and "isn't afraid of anything on earth except another's danger." Her amazing feat in roping and hog-tying a steer in twenty-four seconds, thereby eclipsing all previous records and setting a mark that rodeo experts think may never be surpassed, is described by an eyewitness, Clem Yore, who remarks:

"If you think the west does not love her, start paning her in any of the twelve western states—but leave the gate open so that you can get out."

In a spirit of outspoken enthusiasm for the slender, comely little girl mother, Mabel Strickland, who has been the toast of the west, of blainmen at one of their most characteristic "stunts," Mr. Yore gives a picture of the annual festival, "Frontier Days of Cheyenne," at which, performance mentioned above, she in addition to the record-breaking executed other exciting and dangerous feats. Writing in Collier's he quotes the voice of the announcer heralding the champion cowgirl's appearance:

"Look! Look! Ladies and gentlemen! The next event will take place in the center of the arena. Mabel Strickland, champion all-around cowgirl of the world, riding Kiss Yore Good-Bye! Miss Strickland is now walking toward her broar. She is the girl with the big white hat—the one who looks like a yearling!"

Out of the amplifiers came the announcer's voice, and thirty thousand heads turned to see their idol fight one of the assist brones that ever came out of the sage.

I was standing close by the trim little woman, half-child she seemed, as she laid a hand on the arm of Hugh Strickland, her husband, and smiled into his face—Mabel Strickland—the pride of the West.

No word passed between these two, yet the next instant might see an army ambulance carrying off the poor fellow, who had been struck by the gunny-sack was jerked aside, and Kiss Yore Good-Bye unbound. Old hands looked out of grim eyes at what the horse let loose.

He sunfished, hit the grit with all four on a spot that would cover; he away in mad half falls, and lunging, stifflegged backs, but the silken clad figure on his back rode him ragged and repeat; and scraped his neck, shoulders and flank, with both feet, and she never lost her smile. Then a gun barked, and a pick-up man reached out and took her off. She had it in Kiss Yore Good-Bye, but this, perfectly. I wish you could have heard the fellow that went up from that crowd. It was a contagious thing; a quality of tone that set one's heart to pounding; that spelled wonder to every person there.

Charles Irwin, standing at my elbow, with his immense body, jumped into the air like a boy, pulled off his seven X hat, flung it to the grass, and lit with both feet squarely on its crown. Seventy-five dollars were bent under those butterfly heels. Charlie let loose everything he had. And he can't whisper.

"Dagonel!" he yelled, "I've seen 'em all, but this gal's got 'em plum beat. I'm shure glad I'm due to die before I see a flock of these gal's sittin' the wild ones silyly an' ridin' th' top hands to fare-thee-well at their own game. Didn't Mabel ride that man-killer, top, bottom an' side-ways—did she? Eesseyip!"

"That Western crowd took up that cry, 'Eesseyip!'"

Mabel ran across the field, bowed, waved her immense white sombrero, threw kisses at the stands, then sought a shady spot and hid. Her shyness is beautiful to see.

The petite amazon's record-breaking feat seems to have occurred without warning, merely as an incident of the day's work. We read: After the fancy riding, roping, and clowning, Mabel changed saddles, rode down to the steer chute waiting for her turn at the steer-roping.

In this event each contestant must rope and hog-tie three, feet crossed. The animal must be roped, thrown and hog-tied within one and one-half minutes, or the contestant withdraws at a signal from the judges. Steer must be caught by both horns, head, half-head or neck, and may include one front foot. To catch a steer in any other manner disqualifies the roper; two wraps and a half hitch to tie.

When her steer came tearing out of the pens, Lester Champ of Hot Springs, Arizona, champion cowboy rider of the world, turned to me and said "If she ties into that baby somebody better be there with a basket." But that was all that he did not say.

As the steer flashed across the whitewashed line and a starter's flag dropped, giving her the signal to begin, she touched her immense cow pony with a spur and she was off. The tiny child—she seemed just this—swinging a rope and shaking out a small well-formed loop as she rode, stifled the enormous crowd instantly. A cow belloved somewhere, the dust spraled along the ground, and Mabel bent low over her pony's neck racing like the wind, then—

A flash of flying hemp, a graceful curling strand, pure white in the western sun, and the steer was stifled the enormous crowd instantly. A cow belloved somewhere, the dust spraled along the ground, and Mabel bent low over her pony's neck racing like the wind, then—

Life Savers to Hold Red Cross Institute at Lake Worth Soon

In line with the nation-wide effort being made by the American Red Cross to develop leadership among accredited Red Cross life-savers and prepare them to become advanced instructors, a life-saving institute will be held again this year, August 27, 28 and 29, at the Boy Scout camp at Lake Worth under the auspices of the Fort Worth Tarrant county chapter of the American Red Cross at Fort Worth, Texas.

The institute held last year was one of the most successful in the country and it is felt that through the experience gained the encampment of this summer, which is the only one of its kind in Texas, will be more worthwhile than ever.

Life-saving has arisen in response to the very definite need of decreasing the appalling death toll from water accidents and making all water ways safe for the recreational purposes of the people of our land.

The Red Cross life-saving corps in 1924 had an enrollment of 44,000 members on duty along the seashore, lakes and rivers of the United States and a record of 120,000 persons who had passed the regulation life-saving tests.

The object of the course at Lake Worth is to train life-savers to become examiners, to broaden life-saving knowledge, to increase the efficiency of life-saving, to develop leadership, to standardize life-saving methods and to socialize the American Red Cross life-saving corps, developing an annual encampment for the instruction and recreation of Red Cross life-savers. There will be instruction in swimming, canoe craft, boat-craft, recreation, diving, water first aid, hygiene and physiology.

Self-reliance in emergency, leadership and initiative as well as originality are some of the requirements for Red Cross examiners who serve in the capacity of leaders. These qualities will be developed at the institute.

Comparative methods will be used and new ideas developed as well as an intensive instruction in accepted methods.

Application for admission to the institute should be made through local chapters of the Red Cross which in turn will communicate with the Fort Worth Tarrant county chapter at Fort Worth. Applicants must be qualified American Red Cross life-savers, men or women. Application should be accompanied by registration fee of one dollar. A fee of \$4.50 covering board and incidentals is paid upon arrival at chapter headquarters, 328 Cotton Exchange building, Fort Worth. All mail should be sent to members at this address also.

The applicant must bring his own sheets or blankets and comforts. Beds and mattresses are furnished. A Red Cross matron will act as hostess at the camp so that women or girl members will be properly taken care of and chaperoned. A graduate nurse and physician will be at camp during the institute.

Camp Leroy Shuman which has been obtained by the Red Cross without charge through the courtesy of Boy Scout executives, is located on the shore of beautiful Lake Worth, nine miles from the center of the city of Fort Worth. Lake Worth has a shore line of approximately thirty-five miles. The camp is ideally located and equipped with running water, lights, oil stoves and every sanitary convenience. It is about two miles from the municipal bathing beach, to which members of the institute will go on board the Scout stern-wheel boat. There will also be rowboats for practice.

The camp will not be all work as time will be allowed for play and entertainment and a record-breaking enrollment is expected.

Penick Resigns As Head of Extension Work of University

Austin, Tex., Aug. 18.—Retirement of Dr. D. A. Penick as head of the extension teaching division of the Texas university bureau of extension was announced today by T. H. Shelby, director of the bureau. Dr. Penick, who was instrumental in founding, in 1921, the first extension teaching center of Texas university, will retain connection with the bureau of extension as chief of the correspondence teaching work of the bureau.

Dr. J. U. Yarbrough, former head of the philosophy and psychology department of Southern Methodist university, Dallas, will take over direction of extension teaching centers, Mr. Shelby said. Extension centers will be conducted this fall, winter and spring at Fort Worth, Houston and San Marcos.

Dr. Yarbrough will have charge of the junior college to be established this fall at San Antonio by the bureau of extension. At this college, high school graduates may do the equivalent of the freshman and sophomore year's work of Texas university. Salary of instructors in the San Antonio junior college will be defrayed by fees of students. The San Antonio public school board will furnish the building and equipment of the college.

Girls of Chorus Kiss Browning And Beg for Adoption

New York, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Edward W. Browning, whose adoption of "Cinderella" aMry Louise Spas was annulled recently, fled from a roof garden early today when chorus girls kissed him and shouted "Oh, there's my Cinderella man."

The millionaire retractor, who was dining on the roof, tried to retreat when two dozen girls circled his table and asked him to adopt them. Then a blonde ingenue circled his neck so strongly that it was a minute before her arms could be prised loose.

Other diners took up her cry, "won't you adopt me Mr. Browning?" and as he sought to leave another chorus girl took him by the arm and induced him to dance, but he soon broke away and the orchestra played "If That's the Kind or a Girl You Are."

Tick Eradication To Be Urged Should Extra Session Meet

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 18.—If Governor Miriam A. Ferguson should call a special session of the state legislature, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers association will request the governor include in proposed legislation an appropriation to carry on tick eradication work. Dayton Moses, general counsel for the association, said Tuesday.

One element in the Central Texas drouth area has asked the governor to call a session to afford relief to stricken farmers while opposition to the plan has developed in the area whole school!—London Mall.

Red Cross Reports Nearly Million Is Spent in Storm Aid

Nearly one third of the \$3,000,000 raised nationally for the relief of victims of the recent Missouri and Illinois tornado has been appropriated for disaster work. The exact amount appropriated at the close of business on June 13 was \$902,249.12. Rebuilding is going ahead rapidly in all areas. On June 13 Red Cross workers undertook a house-to-house canvass in Murphuboro, Ill., which showed that 707 houses had been repaired, 204 houses rebuilt and that 238 houses were under construction.

Local advisory committees are now giving much valuable time to the meetings at which awards are passed upon and the peak of the load in most areas has not yet been reached. At West Frankfort, Ill., members of the committee have tentatively adopted the plan of one all-day meeting per week. The members feel they can do more and better work in such a session than in three evening meetings as heretofore, which frequently lasted all night. Local advisory committees have shown a devotion to service which has been most inspiring.

"Every disaster patient in every hospital visited" has been the motto of Dr. William R. Redden, Red Cross medical director of disaster. There are still forty-eight patients in twelve hospitals. The medical director continues to hold clinics in order to watch the recovery of all patients discharged from hospitals.

Paving Contracts Awarded. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 17.—Seventy-two paving contracts entailing an expenditure of \$1,409,968.30 were awarded today by the city commission.

"SOME LAND"

30,000 acres out of the 65,000 acres around the county seat has been cut up into 80-acre blocks, each block on public road and now is offered for sale to farmers at from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre. "SOME RANCH."

Inexhaustible supply of fine pure soft water can be obtained from 40 to 150 feet and "SOME WATER TOO."

One-fourth cash, balance 10 years, on or before, at 6% interest. "SOME TERMS."

GOOD SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Here you can raise something eleven months in the year and raise Hell one month if you so desire. "SOME CLIMATE."

Hot air merchants and wind-jammers may remain where they are as we have no time to fool with that class.

Should you hail from Missouri we are ready to show you.

J. H. Kohut Land Co. GEORGE WEST, TEXAS Main Office SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS Branch Office

NUECES RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 600 acres black mesquite land, Nueces River Valley farm—150 acres in cultivation, house, two wells and windmills, all under good bar-wire fence—close to county seat of Live Oak County, Texas, and on public road. This land adjoins the famous George West ranch in Live Oak County, Texas. Price, \$30.00 per acre, including all mineral rights. Terms: If you want to buy good farm and mean business, communicate with Cox & Cox, Lawyers, George West, Texas. 8-20-4

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STRONG, HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 1000 \$2.00, 500 \$1.25. Strawberries, Klondyke or Missionary, 1000 \$5.75, 500 \$3.50, 100 \$1.25. Bermuda and White Creole Onions, October delivery, 1000 \$1.50, 500 \$1.00. Wholesale prices upon request. THE SEWELL COMPANY, INC. Sta. A, San Antonio. 8-13-6

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Gladly send particulars. Dr. J. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida. 8-13-6

DRY WEATHER DOES NOT AFFECT POULTRY. Many of our customers write me that they are furnishing their tables and clothing the children with BABY CHICKS that they bought from me. BABY CHICKS 15 cents each. THE ORIGINAL, the OLDEST Johnson Poultry Ranch in Texas. Wolfe City, Texas. 15

100 ENVELOPES and 200 5 1-2 by 8 1-2 Note or Lettersheets, printed with your name and address and post-paid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25 cents extra for postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas. If you prefer, send two dollars and get both Farming and the Forum for a whole year without the stationery.

Baby Hands Pull Away Veil From Heroic Monument to Sam Houston Dedicated in City Named for Him

Houston, Tex., Aug. 19.—Baby hands tore the veil from the heroic equestrian statue of Sam Houston late Sunday afternoon while thousands cheered. Tributes to the soldier-statesman were paid by civic leaders, orators and others who were acquainted more intimately with the life of the great Texan. Patriotic music, old southern airs and compositions of local people were sung by Houston artists and by the crowd.

The Sam Houston monument, sponsored almost entirely by Houston people, is to be paid for by popular subscriptions and by contributions from the city and state.

Margaret Bringham of San Antonio, 4-year-old great-granddaughter of Sam Houston, unveiled the statue with the assistance of John H. Kirby, who held the child in his arms.

Speakers of the afternoon included Judge Norman G. Kittrell, John H. Kirby, Miss Frances Sterling, Jesse Jones, Senator Charles Murphy, Lynch Davidson and Judge Charles Greenwood of Dallas.

Judge Kittrell, in the principal address of the afternoon, said in part: "Fellow citizens: "In every age of the world, in every state and stage of civilization, as far back as human records and human traditions reach, men have, as if prompted by an inborn impulse, sought to perpetuate the memories of great achievements, great events and great men, through the medium of monuments, mausoleums, statues, shrines, tablets and temples.

"Responsive to that impulse which has survived the passing centuries this audience has gathered here this afternoon on the soil of a state which is immortally hallowed by patriot blood and under as fair a sky as ever arched the earth, to pay tribute to the memory of a man whose name is graven deeply on the roll of those who have served well their fellow man, and woven in imperishable colors into the very warp and woof of the history of a state which eventuated from a republic that was given a place among the nations of the earth by the valor of himself and his fellow patriots.

"It is impossible, without trespassing unduly on your patience, to deal with all the striking incidents which

Notable Grid Games Scheduled for Play at Big State Fair

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 19.—Of particular interest to football enthusiasts will be the announcement that additional parking space for many automobiles has been provided at the State Fair of Texas, in close proximity to the big athletic stadium, in anticipation of the 1925 gridiron schedule during the State Fair period, October 10-25, and immediately following.

The fence surrounding the former harness track, now in disuse, has been set in to the running track, providing a sixty-foot width of ground extending from the grand stand around to the livestock barn, within which hundreds of cars may be parked.

This year's football schedule at the State Fair stadium includes the following games: October 9, S. M. U. vs. Washington University; October 10, A. & M. vs. Sewanee; October 13, Baylor vs. T. C. U.; October 17, Texas vs. Auburn; October 19, Wylie college vs. Oklahoma Agricultural and Normal (negro teams playing regular conference schedule game); October 21, S. M. U. vs. Oklahoma university; October 31, S. M. U. vs. Texas; November 7, S. M. U. vs. University of Arkansas; November 14, S. M. U. vs. Baylor; November 26, S. M. U. vs. Drake.

Hunters Permitted to Kill Prairie Chicken After Long Embargo

After a ten-year closed season on prairie chicken in Texas the lid will be lifted September 1 and kept off for a period of ten days. The daily limits on chicken of this type will be five in one day, but no hunter may legally kill more than ten for the entire short season. In limiting the killing of prairie chicken to ten days the lawmakers were mindful of the fact that this species of game birds might be practically wiped off in a season of longer duration. It is the aim of the game and fish department to give the chickens an opportunity to multiply. At the same time the department has shown a willingness to permit some shooting.

All prairie chickens that have been killed in neighboring counties within the last ten years have been killed illegally, each bird killed being a separate and distinct offense.

Chickens are said to be fairly plentiful in Harris, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Waller, Wharton, Colorado, Jackson, Jefferson and Chambers, and a number of the counties.

Deprived by law of prairie shooting, sportsmen are working their dogs and making ready to make the most of the limited season that lies just ahead. Some of the sportsmen have already arranged hunting parties for Tuesday, September 1. Others will wait until the following Sunday and make a two-day trip of it, as September 7 is Labor day.

After the season on prairie chicken closes September 10 there will be no more legal hunting until November 1, when the season opens on doves, duck, geese, brant and other migratory game birds.

The season on quail is December 1 to January 16, limit 12 per day or 36 for the week. Bear, November 16 to December 31, limit one, Deer, November 16 to December 31, limit two bucks that must have prongs.

Ducks, geese, snipe, pultoons, November 1 to January 31, limit 25 in one day or 50 for the week.

Doves, 15 in one day or 45 in one week.

Geese and brant, November 1, limit 4 in one day or 12 in one week.

Squirrel, open for the months of May, June and July, closed for months of October, November and December, limit 10 in one day.

Gobblers, November 16 to December 31, limit, three gobblers.

Season closed on woodcock, wood duck, sand hill cranes and wild pheasant for five years.

Hunters may not hunt from motor boat, sailboat or airplane.

Hunters may kill, at all times, sparrows, rice birds, buzzards, crows, owls, hawks (except the sparrow hawk), woodpeckers and rabbits.

All licenses expire August 31. New ones will be issued after shooting can be enjoyed September 1.

Wild rail, wild black-bellied plover, golden-wing plover and yellow legs may be shot from September 1 to November 1.

White-wing doves may be shot during August and September.

Lee Pierson Gets in Running for Criminal Appeals Seat in 1926

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 19.—Judge Lee P. Pierson of this city today announced that he will be a candidate next year for a place on the court of criminal appeals. With reference to his platform, Judge Pierson issued the following statement:

"I shall, as I always have, oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan to control the politics of Texas and to interfere with the proper functioning of our courts. I favor the enforcement of the search and seizure act; the home, the most sacred institution of our social life, should be protected above all things. It is true that there may be some defects in this law, but few new laws are perfect, and imperfection should be pointed out and corrected.

"I favor the enforcement of the anti-mask law. Many crimes have been committed behind the mask.

"I favor the careful study of every case before the court so that it will not be necessary for the court to be continually reversing its own decisions. Such congests the dockets of the court and delays final adjudication of cases. I favor a system of renditions of judgments by which the court will not be continually repeating the same propositions of law in different cases, by having the writing of thousands of pages of the court's opinions saying the same thing over and over again. When a proposition is argued and submitted which already has been passed upon, merely say so and cite the case; this will facilitate the handling of business of the courts and more cases can be heard in the same length of time."

Incomes of Americans Annually Reach Huge Total In Billions Mounting to Their Peak in 1920

New York, Aug. 16.—The total "current income" of the American people rose from \$67,254,000,000 in 1919 to \$74,158,000,000 in 1920 and declined to \$62,736,000,000 in 1921. These figures are contained in a report to be issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which summarizes the results of an exhaustive investigation upon which Dr. Willford I. King, Maurice Leven and a corps of assistants under the general direction of Dr. Edwin F. Gay and Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, co-directors of research of the bureau have been engaged since the summer of 1922. Another outstanding revelation by the report is that 24,000,000 persons engaged in "gainful occupations" do not report taxable income and do not pay income tax.

The sharp drop of eleven and one-half billion dollars from the inflation period of 1920 to the depression year of 1921 was the greatest fluctuation in the nominal total national income recorded in the bureau's income studies running back to 1909.

"The price changes during the more recent years of this period (1909-1921) have been so violent that comparisons of money values for different years tell practically nothing about the variations that have occurred either in the physical volume of business or in the quantity of goods that the income will buy," says a statement issued by the bureau supplementing the advance figures. "It has been necessary, therefore, to convert many items into figures representing values in money of constant purchasing power. For this purpose, prices of the year 1913 have been commonly taken as standard."

Taking the total income of \$32,000,000,000 in 1913, as a basis, the report shows that the total income of \$27,100,000,000 in 1909 was actually worth 28,200,000,000 of the 1913 dollars. Going to the peak year of 1920 the \$74,158,000,000 income of that year is shown to have been worth only \$36,300,000,000 of the 1913 dollars, while in the previous year, 1919, the total income of \$67,254,000,000 is shown to have been worth \$37,600,000,000 of the dollars as valued in 1913. The 1921 income of \$62,736,000,000 is given a rating in the value of 1913 dollars of only \$30,000,000,000 less than the \$74,158,000,000 income of the peak year of 1920.

In the study of the changes in the economic welfare of the people of the United States it is revealed that during the 13 years under review the hypothetical "average person" has more than doubled the number of dollars constituting his current income, and that even when this income was reduced to dollars of 1913 purchasing power, his economic position had been considerably improved, although in relatively much less degree. Measured in current dollars, per capita income increased from \$299 in 1909 to a peak of \$697 in 1920 and in 1921 it stood at \$579. The purchasing power of this per capita income in terms of 1913 dollar valuation shows that the \$299 of 1909 were equal to \$312 of the 1913 dollars; that a \$470 per capita income of 1917 was equal to only 367 of the 1913 dollars, and a \$579 per capita income of 1921 was equal to only 334 of the 1913 dollars.

Marrs Will Ask for Re-Election to Job as Head of Schools

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Announcement was made a few days ago by S. M. N. Marrs, state superintendent of public instruction, that he is a candidate to succeed himself in the democratic primaries next July. "The fact that last year I was elected without opposition," said Superintendent Marrs, "indicates the approval given to my efforts to give the people a sound, conservative, economical business administration of the public school affairs. My opposition to frequent changes in textbooks and consequent exploitation of the school fund has met with universal approval.

"Last year, for the first time in the history of the state, \$2 of the per capita apportionment was distributed in September and the entire per capita was paid by May 1.

Two Kentucky Women Are Holding Jobs as Sheriffs of Counties

Hickman, Ky., Aug. 19.—Kentucky has two women sheriffs, the first time in the history of the state that two women have held the position of rounding up the lawless in different counties at the same time. One of them, Mrs. Addie West, was appointed and sworn in as sheriff of Fulton county here a few days ago.

The other is Mrs. Louis Roach of Mayfield, Graves county.

Both obtained their office through appointment after their husbands were killed in line of duty.

Joe West, sheriff of Fulton county, was shot to death last Tuesday by Monroe Heatherly. Heatherly recently was released from an asylum.

Mrs. Roach succeeded to the office of sheriff some time ago.

Lookout for Poker Game Stops to Eat as Cops Make Raid

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—Hunger and the sandwich a negro gambling game lookout bought Sunday morning to satisfy it, brought arrest for him and the nine friends he was guarding.

Detectives passed a house where the game was in progress. The lookout sat in front with half a sandwich in his mouth.

Alighting from their automobile the officers charged the house, while the guard was unable to make more than a few grunts as a warning to the gamblers.

Tips on Prevention of Typhoid Fever Which Continues at High Rate Over All Southern States

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—The typhoid fever rate is still high in southern states, this being due to the large rural population, and the difficulty of sanitary control in such sections. Forty years ago, twenty-four American cities had typhoid fever death rates ranging from 40 to 60 deaths per 100,000, but through the protection of water supplies, installation of sanitary sewer systems, supervision of food establishments, the pasteurization of milk, and the use of anti-typhoid inoculation, the death rate from typhoid in these cities has averaged in recent years 3 per 100,000. In the southern states, the death rate from typhoid in recent years, has ranged from 10 to 21 per 100,000.

Typhoid fever is a fifth-borne disease which is communicated from one person to another by germs from the bowels of an infected person reaching the mouth of a well person. Typhoid fever germs may be transmitted through water, milk, by flies, "carriers" and other ways.

The water of wells and springs may be contaminated by soil seepage, or by the entrance of surface water through unprotected tops.

In communities where the open-back, insanitary closets are commonly used, flies are a constant menace, as they crawl over this infected filth, and carry the germs on their hairy legs direct to adjacent homes.

It is estimated that approximately 20 per cent of all typhoid cases are milk-borne. Health certificates for dairy employes to eliminate the possibility of typhoid "carriers" handling milk, and milk pasteurization, have proven very effective in the prevention of milk-borne epidemics.

And it has been found that approximately 4 per cent of convalescent patients are "carriers" of typhoid, a laboratory examination of feces of persons recovering from this disease should be made to determine if the germs are still present in this excreta. The state board of health offers this service free of charge to those desiring it.

In rural communities and towns without sewer systems, the building of pit privies instead of the open-back closets, is a splendid insurance against typhoid. This type of privy can be built at a cost of \$12 or less, and plans for building can be had free of cost by writing your state board of health at Austin.

It is quite often the case that typhoid fever is contracted by someone while on a camping trip or while on a "hike" through the country. Anyone anticipating a trip of this kind, should take a typhoid vaccination, and where this is not done, extreme care should be taken against infection. Where water for drinking purposes is obtained from wells or springs of unknown quality, it should be boiled before use, and it is also a wise precaution to scald milk before using, as heat kills the typhoid germs.

Because of the various methods by which typhoid fever may be contracted, everyone should get immunity from this disease by vaccination. Our experience during the war, when out of an army of four million, only a few hundred fatalities resulted, shows the value of vaccination as an immunity against this disease.

Three relatively painless hypo-

Motor Vehicles Show Total Registrations 808,057 to Aug. 15

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Motor vehicle registrations for seven and one-half months of this year ending August 15 total 808,057, which exceeds the total number for the entire last year by 8,057. State highway department officials expect that this year's total registrations will pass the 900,000 mark.

Commercial motor vehicles to the number of 76,548 have been registered so far this year; motor buses 2,969, trailers 8,691, tractors 238, motorcycles 2,415, chauffeurs 10,576, dealers 2,826, transfers 174,025.

Farmers Advised to Plant Feed Crops in Drouth Stricken Areas and Timely Suggestions Offered

By E. A. MILLER, Agronomist, Texas A. & M. College of Texas.

College Station, Tex., Aug. 19.—The prevailing drought over a large section of the state, makes it very necessary that the farmers prepare to plant supplementary feed crops for livestock through the winter.

The crops best adapted for this purpose are small grains. When small grains are planted for grazing only, they may be planted somewhat earlier than would be advisable if planted for a grain crop. They may be planted in September if the moisture is sufficient, or they may be planted as late as the latter part of November. Small grains may be planted either broadcast and plowed under shallow, or they may be harrowed in with a disc or spike-tooth harrow. They may be sown in the cotton fields and covered with a small one-row harrow, cultivator, or double shovel. They may also be planted with a grain drill or even with a one-horse planter.

Over most of the drought stricken section of the state, oats and rye will be the chief cover crops, while wheat may be better in some localities such as the northern part of the state. On the poorer soil, rye will prove the most profitable crop. Barley also makes a good grazing crop on any soil where wheat or oats thrive. Wheat and rye do not winter kill as easily as do oats or barley.

Rate of Seeding.

In planting small grain for grazing purposes, about twice the amount should be sown per acre, as when planted for grain production. When planted thick it gives a better soil, and consequently it can be grazed sooner after a rain and it furnishes a greater amount of grazing per acre. For grazing purposes, wheat and rye may be sown at the rate of about two bushels per acre, and oats at the rate of four bushels per acre. Barley may be sown at the rate of about three bushels per acre. When planted with a drill, somewhat smaller amounts may be used than when broadcast.

If it is decided to leave the thickly planted crop for grain production, it may be thinned out in the early spring by the use of a plow or harrow, as it will make more grain when it is not too thick.

Grain Sorghums.

In the section of Texas north of an east and west line through Waco, it is too late to advocate the planting of grain sorghum. South of this line, however, grain sorghums still have a fair chance to make when planted up to the 15th of August; while in the extreme southern part of the state they may be planted even later. They

Bag Containing \$117 Snatched from Under Eyes of Its Owner

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 17.—While Mrs. H. W. Hutsell stood within inches of the purse she placed on a table in the postoffice Sunday as she was stamping a letter, a thief snatched the bag and escaped.

The bag contained \$117.

Money, silverware and clothes was the principal loot of other thieves and burglars.

"South Should Subscribe For Entire Coin Issue," Says Gregory

"Confederate Coins Must Be Unique Tribute Ever Given by Government." He Declares.

By Thomas W. Gregory

MY father was a captain of Infantry in the Thirty-Fifth Mississippi and died in the Confederate Army. Therefore, I feel the most profound interest in the Stone Mountain Memorial. While an impetus has been erected a number of worthy monuments to her sons, particularly the



THOMAS W. GREGORY Former Attorney General of the United States.

Southern heroism which is now the heritage of a common country. "The Stone Mountain Memorial will be a record for all time of the courage of the vanquished and the magnanimity of the victors. In artistic conception and execution it will rank with the Lion of Lucerne."

By Edward N. Hurley

THE patriotic men and women of our southern states who are working to renew that fine spirit which the soldiers of the south displayed in battle, should receive the wholehearted endorsement and unanimous support of the people of our country in their efforts to make sale of Half-Dollar coins minted by Congress, to be released July third, successful to complete the Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, Georgia.

"The southern states have produced great leaders and statesmen who have reflected credit on our country and I hope the Southern people will enthusiastically support the distinguished group of men, who died for what they believed was right and the generous act of Congress accompanied by no suggestion of an apology is a wonderful expression of appreciation of that

Railroad Shops at Jefferson Destroyed With Loss of \$40,000

Jefferson, Tex., Aug. 19.—The Jefferson & Northwestern Railway company machine shops were destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. The fire was of undetermined origin, burning two locomotives. The total loss is estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The Jefferson & Northwestern railway is owned by the Clark & Bolce Lumber company and plans are under way to extend the road to Naples.

Marriage of Couple Wed July 29 Is Made Public at New York

New York, Aug. 18.—The marriage of Mrs. Owen Hawkins, daughter of Robert L. Owen, former Oklahoma senator, to Burgwyn Hamilton of New York, was disclosed today. It took place on July 29 at the Long Island home of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Smith.

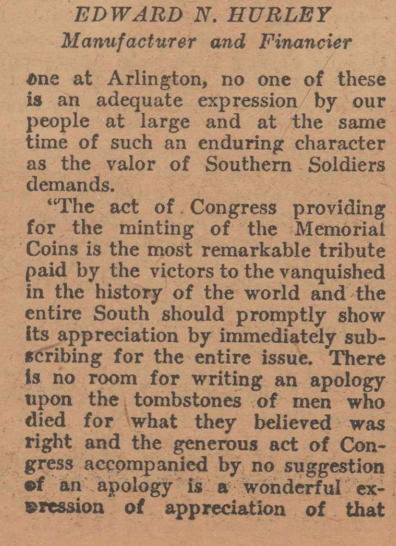
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton both have been married before and divorced. Mrs. Hamilton was married at Washington in 1917 to John Cameron Hawkins. She obtained a divorce at Reno in 1922.

The first Mrs. Hamilton, who was Miss Florence K. Wilder, obtained a divorce at Stamford, Conn., on July 23, last.

Loses Job and Ends Life.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 18.—Despondent over the loss of his job as a policeman, Sam Stokes, former police officer, went into the bath room of his home here today and sent a pistol bullet from a revolver crashing his brain. He died almost instantly.

Stokes had been up until three days ago the head of the humane squad of the police force. Relatives of Stokes say he had threatened two or three times before to take his life.



EDWARD N. HURLEY Manufacturer and Financier

Cowan Will Resume Work as Editor on Retiring From Job

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Following his retirement September 1 as manager and warehouse commissioner, W. D. Cowan will take up again the editorship of the San Saba Star, a pursuit he followed more than thirty years prior to becoming connected with the state government. His wife is editing the newspaper in his absence.

On September 1 the markets and warehouse department will be consolidated with the department of agriculture.

Gonzales Man Issues Announcement of His Race for Comptroller

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—J. D. Jones of Gonzales, Texas, has announced that he will be a candidate for state comptroller at the democratic primary in 1926. Mr. Jones worked in the department when Lon A. Smith was comptroller. He was a merchant for twenty-five years and has been making his home in Austin for the last three years.

Little Girl Dies as Victim of Accident of Unusual Nature

Waco, Tex., Aug. 16.—Benny I. Cooper, three and one-half years old, of Horn Hill, Limestone county, died today at 6 o'clock at a local sanitarium, of an injury to her head inflicted Saturday afternoon by a rake which slipped from the hands of a boy playmate of her own age, and struck her. The little boy was trying to throw the rake over a fence when it slipped from his grasp. The child was brought at once to Waco for treatment, but died in 24 hours after the accident. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cooper, former Wacoans.

Son of Control Board Member Wins as Bride Fair Employee of Body

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—J. Ross Harrington and Miss Thelma Chancellor of Austin were married here Monday night at the University Methodist church. The groom is a court reporter in Houston and Bay City and a son of Dr. H. H. Harrington, member of the state board of control. The bride has been employed in the board's office for some time.

Death Smites Aged Minister Kneeling At Bed in Prayer

Miles, Tex., Aug. 19.—The Rev. W. A. Mueller, Lutheran minister, 62 years old, residing alone, was found dead kneeling beside his bed attired for retiring. He had been dead twelve or fourteen hours. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that decedent died with heart failure.

\$16,000 Fire in Harlandale

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed three buildings in Harlandale, including the Ku Klux Klan hall, causing a loss of about \$16,000 early Tuesday morning.

President of St. Edward's.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Joseph Burke, C. N., has been elected president of St. Edward's college, Austin, Texas, and has been succeeded at the University of Notre Dame as director of studies by the Rev. Leigh Hubbell.

Cotton Destroyed by Fire

Thornton, Tex., Aug. 17.—Several bales of cotton were destroyed by fire here yesterday. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Ferguson Forum "Builders of Texas" Campaign

The Mining of Sulphur In Texas

Although the mining of sulphur in Texas as an industry is in its infancy, the production from this state is greater than from any other country of the world and Texas and Louisiana taken together produce 90 per cent of the sulphur which is marketed commercially today. During the time when Texas was a part of the Confederacy, there was a great curiosity on the part of the Federal army concerning the source from which the Confederate soldiers were supplied the sulphur for their powder. Texas was the spot which they suspected and in consequence a Federal officer asked a Texas private where the people of Texas procured their sulphur to which the soldier replied that as far as he knew, they "raised hell and got it." As a matter of fact there was very little sulphur mined in Texas before 1870, and today there are known fields along the coast of the Gulf and in Reeves and Culbertson counties, west of the Pecos which are not being exploited but offer good possibilities for future lines of endeavor.

There are, however, two producing mines in the Gulf region, one at Freeport at the mouth of the Brazos and the other at Gulf in Matagorda county. "Sulphur at these mines is brought to the surface by melting it with superheated water forced into the deposit through pipes. The molten sulphur is then forced to the surface through a pipe by compressed air. It is raised by this method 1,000 or more feet. After reaching the surface it is allowed to pour into sulphur bins, where it solidifies and remains until shipment." These two mines average more than 1,000,000 tons annually. As much as three-fourths of this has been exported. In the year ending Oct. 1, 1923, 603,000 tons were shipped from Galveston, Texas City and Freeport, while from that time until Oct. 1, 1924, 757,000 tons were exported from the same points. The value of this production amounted to \$11,558,931 in 1924 which figure is one not to be ignored even in Texas with

all her vast resources. In fact, in point of view of the value of the articles produced, sulphur ranks next to oil in the minerals produced in Texas.

There are only four states in the United States which export any sulphur, Texas, Louisiana, Nevada and Utah, in the order of the amount and value produced by each. Figures for the amounts produced by each one are not available, but of 1,344,000 long tons produced in the United States in 1922, and valued at \$22,000,000, Texas has to her credit more than three-quarters of a million tons, valued at about \$12,000,000. Thus we can see as in the production of cotton, cattle and oil, Texas holds a position in the front rank among the states of the United States in the production of sulphur and more than in oil, cattle or cotton, Texas has a commanding position in the amount of sulphur produced and exported throughout the world.

The article here published is part of a series to advertise the RESOURCES and INDUSTRIES of Texas; and are contributed by "BUILDERS OF TEXAS" who have made possible the GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT of Texas. Other articles in this campaign will deal with the varied industrial, agricultural and mineral interests and their progress and development in Texas. Read each article of this series. It will be worth your while.

With Yearly Output Valued at \$160,000,000 Texas Holds Sixth Place as Producer of Minerals

(From Dallas Morning News) Texas, which ranks first among the states of the Union in size (land area 262,393 square miles) and fifth in population (4,832,228 in 1920), ranks sixth in the value of mineral production, based on a survey and report of the industry recently completed by Burt C. Blanton, consulting industrial engineer of Dallas.

The state ranks tenth in the total number of persons engaged in the mining industries and eleventh in the average number of wage earners, Mr. Blanton said, "while the annual value of products now approximates \$160,000,000.

Large Increase in Output "The gross amount received for products by operators of all mines, quarries and wells in Texas, based on latest and most authentic statistics for 1912, was \$160,378,058 which represents an increase of about 1,393 per cent over the corresponding amount reported at the census of 1909. After eliminating duplication of \$360,637, the value of natural gas sold by some producers and included in the products reported by other producers who used it as material or resold it the net value for 1912 was \$160,017,421, which was an increase of approximately 1,400 per cent over the corresponding value for 1909.

The increase in value of products and in capital, wages, cost of supplies and materials and fuel and power, as shown in the report, which Mr. Blanton attributes in large part due to the general price increases in recent years, nevertheless show the growth of mineral industries in Texas. The increase in number of enterprises, number of productive wells and average number of wage earners employed also show progress during the decade.

Statistics on Mining. The principal statistics pertaining to Texas' mining industries, as shown in Mr. Blanton's report, are presented in the following exhibit: "Texas' Mining Industries, 1919."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes: Number of enterprises 624, Number of mines and quarries 31, Number of petroleum and natural gas wells 8,749, Persons engaged in the industry 22,890, Salaried employes 4,242, Wage earners (average number) 18,164, Power used (horse power) 129,062, Capital invested \$361,684,392, Principal expenses: Salaries \$6,429,958, Wages \$29,557,997, Contract work \$25,773,700, Supplies and materials (see note) \$45,401,592, Fuel and power \$6,189,559, Royalties and rents \$23,912,179, Taxes \$4,045,981, Value of products \$160,378,058.

Note—Referring to "supplies and materials," figures include cost of natural gas purchased for use as material and for resale. Petroleum and Gas First "The mining industries of Texas, classified according to principal products and listed in order of value of products, are: Petroleum and natural gas, sulphur, bituminous coal, gypsum, gold and silver (lode), quicksilver, limestone, fuller's earth, granite, asphalt, clay, basalt, iron ore, marble and graphite."

"The industries for which statistics can be shown for 1919 without disclosing individual operations, are ranked by value of products as follows: First, petroleum and natural gas, \$143,337,362; second, coal (all bituminous), \$4,322,100; third, all other industries \$12,718,596. "From the foregoing it will be noted that at the leading mining industry in Texas is the production of petroleum and natural gas. The statistics here presented include data on operation of plants engaged in extraction of gasoline from natural gas, whether such plants were connected with well operations or not. About 90 per cent of all enterprises in the state in 1919 were engaged in the petroleum and natural gas industry, and they employed 74.9 per cent of the total number of wage earners and reported value of products equivalent to 89.4 per cent of the total value of mineral production in Texas.

Oil Fields Most Extensive. "The petroleum and natural gas fields in Texas are the most extensive of any state in the Union, and computed upon a basis of value of production in 1919, Texas ranked second in the United States in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Texas has maintained a rank approximating the above for several years, while oil production in the state for the last six years has averaged approximately 100,000,000 barrels per annum. "The mining industry, second in importance to Texas, is the production of sulphur, which is mined principally in Brazoria and Matagorda counties," Mr. Blanton said. "Texas ranked first among states of the Union in 1919 in this mining industry, and today Texas is producing about 65 per cent of the sulphur supply of the world. "The industry third in importance is the mining of coal. The principal production reported comes from two counties in Central Northern Texas, two in Southern Texas reporting production of sub-bituminous coal, and twelve counties in Eastern and Central Texas reporting production of lignite. The estimated potential tonnage of coal in Texas approximates 31,000,000,000 tons, of which 23,000,000,000 tons are lignite and 8,000,000,000 tons are bituminous coal.

Prisoners Models of Good Conduct Since Pardon Policy Came

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Convicts on the Shaw state farm have been model prisoners since Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson became chief executive and inaugurated her policy of pardons, was the report given Mrs. Ferguson by Judge J. N. Aldredge, member of the pardon board who has just returned from an inspection of the farm and interviewing the prisoners.

According to the report, not one of the 140 prisoners has committed a major breach of the rules since she became governor. A few, and very few at that, have been made to stand on the barrel-head for minor infractions of the rules, Judge Aldredge said, and that is the sum of the punishment. The governor was highly pleased with the report and asked about the condition of the men who are friendless and have no one to intercede for them.

Recently ex-Gov. Jim Ferguson, on his visit to the prison farms, arrived unannounced in a camp as the convicts lounged in the shade after lunch. "Come here, nigger," shouted Mr. Ferguson, as he sat in the automobile. The prisoner ambled forward and was pilled with questions, about how long he had been there, what he was sent for, what of his record, and finally, "How would you like to get out?" With that question all of the other prisoners who had listened with some interest, became excited and one of them recognized their unexpected visitor with a shout of "Fo' de Lord, dat's Gov. Jim Ferguson!" and with that there was a rush to the car to talk at once in describing their plight and the merits of pardon for them individually.

Noted German Resort Is Americanized By Tourists From Here

Berlin, Aug. 19.—Germany's most beautiful and fashionable health resort, Baden-Baden, in the black forest, has become a veritable American colony. Lord Mayor Reinhard Friessner says that 95 per cent of the frequenters of the resort's medicinal baths and drinkers of its health restoring waters are foreigners, of whom at least 75 per cent are Americans.

Hotels, shops and private homes and automobiles display more American flags than German. On the streets "American" is heard quite as much as the native language. According to Dr. Hans Waag, manager of Baden-Baden's theatres, Americans patronize the productions liberally, even though the plays and operas are in German, as they are anxious to increase their knowledge and understanding of the German language. From August 14 to 30, there is to be a series of Mozart performances directed by Joseph Stransky of New York. Baden-Baden accommodates 50,000 guests per year.

It is interesting to recall that Mayor Flessner is an honorary citizen of New York and was the first German official to be received after the war by President Harding.

Hillsboro Man Meets Death in Auto Crash on Road Near Taylor

Taylor, Tex., Aug. 16.—John H. Bentley, 63, painter, of Hillsboro, was killed last night when an automobile overturned on the Meridian highway two miles west of Taylor, at a sharp turn in the road, approaching a railroad crossing.

P. P. Bentley, Dallas, brother of the victim and driver of the car, sustained a badly cut hand in the breaking of the windshield, while John Byars, Hillsboro, remaining member of the party, was not hurt. Bentley was killed instantly. His head was badly crushed. Remains were brought here last night, and sent today to Hillsboro.

The three men were en route to Medina Lake for a vacation and fishing trip.

Police Agent Known as "Mr. X" 22 Years Is Dead at Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 17.—William Georgiopoulos, a leader of the Chicago Greek colony and a valuable undercover man for the police, who was known in the police records merely as "Mr. X," is dead at his farm near St. Joseph, Mich. For 22 years he kept the authorities in constant touch with the doings of Greeks in the underworld. Few knew of his police connections and even most of these did not associate the quiet Greek leader with the mysterious "Mr. X."

Commission Named by Governor to Arrange For Improving Park

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19.—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson has appointed the Washington state park commission to control and manage the Washington park in Washington county, containing fifty acres and including the site of Texas' first state capitol at Washington-on-the-Brazos and the blacksmith shop where Texas' Declaration of Independence was signed. The commission consists of J. J. Mareck, Mrs. Jack Green and Mrs. James Carroll of Brenham, and Miss Frances Baker and Mrs. Edwin Rodes of Navasota. Extensive improvements of the park are planned.

Slash in Income Tax to be Shared by all Liable to Pay Levy

Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 17.—Enactment of a tax reduction bill by the new year act, due was promised to President Coolidge today by administration financial leaders.

Substantial reductions in the income tax rates, both surtax and normal, as well as elimination of many of the miscellaneous taxes were declared possible after a conference between the president, Secretary Mellon, Senator Smoot and Representative Tilson of Connecticut, who will be the republican floor leader next session.

Estimates of the treasury were presented by Secretary Mellon, and the latter form. Mr. Mellon made no definite recommendations, but Senator Smoot and Mr. Tilson later declared for a cut in the surtax rate, applying on incomes of \$12,000 and over from the maximum of 40 per cent to 20 or 15 per cent on incomes of \$4,000 or under, from 4 to 3 per cent on incomes between \$4,000 and \$8,000, and from 5 to 4 per cent on incomes over that amount.

Early action on the tax reduction bill, which will be the major domestic issue before the next congress, is predicated on the plan of Chairman Green of the house ways and means committee, to call that committee together in October. President Coolidge will leave the measure to the committee and treasury experts who will do most of the work of drafting the exact terms of tax legislation.

If the committee has prepared its bill by the opening of congress in December, Representative Tilson said today, he would give it the same right of way in the house calendar, believing it can be sent to the senate by the first of the year. This would leave two months for action in the senate, and for ironing out differences between that body and the house.

Coolidge Catering to Wealth is Charge of Congressman Oldfield

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17.—Speaking at a dinner of Nebraska democrats here tonight, Congressman W. A. Oldfield, of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national congressional committee, bitterly attacked the Coolidge administration and the republican party as a whole.

Mr. Oldfield is making a tour of the country in an effort to form an organization to gain control of the next congress.

"The present administration," he charged, "is under the complete domination of the ultra-rich, the president's unofficial advisers are made up of the rich Mellon-Weeks-Hoover and the rest of them. His unofficial are the Garys, the Duppons and the Morgans. In fact, we have a plutocracy now, a government by the rich."

Through his attacks upon the republican administration, Mr. Oldfield said that the democratic party, to win control of congress in 1926 and elect a president two years later, "must represent sound liberalism in America, as opposed to the plutocracy of the ultra-rich under the present administration."

Speaking on the tariff issue, Mr. Oldfield declared the democratic party demanded a reduction, and that the representative of that party in congress will insist upon a revision downward.

Democratic Committee of Dallas Will Elect Chairman Next Month

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 19.—A special meeting of the Dallas county democratic executive committee will be called early in September to name a chairman to succeed Judge Claude M. McCallum, resigned, Secretary R. S. Quillen said. Judge McCallum resigned on April 2 last, when he was appointed to the judgeship of the 61st district court. Secretary Quillen, who also is secretary to the Dallas county commissioners' court, has been acting ex officio as chairman since April.

Mr. Quillen has gone to Bristol, Tenn., and Gate City, Va., his birthplace, and will be absent about two weeks. Upon his return he will issue a call for the democratic party committee meeting, he said.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS

By J. Howard Cummins, Dallas, Texas

More Scene. Bald-headed Habitué (on being introduced to queen of the chorus): "I hope I will see more of you."

Something Brewing. First Thirsty: "How's yer home brew coming on?"

Second Thirsty: "Not much. My wife brews it, and it's too weak."

E. T.: "Why don't you make it yourself?"

S. T.: "Because when I have time I'm too busy engaged imbibing what she has made."

Knew What She Wanted. Colored Lady: "Mister, Ah wants a pulmotor."

Clerk: "Pulmotor! What do you mean pulmotor? You mean a thermometer, don't you?"

G. L.: "No, sah. Ah means jis what I said—pulmotor—to put life in mah home brew."

6-Year Old Lad Swims Delaware. Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—Six year old John Devine yesterday swam the Delaware river below Philadelphia in 45 minutes. The river at the point is about a mile and a half wide. The boy's father said he was training the youngster to tackle the English channel when he's a few years older.

Intent of Our Fundamental Law On Teaching Evolution or Other Things in Our Schools Discussed

Editor Ferguson Forum:

The idea that legislative acts to prohibit the teaching of evolution in state schools are attempts to limit the human mind or restrict scientific or religious progress, is evidently founded on a misapprehension as to the purpose of such laws, or is being "broadcasted" to cloud the issue, which it is calculated to do, whether intentional or not.

To read some newspaper comment on the Tennessee law, one could almost believe that evolutionists are about to be banished, or electrocuted because of their religious belief, and that the state, to be tolerant, must allow the common schools to be used to spread the religious theories of all the cranks that infest the earth. The Genesis account of creation is one of the fundamentals of the Christian belief. The hypothesis of evolution is the teaching of a different school of religion, seeking to account for life and the origin of species in a different way and independent of revelation.

It is plainly the intent of our fundamental law that no kind of religion nor irreligion, shall be taught or enforced at the expense of the state, for the one good reason, if there were no others, that it would be unjust to use the tax money of the people of one belief to teach or enforce the doctrines of another.

Of course, the state has no right to interfere with the propagation of either of these doctrines in a legitimate way, that is, in the home, the church, the private school or the press, but to teach these things in schools supported by common taxation is another matter. Such schools are called common schools because they are supposed to instruct in only such subjects as are common to all citizens. This would not be true of schools supported by churches or private individuals for the reason that religious instruction could and would appropriately be given in them not common to all, but peculiar to the people supporting them.

The state has no interest in education other than to prepare the children for the intelligent discharge of their duties in life as citizens of this

republic, and there is no religious test required, or allowed.

All that the government can rightfully demand of us can be rendered as creditably by the disciple of Darwin as by the believer in Moses.

It will simplify matters to remember that in our case the state is the whole people, collectively considered. Each sovereign citizen may hold a religion of his own entirely different from all the others. Therefore it is manifest that the liberties of the people can be conserved and their peace and happiness promoted only by the government, their common servant, keeping its nose out of religious matters.

Laws barring evolution from the curriculum of common or state schools are not to be construed as favoring Christianity or the fundamentalists. The same reasons for exclusion of evolution from state schools apply with equal force against teaching the Bible there.

The man who would make our state schools a hatchery for his religious opinions on the flimsy pretext that the Bible is not a sectarian book, is as much to be condemned as the evolutionist who would use the same method to palm off his notions as "science falsely so-called."

The following from an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Welch of the Supreme Court of Ohio, December term, 1872, against reading the Bible in the public schools, is very much to the point:

"Were I such a teacher, while I should instruct the pupils that the Christian religion was true, and all other religions false, I should tell them that the law itself was an unchristian law. One of my first lessons to the pupils would show it to be unchristian. That lesson would be: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.' I could not look the vilest infidel or heathen in the face, and say that such a law was just, or that it was a fair specimen of Christian republicanism. I should tell him that it was an outgrowth of false Christianity. Indeed, brute force and 'cuckoo'

methods are sure marks of religious falsehood, no matter what the name. A fair field, with no favors, is all that truth ever asks, and is all that a just government can afford to grant. Joel M. Coward, Lufkin, Texas.

New Buildings at Fort Sam Houston May Be Approved

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—Expenditure of \$7,000,000 for the erection of permanent buildings at Fort Sam Houston, including Camp Travis, is expected to be approved by Maj. Gen. William H. Hart, quartermaster general of the United States army, who will make a final inspection of the fort the latter part of this week, it was announced Tuesday.

General Hart will arrive here from El Paso Wednesday night. Plans for the erection of permanent buildings to replace the frame structures built during the World war have been drawn up, and will be presented for General Hart's approval. A bill carrying the \$7,000,000 appropriation for Fort Sam Houston is awaiting action of congress.

Historic Log Cabin of Pioneer Texan Is Bootlegger's Haven

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 19.—The historic old log cabin near Birdville, which was the home of Isaac Parker, and his niece, Cynthia Ann Parker, in pioneer days, yielded up a 50-gallon still, 16 gallons of whiskey and 14 barrels of mash when raided Saturday by Constable Poe and Deputies Finch and Ruckman. Three Mexicans were arrested and charged with violating the liquor laws.

666 is a prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaric It kills the germs.

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