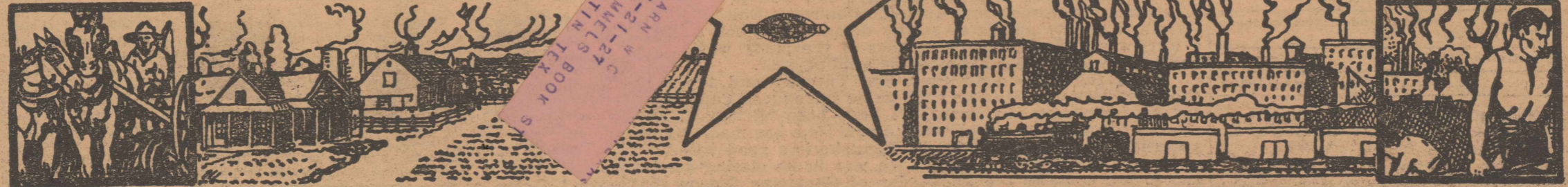


# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE AGIN HIGH INTEREST



WE ARE AGIN HIGH TAXES

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## Dallas Klansman Triumphs Over Moody in Warm Fight For State Committee Seat

By William M. Thornton.  
Staff Correspondent of the Dallas News.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 7.—W. L. (Jack) Thornton was named as member of the State Democratic Executive Committee by the convention late Tuesday afternoon, over the recommendation of the committee on permanent organization, after more than an hour of wild confusion in the convention hall.

Dan Moody, nominee for Governor, saved Thornton from being the victim of the convention steam roller. Interceding, Moody announced that Thornton was personally objectionable to him as a committeeman, but that he urged his selection "in the interests of peace and harmony."

B. F. Tysinger was presented to the convention as the organization choice for committeeman from the Dallas district. The announcement caused instant uproar in the Dallas county delegation, and in a few minutes the entire convention was in wild confusion.

By his action, Moody poured oil in exceedingly agitated waters, but the scrap, which had distinct klan and anti-klan "complexes" may be the forerunner of the more serious trouble later on, when the klan issue is directly raised.

All was proceeding peacefully enough, and the delegates were about ready to adjourn for supper when T. W. Davidson announced that his committee was ready to report on the members of the State Executive Committee.

"What was the name you read as committeeman from the Dallas district?" Murrell Buckner asked when the secretary read the name of B. F. Tysinger for that place. John Boyle of San Antonio, a recognized Catholic leader, moved the adoption of the committee report. Former State Senator V. A. Collins of Dallas instantly sought recognition from Chairman Stuart R. Smith of Beau mont, and announced that Dallas County had instructed for Thornton as its State committeeman. He appealed to the convention not to change the county's choice in the name of Democracy. Collins moved to put Thornton's name back on the list, and there were many seconds from all parts of the hall.

"I did not sit with the committee which submitted this list, but I do know that this man who the Dallas county delegation wants is personally obnoxious to our candidate for Governor," Mr. Boyle declared, "and I do know that a Democratic convention has the right and power to substitute other committeemen and that it has done so in the past."

Mr. Boyle moved to table Mr. Collins' motion to substitute Thornton's name. Frank Harmon, member of the Dallas delegation, yelled for recognition, declaring that the district had selected Thornton, "and I want this convention to know that I don't belong to the Ku Klux Klan!" cried Harmon. "Give us a square deal."

The Dallas delegation, seated near the center of the hall, was on its feet and in a wailing wail Mr. Collins vainly sought recognition from the chair. A roll call was demanded, but the request lost on a viva voce vote. Chairman Smith, after much confusion, upheld a point of order that the statutes were mandatory in regard to permitting each senatorial district to select its committeeman and that the convention had no right to substitute another name. To satisfy the doubting, the chairman had the provision of the law read. Boyle appealed from the ruling, but was ruled out of order. Charles Campbell of Palestine moved that the wishes of the Dallas county delegation be respected, and there were loud cries of "Not" from all parts of the hall.

Boyle attempted to substitute Tysinger on the list for Thornton by motion from the floor, but was ruled out of order. He then appealed from the ruling, and Chairman Smith called Charles I. Francis of Wichita Falls to the chair while the convention voted on the appeal.

"We're going to make Jack Thornton our committeeman, if we have to go to the United States Supreme Court to do it," shouted Mr. Collins.

On a viva voce vote on the question of overruling the chair, Francis held that the chair had been overruled. Dallas county delegates again went into an uproar, as the motion by Collins to substitute Thornton's name was tabled. A delegate rushed to the front, and standing on the orchestra pit rail, shook his fist and shouted at the chairman, until one of the sergeants at arms pulled him down.

Collins talked with Boyle for a few minutes, but could not persuade him to withdraw his objection to Thornton. Jake Wolters of Houston suggested that the convention vote first on all committeemen except from the Dallas district, and then on Dallas separately. More assistant sergeants

at arms were named by the chair to restore order.

The convention adopted the committee report, excluding the Dallas committeeman, and was about to vote between Thornton and Tysinger, by roll call by counties, when Dan Moody came to the front.

Mounting the orchestra pit rail, the nominee said he appeared as a delegate from Williamson county.

"I'm for peace and harmony, all right," Moody said, as the convention quieted down to hear him. "I understand it has been stated that Thornton is personally objectionable to me, and if that statement was made, it is true. Here are my reasons: Two years ago I was a candidate for Attorney General and he was a member of the state committee, and on a sub-committee to certify the ticket. I was present at the committee meeting in the old Oriental Hotel, and this gentleman made a motion that the committee go into executive session. He then sought to put my name on the ticket in a place not regarded as the best, and the sub-committee recommended that each county print the names on the ticket in the order provided by the state committee, contrary to the statutes."

"Later at the Austin hotel, he gave me the definite impression that he was for me in the run-off, and he opposed me."

"But in the interests of peace and harmony, and only in that interest, we will withdraw our objection to Jack Thornton."

With the fight settled by Moody's statement, Boyle moved to dispense with the roll call and to substitute the name of Thornton for that of Tysinger. The convention did this by a viva voce vote, and recessed until 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night.

Two years ago at the state convention in Austin, Thornton was presented as the Dallas district's choice for state committeeman. The convention, overwhelmingly anti-klan, declined to confirm him and selected Dwight Levelling of Dallas for the committee place.

**Fight in Committee.**  
San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8.—W. L. (Jack) Thornton last Tuesday was removed as the state committeeman from the eleventh Dallas senatorial district at the instance of Dan Moody and B. F. Tysinger Jr., substituted by action of the permanent organization committee.

Moody's request was communicated to the committee by Robert L. Holliday of El Paso, one of the Moody steering committee, and strongly seconded by others.

A motion by R. J. Sullivan to refer it to the Dallas delegation was lost after a division had been called. The motion was tabled, 14 to 10. After several speeches, the resolution and displacement was ordered by a viva voce vote with but few dissenting voices and without a division being asked. Between the two votes it was said that Thornton is understood to be a member of the K. K. K. His request was first strenuously opposed by former Congressman Oscar Callaway of Comanche. Later Callaway reversed himself and voted to reject Thornton, saying he had been advised that Thornton is a K. K. K. It was then that only a few dissenters were heard.

After the organization committee had made its report, it was called from the stage to reconvene. When it assembled Chairman Whit Davidson said it was done at the request of one of the Moody steering committee.

Mr. Holliday then reported and said: "The incoming governor does not desire to dictate to this committee, but he does desire that the state executive committee in control of the party machinery shall be in sympathy with him and who has not consistently opposed him. This much is due the governor-to-be, and for that reason I ask that Mr. Thornton be accepted from the list as the committeeman from Dallas and Mr. Tysinger substituted."

Mrs. Zehner said: "That is right, we have plenty of original Moody men and women who are capable and available to fill these places. One of that kind should be selected to serve."

W. T. Bloodworth of Fort Worth: "I disagree with Mrs. Zehner and the others. We are supposed to have a representative form of government. The district elected Mr. Thornton and he should serve. In fact, he is entitled to the place and should not be removed without consulting the district."

W. K. Hopkins of Gonzales, one of the youngest men serving as a committeeman, warmly exclaimed: "Well, I think the first thing to do is to co-operate with our next governor. He should not be hampered by those who are known to be out of sympathy with him. It would be most unjust to Mr. Moody for he should have the party machinery in tune with him. He won that fight overwhelmingly at the polls."

(Continued on Page Four.)

## That Awful State Convention

According to press dispatches the big little State Convention has met and adjourned in the City of San Antonio. They have writ a platform which is too long to discuss at this time, however, I expect to analyze it in connection with the recent campaign a little later on.

The Convention selected a State Executive Committee of thirty-one members and the most of whom are Ku Klux or of known Ku Klux affiliation, notably among which are J. W. Sullivan of Denton and R. L. Thornton of Dallas, former Titans of their respective provinces in Texas. There are no two men in Texas closer to Hiram Evans, the Grand Wizard, than these two newly elected members of the State Executive Committee—quite a contract to the old State Executive Committee under the Ferguson administration where there was not even one Ku Klux member. Mr. Moody opposed the election of Thornton, whereupon the Dallas delegation, composed and ruled by Ku Klux, raised a big row, and according to the newspapers, a bitter fight ensued, necessitating the calling in of firemen to quell the disturbance. This is quite a recommendation, of course, to this Holier Than Thou crowd who are always trying to make other people behave themselves.

The platform denounced secret societies in politics, but did not have the nerve to call the Ku Klux by name. Even Mr. Moody was a little braver than the convention and he did call the Ku Klux by name and said they were a dangerous element in State politics. Though late, I commend Mr. Moody for speaking out against this organization which is already planning to control his administration. Mr. Moody says he is now against the Ku Klux, but when the Governor was fighting the Ku Klux before the people and I was denouncing their activities in this campaign, Mr. Moody said that I was using a last year's bird nest for an issue in this campaign and he said in the campaign that the Ku Klux question was settled. I am just wondering if he believed he was right then, why didn't he tell the Convention that they were talking about a last year's bird nest when they put a plank in the platform condemning secret societies in politics. Ma Ferguson can now say "I told you so" upon one proposition at least. The platform, as originally written, called the Ku Klux by name, whereupon the Ku Klux later sent word to John Boyle, a big Knight of Columbus, warning the platform committee that if the platform named the Ku Klux that the Ku Klux would then insist that the Knights of Columbus be named also. With this threat and their voting power in the Convention, our Catholic friends have received the first slap in the face by the Ku Klux; however, the Ku Klux ought not to be blamed for running things, because the people voted with them and none of that crowd ought to be heard now to complain.

There was also a big row in the caucus before the Convention met over the selection of the temporary chairman and trouble seemed to be the outstanding feature of this awful State Convention just adjourned. I wonder what it is all going to lead to, anyway. The people are holding their breath for the next act.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

## Democracy in Texas Cannot Be Driven from Landmarks But Will Survive Defeat

Editor Forum:

Democracy is a good sport; it neither asks for nor gives quarter. Its battle lines are always drawn and its battlefields are heaped high with the rubbish of defeat as well as victory. But however oft defeated, however, oft driven from the field, it has always reformed its ranks and again challenged the foe.

We Ferguson people are in no wise disheartened. We are disappointed, of course, and saddened at the frailty of those who could turn from their own interests and lend support to the cause of economic oppression and political hypocrisy. But we realize that there are many people over-impulsive and are often influenced to their own injury by the unscrupulous. It will take experience to enlighten them. But experience at times is very good for the soul. Two years of financial debauchery, klannish hate, and orthodox bigotry will work wonders—we shall hear what we can't see.

We are proud of Fergusonism, of its hopes, its promises and its brilliant accomplishments. For Fergusonism is the only genuine exponent of democracy in Texas today; the only political force that stands clear of midnight thugs and assassins; the only forces that represents the interests of the great toiling, producing masses of the people, the only force that stands ready to be sacrificed on the altar of the country schools and the country children. Of course we stand for Fergusonism. We have no other place to go.

We love and honor the splendid leadership that led us to victory two years ago, and after an arduous and Christ-like administration went down in defeat with us, with flags still flying and honor unsullied.

The 275,000 men and women who proudly voted for Ma Ferguson are not quitters. They were not made up of potential office seekers or place hunters. They voted for the interests of their wives and children and did not give a flip of their fingers for the opinions of hypocritical sky-pilots and moribund politicians. They felt that they too had a religion to enact and maintain, and that a religion of service to humanity and sacrifice to the cause of democratic freedom. The "old guard" is standing at ease, awaiting the bugle call.

J. B. LAWS,

Coleman, Texas, Glencove Route.

## New Deep Water Harbor at Corpus Christi Opens Way For Help to Cotton Trade

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 8.—The map of Texas, if the imagination is given a little leeway, looks like a heart, have been moving more and more toward the southern extremity of the state. Railroads out of Dallas, Fort Worth and other centers have brought products to the seaports on the Gulf.

And to the half dozen or so seaports that Texas has, another will be added on Sept. 14. At that time the port of Corpus Christi, the dream of south Texas, will be opened to the ships of the seven seas.

As far as navigation is concerned, the channel connecting the turning basin with the Gulf of Mexico is ready for commerce. The concrete docks and wharves are ready to receive and discharge cargoes. In fact, cargoes of such products as cottonseed cake are already being prepared, deliverable at the wharves early in September. South Texas merchants, some of them, have bought goods in eastern markets which will be routed by water. But it will not be until Sept. 14 that the port will be opened officially.

The completion of the port marks the fulfillment of a bill passed by congress several years ago and signed by President Harding on Sept. 22, 1922, designating Corpus Christi as the location for a "safe and adequate harbor."

Five million dollars have been spent in city, state and Federal funds in completing the initial unit of the port development.

The chief items in the physical equipment of the port are the turning basin, the channel connecting the basin with the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico, the necessary sheds and railway spurs and the breakwater.

The turning basin is 1,000 feet wide, 2,700 feet long and covers an area of 2,700,000 square feet, with an average depth of thirty feet. The cost of the turning basin was \$565,000. The transfer sheds on the south side of the basin are of concrete and cost \$377,000. The transfer sheds are divided into four compartments, separated by fireproof walls, each compartment between 300x150 feet. An extension of open wharves is being built now at a cost of \$78,500. The turning basin can be extended six or seven miles if necessary.

The channel is 20.73 miles long. It is 25 feet deep, 200 feet wide at the top. The cost of the channel was \$1,300,000. Buoys will be established each half mile.

In addition to the facilities for carrying on ocean-going traffic, other equipment was the chief necessity. Highway No. 12, the chief connection between Corpus Christi and the outside world, crosses the deep water channel. A bascule bridge costing \$400,000 was built. The bridge is twenty-five feet wide, allowing sixteen feet for the Southern Pacific tracks, six feet for pedestrians and the remainder for automobiles, street cars and other vehicle traffic. The bridge was opened the last day of July.

The breakwater is 12,000 feet long and protects the entire city as well as the port. To date, 130,000 tons of rocks have been used in the construction of the breakwater. The cost of the breakwater, when completed, will be \$320,000.

Of the \$5,000,000 spent thus far, \$1,320,000 came from the federal government and the remainder from two bond issues. One bond issue of \$1,000,000 is against the Nueces county navigation district. The other \$2,000,000 is against the city of Corpus Christi and will be retired by the remission of state and ad valorem taxes from seven adjoining counties.

The new port will serve an area comprising about two-thirds of Texas. It is expected to compete with other Gulf ports in the movement of grain, cotton and other exports. It will serve a large area in northern Mexico in the export of mining and agricultural products from Chihuahua, Coahuila and Nueva Leon.

South Texas counties, with a large area of cotton-producing land, are expected to take advantage of the lower rates of shipment afforded by the port that has been placed at their doors. Heretofore cotton and its products have had to go to Houston, Galveston and other Gulf ports for export, and ginners' supplies, like machinery, bagging and ties, as well as all other imported goods, came through ports so far distant that the additional freight rate by rail was no minor consideration. Stevedore, pilotage and wharfage charges here will be on a par with those of other Gulf ports.

Vessels of no more than twenty feet draught can come up the channel—and most of the world's commerce is carried in vessels of that draught or less.

The new port will be especially beneficial to the cotton growers of Nueces, Kleberg, San Patricio and Jim Wells counties because of the saving in rail freight rates that will be afforded. The difference between the cost of transporting a bale of cotton from Kingsville to Houston and from Kingsville to Corpus Christi represents a saving of \$2.48. Almost any town in the black land counties within a radius of 50 miles can save around \$2 a bale by shipping through the port of Corpus Christi. The port, it is estimated by reliable authorities, will save the farmers in the four neighboring counties \$500,000 on this year's cotton crop alone.

The citizens of Corpus Christi are pledging \$50,000 for a celebration here Sept. 14 and 15 to commemorate the opening of the port with the proper ceremonies. After the date another artery will have been opened from which the life blood of the South may flow to the markets of the world.

### Anti-Klan Plank Put in Oklahoma Platform by Sooner Democrats

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 4.—The democratic state convention here today adopted a Ku Klux Klan plank for the platform on which it will make its campaign for the November election. The plank declares the party to be "unalterably opposed to any statement at control of the administration of any branch of the county, state or national government by the Ku Klux Klan or any other sect, order, society or combination."

When Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister he invited Queen Victoria to stay at Drayton Manor, his mansion near Tamworth, and went to enormous expense in making his home fit to receive his Royal guest.

His main attention was directed to the bathroom and he engaged Italian craftsmen to construct a bath cut out of a solid block of white marble. The bath was made five feet seven inches long and as Queen Victoria's height was generally accepted as being under five feet she had ample room for her ablutions. No one else has ever used the bath, which is still in its original setting.

### Typhoon in Japan Snuffs Out Lives of Near Two Score

Tokio, Japan, Sept. 8.—Reports to vernacular newspapers in Tokio say that approximately thirty-five persons were killed in a typhoon in central eastern Japan today. The storm was one of the most severe in recent years.

At Toyohashi, near the city of Nagoya, a schoolhouse collapsed, burying about 100 persons, of whom twelve may be dead and a score injured.

At Hamamatsu a clothing factory collapsed and eight persons are reported dead. Earlier reports told of five being killed and possibly 50 injured when the terrific wind storm blew a train off the tracks at the same place, but later reports revealed that only a few persons suffered minor injuries.

Two lighters at Kawasaki collapsed and fifteen members of the crew are missing.

Forty military airplanes at the Akenohara air field were badly damaged and forty telephone lines were disrupted.

### Bathtub Once Used by Queen Victoria Offered for Sale

London, Sept. 8.—Queen Victoria's marble bath is for sale. Although it cost more than 550 pounds it can be purchased for 200 pounds.

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### Early Editions of Pilgrim's Progress Bring High Prices

London, Sept. 8.—A peculiar mixup has occurred over the copy of the first edition of "Pilgrim's Progress" for which 6,800 pounds was recently paid in a London auction room.

Examination of the volume by the purchasers, a firm of antiquarian book dealers, revealed the fact, hitherto unknown, that there were two different issues of the first edition and that this copy was one of the second issue which has a five-line errata at the end of the last page of the text.

This discovery caused the cancellation of the sale, but the work was resold almost immediately to the original purchaser by private arrangement with the auctioneers.

### Brookshire Editor Chosen Legislator For Extra Session

Brookshire, Texas, Sept. 8.—In a special election held Saturday, A. E. Anderson, editor of the Brookshire Times, defeated Judge George C. Baker Jr., of Richmond, by a vote of three to one for representation to the legislature from the Twentieth district comprising Waller and Fort Bend counties.

The election was called by the governor to fill the unexpired term of John C. Anselmer, who moved out of the district.

### Signing for Messages Is Not Now Required by the Western Union

New York, Sept. 7.—Signing for telegrams was made unnecessary after Tuesday, September 7 by the Western Union Telegraph company which announced annulment of the rule requiring signatures for messages delivered, effective that date.

The new regulation was adopted it was announced, as a result of numerous complaints from persons who viewed the signing of a receipt as an unnecessary formality.

### Man Charged With Murder After Aged Physician Stabbed

Wichita Falls, Tex., Sept. 7.—A charge of murder was filed against W. E. McBride, 63, here today, following the death Monday night of Dr. E. M. Childers, 69, who has been in a local hospital since Saturday when he was stabbed during an altercation at Burk Burnett.

McBride is in the Wichita county jail.



# Platform Made for Moody To Run On Does Not Name Klan--Full Text Is Given

Following is a draft of the platform adopted by the state convention at San Antonio at which Dan Moody was nominated for governor. There was some wrangling in sub-committee and in the main committee before the platform was agreed upon and submitted to the convention:

The democratic party of Texas in convention assembled reaffirms its devotion to the ancient tenets of the party, the ideals of personal and political freedom responsible for its long life and the principles of free government which it has upheld for the government of the state and of the United States. We point with pride to the traditions of the democratic party, the record it has made whenever entrusted with the conduct of the national government, and its record in the administration of state affairs in Texas.

The democratic party now declares for the principle of equal, exact and impartial justice to all men under the constitution and the laws for equality of opportunity to every citizen within the legal bounds of race, religious belief or place of birth. For the support of the state government in all its rights, with careful protection of the principle of local self government; for the principle of the sovereignty of the states of this republic for the preservation and support of the general government in its constitutional vigor, with jealous regard for the separation of the functions assigned to the United States and the states, respectively; for a strong state government which shall be maintained independently, within constitutional limitations, without undue federal interference; for co-operation with the federal government wherever concurrent powers are vested in the states and the United States for comity among the several states in accordance with the law and long established principles governing their relations with each other.

**Election Safeguards.** We believe in a jealous care for the right of election by the people and acquiescence of the majority. We believe in the fostering and encouragement of public education, that information may be diffused generally among the citizenship. We reaffirm our belief in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority. We especially declare for honesty, and for the most rigid economy in the public expense consistent with the efficient administration of government; for the honest payment of the public debts and the sacred preservation of the public facts. We favor the encouragement of agriculture and the development of the resources of our state.

**Freedom of Religion.** We declare for freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person, and the guarantees made secure by the bill of rights and the constitution, and for the preservation of property rights and the enforcement of the law through its regular and orderly processes. We believe that the purpose of government can be better attained through a few wise laws wisely and justly administered than through the regulation of every detail of human conduct by statutory enactment.

We believe that the happiness, peace and prosperity of the citizenship is best promoted and best secured by a "wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvements, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned."

The democratic party stands opposed to any form of despotic or tyrannical government. It believes that the security of liberty and free government is best protected by encouraging respect for and obedience to the constitution of the state and nation. We stand opposed to the centralization of power in Washington or Austin, as contrary to the principles of democracy and as calculated to destroy representative government and create waste and extravagance, believing that the maintenance of our free institutions and the perpetuity of the Union and our liberty depend upon the right of local self-government.

**Nature of Public Office.** We hold that public office is a public trust, and that public officers who have no power that is not granted to them by the constitution and the law are the servants and not the masters of the people with whose government they are entrusted. All public office holders should make the conduct of their persons and their official acts, and they should neither claim nor attempt to exercise any greater authority than is conferred upon them under the constitution and the statutes enacted pursuant thereto. In the administration of governmental affairs full recognition should be given to the authority of its three co-ordinate and distinct departments of government, and the principle of their independence should be in all things recognized and respected.

Public officers should be protected in the discharge of their duties from the use of influence by members of other departments of government, or offices of the same department; and the members of the department of the government should not seek, for private purposes, to influence the conduct of members of another department, or of other divisions of the same department. To this end we believe the legislature should enact a law forbidding public officers from representing, for hire or for compensation, corporate or individual interests which may have business with any department of the state government.

**Responsible Government.** We declare as a principle of the democratic party and as fundamental to free government that the power of public office shall be entrusted to the hands of none but the public official chosen in the manner and form provided by law and accountable to the people and to the law for

actions in great number to convicted criminals hinders the proper enforcement of our criminal laws by discouraging the efforts of our peace officers and prosecuting attorneys and creating a disfavor in the jury box toward convictions. We believe in the reasonable exercise of the pardoning power, and that applications for pardons should be considered only upon their merits. A primary duty of the chief executive is to cause the laws to be faithfully executed, and we do not believe that a too liberal exercise of the pardoning power is consistent with the discharge of the constitutional duty. We, therefore, call upon the chief executive to exercise discretion in the use of the pardoning power and to see that this prerogative is exercised consistently with the proper enforcement of the law and not in such a manner as to menace the enforcement of the law, work a danger to society generally, and constitute a trust at our system of administering justice.

**Prohibition.** The settled policy of this state looks to the destruction of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. We call upon all citizens to support this settled policy by personal and public conduct. We submit to the liberty loving and law abiding citizens of this state that no law can be ignored except at the cost of public integrity, and the disobedience of any law by common consent of the general public, if carried to its logical conclusion, would establish a precedent that might be pleaded in defense of anarchy. We therefore call upon the citizenship of this state to show respect for and obedience to all laws.

**Official Salaries.** The salaries now provided by law for many of our public officials are incommensurate with the dignity of the office, and almost bar from public office citizens not possessed of independent means. In order that the public interest be served by the best qualified persons, the legislature should provide for adequate compensation for the officers of state government. However, by means of fees provided by law, the compensation of some officers is in excess of the public interest, and further provision should be made by the legislature for the payment of such excessive fees into the public treasury.

**Public Utilities.** We believe in the government exercising control over public utilities and all classes of public service concerns. The power to control and regulate and fix rates of compensation for public utilities is inherent in the government. We believe that the right of supervision of these matters should be vested in agencies of the government now existing and that no necessity exists for the creation of any additional bureaus or commissions for that purpose.

**Judicial Reform.** We believe that reforms in our judiciary can hasten the course of litigation and reduce the expense of litigation so that poverty shall be no insuperable obstacle to the attainment of justice, and the structure of the courts will not retard the administration of the law. We urge reforms in procedure affecting both civil and criminal cases that will more nearly insure speedy and exact justice to rich and poor alike. The simplification of civil and criminal procedure so as to promote the quick and speedy administration of justice, with full protection to the litigants in the enjoyment of their constitutional and statutory rights, is essential to the adequate enforcement of the law and the proper administration of justice, and we favor both reforms, both in our judicial system and in procedure.

**Bond Validation.** We declare our adherence to the principle of the preservation of the public faith and the protection of the public credit through the honest payment of the public debt. Within recent months the supreme court of the United States has held a statute of this state authorizing the creation of road districts and the bonded indebtedness thereof to be in violation of the constitution of the United States. Many such road districts have been created under the law and bonded indebtedness incurred for which the districts have received valuable improvements. These bonds were issued in good faith and sold in good faith, and we declare that the bonds so issued represent a just and honest public debt, and we call upon the legislature of Texas, which is shortly to convene, to enact immediately such legislation as shall validate these outstanding bonds and

restore the public credit of this state and the subdivisions thereof.

**Public Schools.** Our constitution declares that "a general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the liberties and rights of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature of the state to establish and make suitable provision for the support and maintenance of an efficient system of public free schools." Free public education is a primary duty of government, and public schools should be in all things generously maintained and supported. We declare for such revision of our laws relating to public education as shall insure an equality of educational opportunities to all children of Texas, regardless of whether they live in cities, in towns or rural communities; and especially we favor such revision of our laws relating to public education as will make possible the establishment of centrally located high schools in the rural communities of this state to insure that the boys and girls living outside the cities will have an equal opportunity in the matter of securing a high school education.

Experience has demonstrated that a substantial amount for the support of an appropriation of \$15 must be provided year by year, besides an adequate appropriation of an equalization fund to aid the rural schools, if an efficient school system is maintained, and equal educational opportunities are afforded to all the children of all the people.

The revenue now available for the support of the schools for the next ensuing scholastic year appears insufficient to provide for the maintenance and support of an efficient system of public free schools for the period of time contemplated by the constitution. We recommend that the legislature supplement the revenues for the public schools to such extent as may be found necessary and by such means as shall be by them found most practicable to the end that the school children of this state may not suffer by reason of a short school term.

The educational survey commission authorized by the Thirty-Eighth legislature has filed its report. In order that our people may profit from the results of its investigations, the Forty-third legislature is urged to give its suggestions very careful consideration.

We favor corrections in the free textbook law, and are opposed to the proposed extensive change of textbooks resulting in a new book to be issued to the people, and believe that this money should be saved and restored to the school.

**Higher Education.** We believe in the liberal support of our institutions of higher learning. Their existence and support by the state encourages our youth to seek the highest attainable advantages and to train themselves for leadership in public activities and the vocations of private life, and to become more productive citizens.

In the rapid strides Texas is making for leadership among the states of the Union, it is important that we shall have the best possible preparation of our future statesmen, scientists and men and women of arts, farmers and stockmen in Texas, and under her control and jurisdiction, and these institutions of higher learning should be so sustained that there will be no necessity for sending our men and women of Texas to seek a college education beyond the borders of our state.

Sources of revenue should be found adequately to support our institutions of higher learning and their work, and courses of instruction should be regulated co-ordinated, to the end that duplication of work would be eliminated.

**Public Highways.** With the development of transportation and facilities for communication between the different localities of the state, it has become necessary to establish and maintain a system of state highways. This system is yet incomplete, and its development and proper maintenance will require the expenditure of large sums of money.

We believe in a correlated system of state highways and that the same should be efficiently maintained. Attention should likewise be given to the construction and maintenance of lateral roads for the convenience of those engaged in our basic industry of agriculture who do not live on highways but who desire to build and maintain the highways.

We believe there should be a proper division of authority and separation of duties between the state and the counties, respectively, that wherever feasible the state and county authorities should co-operate in the maintenance of highways, and that the people of the counties should be given representation in determining policies to be adopted with reference to the construction of state highways through their respective counties. The extent of the system of state highways must necessarily be limited by the revenues available to the state, and in the matter of designing and establishing state highways the governmental authorities should proceed upon a carefully determined plan, which should not involve burdens upon the state revenues incommensurate with the amount of funds available.

Whenever contracts are awarded in connection with the administration of the highway department such contracts should be let only upon competitive bids, and jealous care should be exercised that such contracts provide no more than a reasonable compensation to the contractor, and be practicable on the basis of payment should be upon the unit of labor performed or materials furnished.

**Capital and Labor.** Capital creates the demand for labor, and labor makes possible the accumulation of capital. We believe that labor and capital should have fair treatment by the government, and we believe that the rights of each should be justly respected and protected, and we favor legislation to give protection to the employee.

The democratic party stands irrevocably committed to the principle of freedom in the matter of religious worship, as a requisite of free government and as a sacred right guaranteed to the people in the bill of rights of both the state

and federal constitutions. History and the experiences of mankind demonstrate the right and wisdom of this policy of the party. We believe with Thomas Jefferson that "no man should labor under any civil or political disability because of religious convictions."

Any character of secret political society, or attempt to secretly control the political affairs of elections of the people, is and always has been abhorred by the democratic party as dangerous to free government and calculated to destroy and overthrow free institutions. We present to the citizens of Texas that the participation of secret societies in the public affairs and politics of this state has resulted in injury to Texas and embarrassment to her people. It has engendered bitterness and dissension where the public good demanded friendship and union, and in all good conscience it ought to end.

**Agriculture and Industry.** The state is enjoying a period of general prosperity. But this increase in prosperity has not extended to the agricultural industry. Consideration should be given by the executive and legislative departments for improving agricultural conditions. Every effort should be made by our state government, consistent with the constitution, to alleviate depression in agriculture and rural living conditions. Proper support should be given to the department of agriculture in the functions assigned to it by law, and to our agricultural colleges in their proper sphere. We earnestly urge our members of congress (senators and representatives) to redouble their efforts to bring about such repeal or amendment of the tariff act as speedily to reduce the unjust and inequitable burden which is imposed upon agricultural classes, and we insist that efforts be made at once to reduce the unfair and burdensome transportation rates now imposed on agricultural products and live stock. We rejoice in the industrial development of our state and believe that the state should give every lawful encouragement to the investment of capital and the development of industry. We welcome foreign capital, insisting only that those who come into the state to pursue their business shall render such homage to its laws as is required of our own citizens.

We believe in the proper regulation of corporate enterprise to the extent that the corporate function shall not be abused.

**Taxation.** We believe that the hope for reduction in taxes lies in the equalization of the burdens of taxation and the practice of economy in government. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy but the return to frugality is difficult and we enjoy upon our nominees and all public officers the practice of the most rigid economy in the expenditure of public money consistent with the public good. We believe that the legislature should develop and enact into law a well devised, scientific system of taxation to insure that the burdens of taxation will be equal and uniform.

**Motor Transportation.** We favor the making of motor vehicles engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight as common carriers subject to the reasonable control of the state railroad commission. The public is entitled to the best and cheapest means of transportation which may be available, and the reasonable regulation of motor transportation by the railroad commission would increase the safety and insure that only responsible and proper rates and fares would be charged.

**Libel Laws.** We favor amendments to the libel law of the state which will protect the press in conveying information to the public and will remove the present limitation placed upon the freedom of the press.

**"Honest and Efficient Economy."** The democratic party does not advocate the incurrence of our civil and criminal codes with any great number of additional statutes. On the contrary, we believe that the requirements of the times demands the simplification of the law, not the promiscuous enactment of new legislation.

The exaction of greater tribute by way of taxes levied and collected

than is necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the government is not to be sanctioned by the law. We believe that present evils of the body politic can be largely cured through the proper administration of existing laws. We call upon the proper officials of Texas to use every effort toward the ultimate degree of frugality in administration which may be consistent with the efficient discharge of the functions of government. To the practice of honest and efficient economy the party lays a mandate upon the candidates for office whom it has duly nominated, and dedicates its conduct of the government.

Following is the membership of the committee on platform and resolutions by which the platform for Moody was framed:

- 1. R. M. Hubbard, New Boston; 2. T. O. Davis, Center; 3. O. M. Stone, Jasper; 4. Charles D. Smith, Beaumont; 5. Jerry Randolph, Madisonville; 6. B. Y. Gardner, Palestine; 7. H. B. Marsh, Tyler; 8. T. F. Carlock, Cooper; 9. R. T. Lipscomb, Bonham; 10. T. D. Starves, Greenville; 11. O. E. Colquitt, Dallas; 12. J. E. Hayes, Cleburne; 13. Dr. S. P. Brooks, Waco; 14. Paul D. Page, Bastrop; 15. J. L. Walker, Weimar; 16. W. B. Bates, Houston; 17. M. S. Munson, Angleton; 18. Paul Brown, Karnes City; 19. Fred L. Dunell, Lockhart; 20. Richard Critz, Taylor; 21. Winbourne Pearce, Belton; 22. W. H. Mercer, Mineral Wells; 23. J. T. Montgomery, Wichita Falls; 24. N. M. Rosenquest, Eastland; 25. L. L. Farr, San Angelo; 26. R. L. Ball, San Antonio; 27. W. R. Montgomery, Edinburg; 28. Ernest May, Fort Worth; 29. H. O. Metcalf, Marfa; 30. Judge C. H. Cain, Tahoka; 31. Lee R. Satterwhite, Amarillo.

Following were the permanent officers of the convention:

- Permanent chairman, Stuart R. Smith, of Beaumont; secretary, Miss Oveta Culp of Houston; reading clerk Ballard W. George of Corsicana; sergeant at arms, Leo O. Allen of Lubbock; assistant sergeant at arms, Walker Styles of Breckenridge; vice presidents, first, Sam H. Smelser Jr., Texarkana; second, Charles L. Brachfield, Henderson; third, Mrs. D. P. Raack, Woodville; fourth, E. B. Pickett Jr., Liberty; fifth, J. E. Parrish, Huntsville; sixth, H. E. Davis, Corsicana; seventh, Carl Estes, Tyler; eighth, T. P. Justice, Paris; ninth, Mrs. Cecil Smith, Sherman; tenth, H. L. Davis, McKinney; eleventh, Cullen F. Thomas, Dallas; twelfth, J. Lee Gammon, Waxahatchie; thirteenth, N. P. Houx, Mexia; fourteenth, William Hillard, Caldwell; fifteenth, C. J. Rosenberg, La Grange; sixteenth, Mrs. J. E. Hodges Houston; seventeenth, Charles J. Stubbs, Galveston; eighteenth, T. P. Morris, Stockton; nineteenth, J. A. Grigsby, Lockhart; twentieth, H. P. Leevy, Lampasas; twenty-first, P. S. Hale, Meridian; twenty-second, M. W. Burch, Decatur; twenty-third, A. P. Deekson, Seymour; twenty-fourth, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Anson; twenty-fifth, James Callan, Menard; twenty-sixth, Perry S. Robertson, San Antonio; twenty-seventh, E. H. Crenshaw, Kingsville; twenty-eighth, M. W. Seward, Fort Worth; twenty-ninth, Mrs. Robert L. Holliday, El Paso; thirtieth, Dr. Charles Anderson, Plainview; thirty-first, A. S. Moss, Memphis.

**First Texas Woman Gets Nomination to State Senator Job**

Carthage, Tex., Sept. 8.—The first woman to be nominated for the senate of Texas, Miss Margie E. Neal of this place, was declared the senatorial nominee over Gary B. Sanford of Timpanon at the second senatorial district convention held here. Miss Neal's majority was 2,381. Panola gave Miss Neal a majority of 1,159, Gregg 647 and Harrison 1,327. Mr. Sanford had a majority in Rusk of 158 and in Shelby of 494.

Five counties in the district were represented at the convention, four by proxies. Robert G. Brown was elected permanent chairman and E. C. Clabaugh Jr., permanent secretary.

# Tom Taggart's Kick Over Name in Novel Boosts Book Sales

New York, Sept. 8.—The name of Tom Taggart, nationally known democratic leader of Indiana, will appear in future editions of Edna Ferber's latest best seller, "Show Boat," but it is doubtful that even this concession by Miss Ferber and her publisher, Doubleday, Page & Co., will forestall the veteran politician's threatened suit for \$100,000 damages for alleged libel.

Announcement that the fictitious name "Sam Maddock" have been substituted on page 303 of the novel for Mr. Taggart's name was made by Nelson Doubleday, vice president of the publishing firm, who added it would be impossible to amend any of the 135,000 copies, already off the presses.

Mr. Taggart is said to have demanded not only elimination of any reference to him in future printings, but also deletion of his name from copies now in the hands of the publishers, their agents and booksellers throughout the country.

As the result of Mr. Taggart's protest, three paragraphs which constitute part of a dialogue between Gaylord Ravenal, a gambler, and his wife, Magnolia, will read hereafter as follows:

"Next week we will run down to West Baden. Do us good. During the day we can walk or drive or ride. You ought to learn to ride, Nola. In the evening we can take a whirl at Sam Maddock's layout."

"Oh, don't gamble there—not much, I mean. Let's try to keep what we have for a little while."

"After all we may as well give Sam a chance to pay our expenses. Remember the last time we were down I won a thousand at roulette alone and roulette isn't my game."

The change, Mr. Doubleday said, involved the reworking of but one page plate and caused only slight interruption to press work on the novel. Nevertheless, the publisher expressed himself as unfavorable to the use of real names in fiction, declaring the present incident proves it is "bad stuff."

"I do not know about the details," he added, "but our instructions must have come from either Miss Ferber or her lawyers. We would not make the change on any other authority. I presume this action will be satisfactory to Mr. Taggart."

Miss Ferber in a tone more than faintly touched with exasperation, said emphatically over the telephone "I don't want to talk about it." And she didn't.

Mr. Taggart, through his lawyers in Indianapolis, limited himself to the statement that further legal consultations will decide his future course. One of his counsel, however, was quoted as saying:

"The substitution of the name of Sam Maddock for Tom Taggart in future editions may not be sufficient to ward off the libel suit we have planned to institute in the district court in New York. The damage has already been done."

# Home Brew Blast Wounds Policeman

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 8.—Add beer bottles to the list of dangerous weapons. One of those home brew connoisseurs exploded and cut R. B. Alexander, plain clothes man, on the hip and broke a tooth last night. He was pouring out home brew seized in a raid.

**Come to Lubbock, Texas**  
The Hub of the Plains.  
Good schools, good land, good water, good health.  
Fine climate, fine crops, cheap land—cash or terms.  
Write or see—  
**C. C. McCarty**  
The Land and Loan Man  
P. O. Box 1345, Lubbock, Tex.

# Home Seekers Attention

Live Oak county is one of the undeveloped and undiscovered counties of Texas. There are 800,000 acres of virgin land in this county that will in a very few years come under the plow. This land is as good as the best in Texas and the seasons are as dependable.

If you want to buy a home that is already cleared and ready for the plow, with a new house, new barn and new well write me at Austin. I will sell you such a place for one eighth down, the balance in ten years divided into easy yearly payments. I represent the owner who has about eight of these farms left running from 110 to 140 acre tracts. The land is in four miles of the county seat and close to good school and good road.

Write me today how much money you have to invest and I will arrange to show you the land. Price \$85.00 to \$100.00 an acre.

**JAS. E. FERGUSON**  
Austin, Texas

New State Committee Is Headed by Wilcox of Georgetown, Tex.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8.—The new state democratic executive committee as chosen by the thirty-one senatorial districts at Tuesday's caucus will serve the next two years. Judge D. W. Wilcox of Georgetown was elected chairman unopposed. The members of the committee named Tuesday and the senatorial districts they represent are as follows: 1—John M. Henderson, Dalingerfield. 2—W. J. Tucker, Longview. 3—Benton McMillan, Zavalla. 4—Dave Nelson, Orange. 5—M. L. Bennett, Normangee. 6—Tom Faulk, Athens. 7—Earl M. Green, Willis Point. 8—T. J. Ramsey, Sulphur Springs. 9—S. P. Webb, Sherman. 10—H. A. Finch, McKinney. 11—R. L. Thornton, Dallas. 12—Pat E. Hooks, Itasca. 13—Dr. N. D. Buie, Marlin. 14—W. J. Embrey, Brenham. 15—C. G. Krueger, Bellville. 16—Alvin S. Moody, Houston. 17—J. R. Farmer, Richmond. 18—J. B. Moore, Port Lavaca. 19—E. J. Cleveland, Buda. 20—John C. Ross, Austin. 21—J. W. Sullivan, Denton. 22—Charles I. Francis, Wichita Falls. 23—Ben L. Cox, Abilene. 24—Sam McColvin, Brady. 25—Clinton Brown, San Antonio. 26—Milton West, Brownsville. 27—Frank P. Culver, Fort Worth. 28—C. C. Belcher, Del Rio. 29—Pink L. Parish, Lubbock. 30—J. M. Simpson, Amarillo. R. T. Fleming of Houston was appointed to continue as secretary of the committee.

Eggs poached in creamed carrots make a dainty and delicious luncheon dish.

FOR OVER 200 YEARS hairem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAIREM OIL CAPSULES correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

CLASSIFIED ADS RATE—2c per word each insertion. Minimum charge 50c. Initials and each group of figures count as one word. Short lines seven words—Capitals double.

BABY CHICKS—Hatching every week in the year. I am the only POULTRYMAN in the SOUTH that ever went to ENGLAND for POLTRY. In 1923, I returned with the LARGEST SHIPMENT of ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS ever brought to AMERICA. I also have the AMERICAN UTILITY and SHOW LEGHORNS. Have COCKERELS to mate to your flock to improve the LAYING QUALITY of your STRAIN. These COCKERELS are from eggs produced by my own hens and raised by me. The sisters, (hens and pullets) these COCKERELS are my laying stock. Write for catalogue and prices. THE ORIGINAL, THE BEST JOHNSON POULTRY RANCH IN TEXAS. Wolfe City, Texas. 9-21

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Send address. Dr. J. Stokes, Mchawk, Fla. 9-24

TOBACCO—Extra good chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.75, prepaid. W. C. Rogers, Dresden, Tenn. 9-24

FLETCHER'S FARMING is a \$1.00 a year monthly farm, livestock and home journal. It contains the BEST more homes all the numbers containing the continued story, "The Water Bearer" a thrilling story of a western ranch girl, will be sent to any address for 25c with the order direct to Fletcher Farming, Houston, Texas. Send your trial order today. If you prefer, send \$2.00 and get both this paper and Farming one year at the price of the Forum alone. Send your \$2.00 today. Sample free on request.

\$500.00 MONTHLY Selling Magic Gas; \$1. Can Equals 33 Gallons Gas; proven merits; send \$1.00 for can and agent proposition and get your part of the business. Penn Machine Company, Wichita Falls, Texas. 9-22

FOR LEASE—Approximately 8,000 acres pasture land, river front, well, windmill and gas engine. Two miles from Oakville, Live Oak county. Apply 302 Lavaca street, San Antonio, Texas. 6-10-1

FOR SALE—Fine large type Cockerels—3 months old Reds, 60c each; 5 months old White Minorcas, \$3.00 each; 5 months old Pale Strain Black Minorcas, Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Max Hoffman, Brenham, Texas. 9-21

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Poor man's price—only \$25, with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. TFF, Box 528, Salina, Kans. 5-20-21

FORTY DOLLARS AN ACRE for land in ten-acre blocks or larger, two miles from tarvinted road. Four miles from Floresville, twenty-seven miles from San Antonio. Good for fruit, berries, grapes, vegetables, poultry. Good I and mineral locality. Buy now. C. L. Patterson, Floresville, Texas. 8-12-6

Dynamite and Flood Water Sweep Away Last of Giant Raft From Colorado River

Bay City, Texas, Sept. 8.—The Colorado river has come home. The capricious stream, which left home thirty years ago and has been wandering around over two counties, got back Saturday. Its return has brought joy to one county and doubt and misgivings to another Texas county. Dynamite and a downpour brought the river back. The last half mile stretch of the 14-mile raft between Bay City and Wharton was cut through Saturday, due to a six-foot rise of the river. The ground work had been laid—the dynamiting of logs—dredging and other engineering work to accelerate the work of a flood.

Sunday afternoon Howard Kenyon, president of the Howard Kenyon Dredging company, which has a \$485,000 contract to clear out the raft, arrived at Bay City to inspect the new river. "They told me when I took the contract Sept. 2, 1925, it could not be done," said Mr. Kenyon. "Chicago and New York dredging engineers who came down to make bids shook their heads and went home again. Then the people of Matagorda county employed General Goethals to come down here. I explained to him just how we were going to tackle the job. He told them then that I was on the right track and that it could be done. The backbone of the thing is broken now. Water has fallen down its old channel for the first time in 30 years. Now every high water will help us in that it will cut away the sides, the banks of the raft, wider and wider. Heretofore every flood, every rise, has simply enlarged the raft. Now it helps out the old channel back to its original 300-foot width."

This afternoon Mr. Kenyon sent a large sized power boat from his construction camp a short distance above the Bay City bridge up to Wharton. It will leave there Tuesday morning with Wharton county and city officials for its first trip down in thirty years. Whistles will be blown in Wharton Tuesday morning and an impromptu celebration of that city's relief from the menace of floods will be staged. A big dinner will be served at the river camp of the dredging company.

The river now has a channel through the heart of the raft. At many stages it is perhaps only 50 feet wide, but the swift current is chiseling away the silt banks rapidly and engineers believe within another year the channel will be almost its normal width, filling out its high banks the way it did more than a quarter of a century ago, when river packets chugged up to Bay City and

even to Wharton when there was plenty of water. In Bay City they do not know just what the future holds for them. Mayor Pat Thompson said Monday that the opening of the stream and its resultant taking away of gravity irrigation would "cripple" the rice industry, which is the dominant business of Matagorda county.

"It will cripple it undoubtedly for two or three years, at least," said the mayor. "We shall have to return to pumping plants. Ultimately it will probably prove a blessing, and the raft each year went higher and would eventually have destroyed gravity irrigation itself. But right now it will be a blow. Naturally we are not celebrating as Wharton county is."

"General Goethals, who said the river could be cleared, also recommended collapsible dams to furnish gravity irrigation. I do not know whether the people will vote another half million for them or not. We voted \$600,000 last year to clear the lower part of the stream, and the bulk of this money is being spent in dredging the mouth of the river so that a new raft will not start."

The mayor added that he doubted whether it would mean navigation for Bay City unless considerable money was spent in dredging the stream deeper and in putting a lock system in to insure sufficient depth in low water time.

Many folks in Bay City never had seen water run down the normal bed of the Colorado river. Old timers, however, recall the days when it was a majestic stream a block wide with high banks and with boats plying on it.

"I guess the old river got a bad case of the heebie jeebies and decided to wander away for awhile," said one old river veteran. "It's back home, and its family is split on the prodical's return. Wharton welcomes it with open arms and Bay City is a bit cold. I guess after it's home awhile everybody will be happy from Wharton clear down to the mouth."

Strikes in Last Five Years Show Reduction Totaling 50 Per Cent

Washington, Sept. 8.—A fifty per cent decrease in strikes in the last five-year period in the United States is noted by the federal council of churches in its recently published industrial review of the year ending July 1, 1926. The decrease is in strikes in manufacturing establishments and in the five-year period 1921-25, as compared with 1916-20.

Table with 3 columns: Year, No. Dpts., No. Emp. 1916: 2,667, 1,539,217; 1917: 2,325, 1,227,254; 1918: 2,151, 1,239,383; 1919: 2,655, 4,160,348; 1920: 2,226, 1,462,054; 1921: 1,785, 1,099,247; 1922: 839, 1,612,562; 1923: 1,139, 1,540,091; 1924: 893, 654,541; 1925: 1,012, 428,218

Interpreting the foregoing, the council says: "Much significance is to be attached to the cause of these strikes. In 1921, and 1922 most of the strikes were defensive—to prevent loss of something already achieved rather than to gain some desired goal. Then came an aggressive period in 1923—to regain losses. In 1924 and 1925 the number of defensive strikes has again increased."

By way of illustration, the council points out that in 1920 there were 1,429 strikes to secure wage increases, and only 147 to prevent wage decreases. Then came the period of "deflation," which swept thousands of farmers into bankruptcy and put millions of industrial workers on the street jobless. That year there were 120 strikes to increase wages and 896 strikes to prevent reductions.

Mrs. McCormick May Be Illinois' Entry to Succeed Small

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.—Friends of Ruth Hanna McCormick, widow of Senator Medill McCormick, are urging her candidacy for Governor of Illinois, if Governor Small decides to retire.

Governor Small has had two terms. Many of the G. O. P. leaders are not enthusiastic for a third term for him. He was to have announced his decision at the Iroquois County Fair at Watseka, Ill., but was inarticulate on the governorship question. His friends have asserted that if he retires, he would name former Lieut. Gov. Oglesby as his heir.

To carry out such a deal it would be necessary for Governor Small to continue in the role of a possible candidate until the last moment in order to hold his organization together.

Klan Pins Hope for Regaining Power on Rally in Washington

(From New York World) Washington, Aug. 31.—The invisible empire of the Ku Klux Klan, threatened with disintegration, is going to muster its forces for a big rally here on Sept. 13, 14 and 15.

Imperial Wizard Evans has been losing his grip on the local Klan organizations and one of the purposes of the Washington affair is to weld the broken pieces into one formidable political unit for the 1936 campaign.

School Grounds and Buildings Must Be Safe and Sanitary

Austin, Texas, Sept. 8.—With the near approach of school days, gravity irrigation should be given by school authorities to proper sanitation of school grounds and buildings that the health of school children may be protected during the school term.

Dr. H. O. Sappington, state health officer. "Actual sanitary requirements for a school plant are: a safe water supply, proper sewerage and waste disposal and cleanliness of buildings and grounds. In rural districts and small towns where sewer facilities and common water supplies are not available, special attention should be given to making the local water supply safe and to providing sanitary toilets. Open-back, unscreened toilets are serious health menaces and under no conditions should be allowed in school premises. Plans for approval types of closets may be obtained free of charge by writing your state board of health, Austin."

"Where the water supply of a school is obtained from a well, a sump in the basement, as a bucket and rope becomes contaminated. Dirty hands, causing possible pollution of the water with disease organisms. A water-tight platform should be built around this well to prevent waste water contaminated with silt from children's shoes seeping through the ground into the well. Free analysis of samples of water sent by school authorities will be made by the state board of health."

Iowa's Finest Baby Is Waif Taken From Home For Orphans

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 8.—Iowa's sweepstakes champion baby may never know who its parents are. She is Vesper Lee Voss, 31 months old, who was adjudged the state's best baby at the Iowa state fair when she scored 99.08 per cent perfect on physical and mental tests.

Her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph S. Voss of Des Moines, adopted her in December, 1924, from the Iowa Children's home here. Iowa's baby health queen was born Jan. 20, 1924, and lived with her parents until Feb. 8 of that year, when she was taken to the orphanage, which, on request, hides a child's identity.

Alarm Clock Device Brews Tea and Pulls Sheet From Sleeper

London, Sept. 8.—Professor A. M. Lowe claims to have invented a boon to the millions who have trouble in getting out of bed on time in the morning.

Pantalettes May Be Answer to Waifs of Short Skirt's Foes

Paris, Sept. 8.—Pantalettes matching gowns is Paris' answer to the appeal of women not particularly favored by nature who bewail the continued vogue of short skirts.

Aged Woman Pleads to Be Locked in Jail, and is Accommodated

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8.—A 50 year old woman who wanted to be locked up in the city jail so she could cure herself of the narcotic habit and "get right with God" was accommodated Saturday by Judge J. F. Onion in corporation court.

Dallas Klansman Is Winner Over Moody For Committee Seat

(Continued from Page One) We should promptly displace Mr. Thornton with a known friend of Moody's.

A. M. Bevill of Clarendon—There is no place in a democracy for a dictator and no one should dictate to the district as to who shall represent it. I don't think Mr. Moody would suffer by Thornton serving and he should stay there.

Mr. Callaway brought out that the objection to Thornton is that he always opposed Moody, until the last primary election, and declared that was not sufficient reason for removing him.

Mr. Callaway then argued at length against the principle of substituting original supporters to displace original supporters. He contended that the best recognized precedent is to defer to the will of the districts. "To do otherwise is to destroy unity and cause discord but if this man was a Ku Klux I would vote against him every time."

At this juncture a man appeared and asked "Oscar" to step outside, saying he wanted to tell him something. Callaway replied: "Tell it to the committee and to me at the same time." The man replied that he was not a member of the committee and did not have the privilege of the floor, whereupon Callaway stopped speaking and conferred with several men.

While the conference was in progress, Mrs. Zehner made plain her position that she had been reliably informed that Thornton was not an original Moody man, having supported Lynch Davidson in the first primary and that he is not in sympathy with Moody at this time.

Callaway then said: "I never mince words. I understand Thornton is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. If that is true I am now ready to vote against him."

Voices—Correct; he is a Ku Klux. Then came the vote substituting Tysinger for Thornton.

E. M. Dodson Named as Judge at Marlin as Successor to Oltorf

Marlin, Tex., Sept. 6.—Judge Prentice Oltorf, judge of the 32nd judicial district for the past seven years and eight months, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, to take effect Sept. 15, and the governor has appointed E. M. Dodson, democratic nominee for the office, to succeed Judge Oltorf. Judge Dodson has notified the governor of his acceptance.

It was pointed out by Judge Gregg that the bill would relieve members of the legislature of submitting applications for appointments of notaries public as is done under the present statute, which has been on the books for fifty years. The appointment of notaries under the bill would be done by the governor after certification has been made by the county clerks. Notaries public would be limited to one to every 250 qualified voters in a county and none but qualified voters would be appointed. The bond of the notary would be raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000, possibly to \$5,000, as required in most states, Judge Gregg said.

Savory fats can be made by cooking beef, pork, and other meat fats with herbs or strong vegetable juices, particularly onion, and straining for use in seasoning gravies and meat dishes.

Who Will Take Him?

Editor Forum: We have a young man in the Huntsville prison who will be released about the 20th of October, 1926. He is 23 years of age, has no relatives or friends in Texas, is entirely destitute of means and has no job awaiting him when released.

Realizing the peril of leaving the penitentiary without friends or money, he desires to get in touch with some dependable person who will give him a home, and employment, preferably on a farm or ranch, at least, until he can get back on his feet and be afforded an opportunity to earn an honorable livelihood.

I have known this boy for several months, and unqualifiedly recommend him. Who will extend to him the "glad hand?" A. R. WATSON, Chaplain. Box 32, Huntsville, Texas.

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

Hotel Directory HOUSTON

"THE BENDER" Houston's Popular Hotel, Rates \$1.50 and up. Excellent Cafe. Noonday lunch 50c. Dinner evenings \$1.00. Dinner Sunday evenings \$1.25. J. E. DALEY, Manager

DALLAS ALBERTA HOTEL Modern and clean in every way. \$1.25 and up per day. Bryan & Harwood Sts., Dallas, Texas.

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The election is over and the FORUM still survives. It will be of greater service to the people than ever before. I call attention to our special offer of ONE DOLLAR a year, and I will thank our friends everywhere to send in their subscriptions at once. The Special Session of the Legislature will soon convene and the regular session will convene in January, and the FORUM will endeavor to discuss all public matters with the same independence and fearlessness in the future that it has in the past. The price to which the FORUM has been reduced covers only the cost of production and I am publishing the FORUM, not to make money, but to make history. I hope our friends will get busy and co-operate to the extent of a One Dollar subscription at least.

JIM FERGUSON The Editor