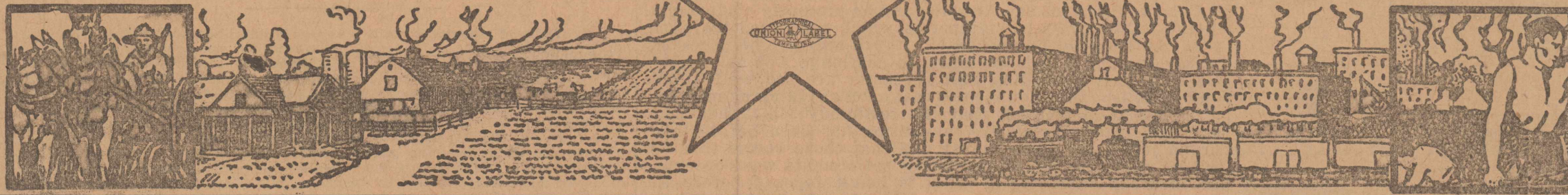


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

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VOL. X

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NO. 3

Club Women of Texas Vote Down Proposal to Discard Silks for Cotton Apparel

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 17.—Federated club women of Texas are not in harmony with their sisters in Ennis on the question of discarding silks and satins and donning cotton garments as an aid to cotton growers. They refused November 12 to bind themselves to wear cotton dresses to aid the cotton price situation. The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs in the final session of its twenty-ninth annual convention here, voted down a proposal to buy cotton wearing apparel wherever possible.

The discussion on the proposition indicated that the women did not wish to discard silks for cotton and that they believed no one would comply with the resolution if adopted.

Mrs. C. W. Webb, city attorney of Elgin, led the fight against the resolution. She declared the cotton situation was an economic question, one of supply and demand, having little to do with what kind of clothes women might wear.

"I venture to say there is not a woman in this hall who has on a top dress of cotton," she said. "It would be foolish to pass this resolution and bind ourselves to wear cotton clothes when we know others won't do it."

A delegate at the back of the hall interpolated the remark that "if cotton dresses were a little longer cotton would be higher."

Mrs. Volney Taylor of Brownsville, chairman of the resolutions committee, was opposed to the measure.

"You know in your hearts you are not going to keep this rule if you do pass it," she said. "You know you're not going to wear cotton dresses."

The tide of opposition was growing apace when Mrs. F. M. Thwing of Waco, one of the signers of the resolution, attempted to save it by telling the delegates "Southern women can do anything."

"Don't you suppose that if the General Federation of Women's Clubs had this resolution before it and believed it would be a good thing, it would pass it?" she asked. "If Southern women don't stand by the South, how can you expect women of the nation to stand by the South? Southern women can do anything, and they can wear cotton clothing if they want to. If they did wear cotton, then women's clothing quickly would become a matter of supply and demand, and the demand for cotton would go up by leaps and bounds."

The speakers against cotton clothing were applauded. Some of the women believed they would have to discard their present dresses and buy cotton goods if they voted for the resolution, so when the vote was put, there was not a single voice raised in favor of the proposal.

The two important paragraphs of the resolution follow: "Resolved, That the State Federation of Women's Clubs do pledge ourselves to endeavor to help the cotton situation in Texas by promising, wherever possible, to buy cotton wearing apparel, and be it further

"Resolved, That we do carry this idea into every district and assist the farmers, merchants, manufacturers and everyone interested in the conservation of this commodity, and thus serve the South as she attempts to tide over the present lamentable situation."

In addition to Mrs. Thwing, the resolution was signed by Mrs. Fred Robinson and Mrs. Charles Witt, both of Waco.

Cancer Germ Isolated and Dread Disease Is Brought Under Control by Science

New York, Nov. 17.—Definite classification of cancer as a specific infectious disease due to a germ which has been successfully isolated and the production of a combatting antitoxin which is reported to be giving direct results in clinical use in the United States and Canada became known through the Canada Lancet, the announcement being made by Dr. T. J. Glover of New York and Toronto, Canada, and his associates.

The announcement follows more than 10 years' intensive research into the etiology of cancer and experiments involving the use of human beings and animals.

This cancer germ is defined as "Glover's micro-organism," and the antitoxin as "Glover's antitoxin," by eminent medical men who have been associated with the young Canadian scientist in this particular field.

The antitoxin is made from the blood of horses, and is administered to cancer patients by injection.

Official reports from cancer clinics, which have been established in many places in the United States and Canada to test fairly the efficacy of the treatment, indicate that the antitoxin has therapeutic value, and that in many cases of cancer previously considered hopeless by physicians, all apparent symptoms of the disease have disappeared under the new treatment.

Doctor Glover's conclusions in regard to treatment, which are supported in writing by clinicians, are that early cases, when the disease is local, will yield to the antitoxin in a large percentage of cases; in the more advanced cases, when the main growth is surgically removed, the metastases or spreading effects of the disease will usually disappear with the antitoxin treatment; in cases where the disease is widely disseminated, little is to be expected from any form of treatment, although it is found that many of the distressing symptoms are often alleviated by the use of the antitoxin. This, according to clinical reports, is especially shown by the relief of pain, cessation of offensive discharges and the clearing of mental confusion and lethargy.

Doctor Glover concludes further

that best results are obtained with cases treated in institutions where they may be kept under constant observation and given the necessary attention.

In New York the clinical work has been done by Dr. J. Willis Amey, surgeon, who conducts a clinic. In no instance here has a change been made for the treatment. In the Amey clinic, 60 patients suffering from cancer in its most malignant and advanced form were observed and treated. According to the records shown to the International News service correspondent by one of the doctors, 10 patients died. Of the rest, all but three were regarded as showing improvement, in many cases showing no signs of cancer.

Hope for complete immunization of humanity from the disease is seen in Doctor Glover's statement that "the future treatment may consist of prophylactic inoculations of a standardized toxin for all those who show cancer susceptibility."

Doctor Glover, formerly serologist and clinical pathologist to St. Michael's hospital, Toronto, began his experiments in Canada and came to this city about five years ago.

The Canada Lancet and Practitioner, recognized by the medical profession as one of the most conservative and reputable scientific journals, devotes its entire November issue to the Glover cancer doctrine and treatment. This journal says editorially, in part:

"Glover's description of the cancer organism is extremely interesting, as is also the correlation he seems to have established between this organism and the organism of other research workers, such as Young, Nuzum, Rath, Gye and Barnard. The test of time with confirmation of the laboratory work by London, McCormack, Howard and Scott, and the clinical work by such men as Donnelly, Warmuth, Kurtz, Amey, Gianey, Kerr and White, has apparently established the work of Glover on a sound basis so that we may now look forward hopefully to the day of deliverance from one of the great scourges in the history of humanity."

AN EXAMPLE OF TOLERANCE

Despite the jarring note caused by a mysterious bomb attack which wrecked the library of the minister who took a chief part in the following episode the lesson of tolerance is an impressive one and even more emphatic because of the dastard element which would intrude its hideous hatred into such a scene. In the press dispatches of Monday there came from Port Huron, Michigan, a report of a flag raising and dedication in which Klansmen, Jews, Canadians, American Legionnaires, United States army officers, preachers of Protestant churches, a priest of the Roman Catholic church all participated in an exhibition of fellowship and tolerance that should serve as an example for other communities.

The press dispatch in Monday's newspapers told the following story:

All Port Huron gathered today to share in the international Armistice day celebration, when Port Huron and Sarnia, Ont., joined in a parade, speeches by prominent military officials and to dedicate a flagpole at the Methodist church.

Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, Methodist, American and Canadian Legions, and black and white races joined Sunday whole heartedly with all religious and racial prejudices forgotten in a flagpole dedication ceremony which men of religion say is the millennium of moral, religious, and race tolerance.

The flagstaff, presented by Jacob S. Goldman, a prominent Port Huron Jew, flying an American flag, donated by the Ku Klux Klan, was dedicated by the American Legion and the dedication address was delivered by Msgr. Patrick R. Dunnigan, Roman Catholic prelate and former senior chaplain major of the Thirty-second division, A. E. F. The flag was raised to the peak of the pole by Archibald S. Wayner, colored veteran and member of the Charles A. Hammond post.

Beginning early Sunday the deferred armistice ceremonies had their sendoff when the Charles A. Hammond post of the American Legion paraded across the St. Clair river to Sarnia for services in the Anglican church. Then the Canadian guards and Legion came back with the Americans to Port Huron.

High officers of the United States army were present for the services. They congregated in front of the city hall for speeches after the dedicatory ceremony at the Methodist church.

Interest in the dedication of the flagpole, which had become nationwide, since threats of violence were hurled at the Rev. Russell H. Bready, D. D., pastor of the church, and his wife, because he had consented to have Msgr. Dunnigan make the dedicatory address, brought out an unprecedented crowd.

Mystery surrounding the wrecking of the Rev. Mr. Bready's study several days ago was cleared up with the arrest of Francis Wadsworth, 18, and two other youths.

Farmer's Plight Is His Own Making, One of Them Contends

The troubles of the cotton farmer are largely of their own making, according to Pat Keelan of Navasota, Texas, himself a farmer. Writing to The Houston Chronicle, he says:

"At the risk of arousing the ire of my brother farmers, I will assert that our present plight is largely one of our own making. We work hard but manage badly—our own solvency when we can't pay and have to ask extension of note and mortgage. We refuse to live within our means when we can. We ignore good garden 'sassa' in favor of canned tomatoes from Maryland, canned corn from New Jersey and canned beans from Michigan. We are more inclined to wield the can opener than play the 'man behind the hoe' in the garden patch. We figure it is cheaper to buy third-class Kansas corn, third-class prairie hay and dusty maize from north Texas than raise home feedstuffs, because all our land is devoted to our pet crop, cotton. We buy packing house products instead of producing our own bacon and lard. We glut the market with our overproduction of some crop or other and when buyers refuse to pay more than they have to we holler murder and beg God Almighty or the United States government to get us from under."

"We are not the only ones in a tight place these days. I have a letter from Illinois saying oats are 23 1-2c a bushel and corn an uncertain crop; a letter from Washington saying three frosts in September destroyed corn, vegetables and alfalfa, and one from Dakota saying wheat in places did not return the amount of seed planted, etc."

"Brother farmers, we have made our own bed, so let's lie in it. If present systems are wrong, let us change them. Where there's a will there's a way. Let us find it. Let us live within our means, if possible. Many kinds of buying are mostly habits; let us break ourselves of

them. Make a list of things you think you need today, but wait a day or so before buying and you will find that many of the things listed are not needed. Credit is a blood poison when not rightly used. Be careful of it. Taxes have increased four fold in ten years. Whose fault is it? Ours, because we vote for professional politicians and half-ripe lawyers instead of good, careful business men of our own class."

"In this crisis we are offered financial assistance on the usual security and per cent basis. Give this hard but attention as possible, because giving security and paying interest are largely responsible for our present predicament. Farms of the United States are now carrying a mortgage load of \$13,000,000,000. Let us not add further to that burden."

Former Crown Prince of Germany Menaced by Angry Berlin Mob

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Police today rescued the former crown prince and his eldest son, the Nationalists' candidate for the former throne of the Hohenzollerns, from an angry mob ready to stone them in Berlin's main shopping street, Friedrichstrasse.

Rush hour crowds became infuriated when they discovered a luxurious brown car flaunting the Hohenzollern flag, with a chauffeur in the Hohenzollern colors drawn up at a tailor shop just beside the entrance to the underground tube.

They did not believe the former crown prince would dare to fly the Hohenzollern colors on one of the main streets of the capital of the German republic. They patiently waited to make sure. When the former crown prince and his son emerged, smiling haughtily, papers flew, canes were raised, fists were clenched, and the streets resounded with cries of "Thief! Down with the mass murderer and princely scoundrel!" Police flew to the rescue of the former crown prince and traffic was held up until his car got under way.

Wheat Yield Touches Top With 1926 Crop 34,000,000 Bushels

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 17.—For the next twelve months Texans may eat bread made from wheat grown in Texas fields, with a margin of perhaps 10,000,000 bushels for export.

The wheat crop in the state this year is the greatest in its history, estimated at 34,000,000 bushels. With one exception it also is the most valuable wheat crop Texas has ever produced. Based on current market prices, the 34,000,000 bushels will bring a total of \$40,014,000.

Nor is this all. This year's crop is nearly five times as large as that of last year, when the yield was but 6,552,000 bushels. The cash return will be four times as great as that for the 1925 crop, which brought a total of \$10,156,000. The monetary return will be larger, too, than that for 1924, when the wheat crop was 25,252,000 bushels, with a value of \$32,575,000.

The 1925 wheat yield in the state was less than one-third of the quantity needed for consumption within the state. This necessitated the importation by Texas mills of millions of bushels of wheat from outside, as well as the importation of flour.

This year Texas mills will use about 20,000,000 bushels of the crop for a total flour production of more than 5,000,000 barrels. The remainder of the crop will be sold, as wheat and flour, in other states and in other countries, much of it moving to Europe through the Texas ports of Galveston, Houston and Port Arthur.

Texas produces fine varieties of both hard and soft wheat. The latter is grown chiefly in north and central Texas, with hard wheat coming in quantity from the Panhandle and West Texas sections.

Ashes of Dead Son Thrown From Urn by Dry Agents as Mother in Tears Looks On

Houston, Texas, Nov. 17.—The following story is printed in the Chronicle and recalls the vigorous action at Washington last week when several dry law enforcement agents were summarily "fired" for stopping the auto of an unnamed official in their search for liquor. The Chronicle story of a liquor search in that city is gruesome and if true suggests that some more summary action is necessary to impress upon certain marauding officials, a respect for rights of a citizen and for decency. Here is the story:

Houston mother Saturday night sat beside a broken urn containing the ashes of her dead boy and gave an account why she is suing George A. Hammons, federal prohibition director, for \$30,000.

"Oh, this is all so terrible—" Mrs. Evelyn Edwards, 5511 Chenevert, wept softly for several minutes before giving her account of the actions of three federal prohibition agents on the staff of Mr. Hammons when they served a search warrant on her home Saturday, November 6.

"They dug down into my suitcase, by my bed, got out the urn, which was wrapped twice with heavy paper, and tore the wrapping off," she began. "I was not home, but my negro maid and my little girl pleaded with the officers not to touch that package—that it contained the ashes of my little son, Waverley D. Edwards, who died June 19, three years ago."

"They did not heed the pleas at all. 'Is that so?' one exclaimed, as they grabbed at the urn which means everything in the world to me."

The mother's eyes filled again with tears, and she said, "Please don't open it—please don't—that's the ashes of my little brother—please, please!" little Dorothy sobbed out to the agents. They paid no attention to the girl.

"Well, we'll see about that," said one agent as he tore open the cover which had been sealed by the undertaking firm of Wall & Stabe. It had written plainly on the top a sacred label—my boy's name and when he died. But all this did not stop them."

Mrs. Edwards broke down again as she said that an agent, after tearing the top off the urn, "scooped up a handful of my boy's white ashes and scattered them all over the floor of the bedroom and threw some more on the floor of the closet."

"And it was in the name of the government!" she wept.

"I returned home before they left and Dorothy came running out of the house screaming, 'Mother—the ashes!'"

"I went inside and became almost hysterical when I found what they had done."

"Please leave now—haven't you done enough for one day?" I asked.

"We'll leave when we please," one agent told me."

Mrs. Edwards Saturday afternoon through Attorney Harry Gerlach, filed suit against the federal prohibition director for South Texas. The suit was filed in the District Court of Harris County.

It charges that she has suffered a complete nervous breakdown; that her peace of mind is gone; that her health has been shattered and that the actions of the agents were "brutal" and that they made the bill of rights of the American constitution "a mere scrap of paper."

"I went down to see Federal Judge Hutcheson the first of the week, but he was in Laredo—I knew he would not tolerate such actions by federal agents," she said.

Mr. Hammons Saturday refused to comment on the filing of the damage suit except to remark that he could not recall the raid "without looking into his records."

The cremation of her boy's body, following his death from rabies, was done as a dying wish of the brave little son, the mother said.

"The day before he died when the doctor told him he could not get well he put his little arms around my neck and said:

"Mamma, please don't put me in the cold, wet ground when I die. Burn my body and put it in something and keep it near you here in the house . . . please, mamma."

"He was so brave, too, when the doctor told him he could not save him."

"Don't cry, mamma—we all have to die. I'm not afraid." I couldn't stand it any longer and I went out of the room and stood near the door. He began talking to the doctor.

"I told mamma I was not crying because I am going to die," he told the doctor, 'but please let me live for her sake—she loves me so much.'"

The mother picked up the urn. On the front of it is pasted a snapshot of the boy and a big dog belonging to a neighbor. He played all day long with the dog.

"I have tried to leave the desecrated urn just as they left it a week ago Saturday," she said.

The mother gazed for several minutes at the picture of the boy and the dog and lingered with her memories.

Favors Distilleries Reopening to Supply Whiskey as Medicine

Washington, Nov. 17.—America's good whiskey has reached the vanishing point and a state of emergency requiring congressional action was declared Monday by General Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the dry forces.

He is preparing a measure to permit distilleries again to turn out their forbidden wares in order to insure a supply of medicinal liquor.

Only a bare five-year stock of about 15,000,000 gallons of medicinal whiskey is on hand, General Andrews said, and if the supply is not to be exhausted, the distilleries must be opened immediately.

While details of his program have not yet been worked out, General Andrews plans to have the distilleries turn out two brands, probably rye and bourbon.

Storm Warning for Texas Coast

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—The following storm warning was issued by the New Orleans weather bureau today: "Northwest storm warnings ordered Texas coast, Port Arthur to Freport and small craft warning. Matagorda to Brownsville Strong northerly winds today and possibly accompanying high pressure area moving southeastward from interior. Colder."

Governor Ferguson in Marble to Have Niche in Capitol

Austin, Texas, Nov. 16.—A marble bust of the first woman Governor of Texas is to be placed in the rotunda of the State Capitol Friday in a special ceremony, the program for which is to be announced soon.

The likeness of Mrs. Ferguson is by the sculptor Cerrachio. The bust will be accepted by the State Board of Control on behalf of the State.

Fritz's Wife Puts One Over and Gets Cay Laugh on Him

Berlin, Nov. 17.—A domestic drama in which the wife gave her husband a merry laugh enacted itself in the want-ad section of the Kalkberger Village daily near Berlin. The paper printed the following not unusual notice:

"I warn my friends not to lend my wife any money. I will not be responsible for her debts—Fritz Wortscheck."

The next day the wife replied in the same columns:

"Dear Fritz: Don't worry. I have borrowed enough. All you have to do is pay the bills.—Helene Wortscheck."

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WOMEN SPURN COTTON GARMENTS

So overwhelming was the sentiment of the women delegates attending the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs convention at Dallas against cotton as a material for women's raiment that a resolution offered by several women pledging the members of the federated clubs to use more cotton in their apparel was buried so deeply that even its sponsors refrained from voting for it.

"Why should we pledge our support to a resolution like that when not a woman in the house has a top dress of cotton?" naively asked one of the delegates. Another wanted to know "Why blame the price of cotton on the women?" Practically all united in the view that passage of the resolution wouldn't mean anything because no woman would pretend to observe it in her own household.

The women should not be criticised for refusing to adopt such a resolution. The proportion of the sex which would follow the provisions of such a resolution would not add 100 bales to the demand for cotton and the effect upon the price would be nil. The solution of the cotton problem lies largely in using more cotton in directions in which at this time jute and other materials not grown in this country are being used. One or two large concerns which use vast quantities of bags and wrappings for their products have already set about using cotton in place of other materials and urging upon the users of their products to demand that the goods they buy be contained in cotton bags or wrappers. That is practical and worth while and the consumption of cotton for such containers will be materially increased. If other manufacturers and shippers will follow the example set by the Sugarland Industries and the Nicholson Seed company and turn to cotton as the material from which to make their containers there will be a substantial and permanent new demand created for raw cotton that will aid greatly in relieving a situation like that which now oppresses the cotton grower.

Don't blame the ladies. They will help in other ways but in these days of chifon and other gauzy stuffs don't ask them to go to wearing cotton garments. They just won't do it so there is no use starting an argument.

AN INDIANA AUTHOR ON THE KLAN

Meredith Nicholson, well known Indiana author, in a statement given out at Indianapolis condensed into few words the great injury that has been inflicted on his state by the Klan. In his opinion the Ku Klux Klan and its brood, corrupt politicians, have cost Indiana at least \$1,000,000,000 in good will and has earned for the State the title, "The Land of the Boobs."

"When I go elsewhere people don't kid me any more about being from the State of authors," Nicholson said. "They ask, 'Is your Governor still in jail?' and 'How's the Ku Klux Klan?' Even with Senator Watson crying, 'You're a liar,' the Indiana Republicans, who are in control and are responsible for all this, can't deny that D. C. Stephenson, Klan Dragon and now a convict, was their big cheese and that they dealt with him. There is no doubt that Stephenson dictated the appointment by Governor Jackson of Arthur Robinson to the United States Senate.

"Isn't it strange that, with all our educational advantages 200,000 Indiana people could be induced to pay \$10 a head for the privilege of hating their neighbors and wearing a sheet?"

JEFFERSON DAVIS KNEW MEN

It is gratifying to find in some of the historical works proper credit given the great leaders of the South. Here is an extract from "Current History," in which the ability of Jefferson Davis as a judge of men and as an organizer of military forces is given recognition. Jefferson Davis became secretary of war in 1853 at which time history records that the army was very much disorganized. "Desertions were frequent," says this record. "The pay was very poor, even for those times, and discipline and morale were at low ebb. He increased the strength of the forces by the addition of four new regiments, two of cavalry and two of infantry; he introduced a new system of tactics; he inaugurated the manufacture of rifled pistols and muskets and very greatly added to the effectiveness of our coast and frontier defense. It was at this time that Mr. Davis exhibited that remarkable gift for the proper selection of men which is now exciting the interest of historians and biographers. Perhaps nowhere in human history can be pointed out a group of such a large number of men, who later won such renown and distinction. This group furnished to the Federal and Confederate armies the following officers: For the Confederate service, five generals, one lieutenant general, six major generals, ten brigadier generals and two colonels. For the Federals it furnished nine major generals, nine brigadier generals, one inspector general and twelve field and staff officers.

"The second cavalry (now known as the fifth,) was offered as follows:

- "Colonel—Albert Sydney Johnson.
- "Lieutenant Colonel—Robert E. Lee.
- "Majors—William J. Hardee, William H. Emory.
- "Captains—Earl Van Dorn, Edmund H. Smith, James Oakes, I. N. Palmer, George Stoneman, Jr., Theodore O'Hara, W. R. Bradford, C. G. Travis, A. G. Brackett, C. J. Whiting, E. Kirby Smith.

"The first cavalry (now known as the fourth,) was offered as follows:

- "Colonel—Edwin V. Sumner.
- "Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph E. Johnson.
- "Major—Braxton Bragg.
- "Captains—Robert S. Garnett, D. B. Sackett, T. J. Wood, George B. McClellan, Samuel D. Sturgis, W. D. DeSaussure, W. D. Wilkins, William B. Reynolds, George T. Anderson, John T. Coffee.

"Among the lieutenants of this regiment was J. E. B. Stuart, later the famous cavalry leader of the South."

Read the Forum and keep yourself informed about Texas affairs.

Just one week away is Thanksgiving and a mighty slaughter of turkeys is forecast.

Several railroads are planning extensions of their Texas lines and their applications are to be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Christmas is not far away and it is a wise idea to do that shopping early and get a chance to select your holiday purchases while stocks are ample and variety plentiful.

Subscribe for the Forum and the truth will be at your command and you will know what is going on among the politicians and officeholders.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued complaints against the manufacturers of substitutes for patent leather. The Commission insists that these materials are not leather unless they are actually leather. The inclination of manufacturers to name their substitutes in a way so that the public will believe that they are buying the real articles is being tackled all along the line by the Trade Commission.

HEARSAY, OR WORSE

As the so-called legislative investigation at Austin drags its slow and devious way along fresh denials of what witnesses tell before the inquisitors, new challenges of statements branded as false in every detail crowd upon each other. One of the latest prominent figures, whose name has been mentioned is Col. Ike Pryor, of San Antonio, and he promptly made denial in the public press of statements which connected his name with contracts let by the state. It will scarcely be necessary to say that none will be found to challenge Colonel Pryor's assertion. His standing and character are too well known and established for doubt to be cast upon anything he may say.

When it is recalled that the testimony which has been adduced by the legislative inquisition has been before three grand juries of Travis county and that those bodies threw it out as worthless so far as finding indictments was concerned the hearsay character of what is being deposed before the committee will be understood. The utter lack of any direct testimony is the outstanding feature of this investigation and it is an amusing comment on all sides. The whole thing is a structure of second-hand statements, allegations without foundation and liberally interspersed with actual falsehood, if we are to credit the positive and unanswered denials that have been made by those whose names have been bandied about in the committee hearings. Some of the statements made before the committee have been denied and the denials have been read into the committee's official record. Others have been branded as "damnable lies" and those reputed to have uttered them have made no defense against such denials. The general hearsay character of the evidence given before the committee is admirably described in a few verses which have been furnished to the Forum. These lines are as follows:

HEAR SAY EVIDENCE

Now the Committee may ease its mind,

For I understand it's about to find,
A witness whose washer woman's sister's son,
Knew of a man who was deaf and dumb,
Who heard a policeman on his beat,
Say to a laborer on the street
That he had a letter, just last week,
Written in the finest Greek,

From a Chinese Coolie in Timbuctoo,
Which said the niggers in Cuba knew,
Of a colored man in a Texas town,
Who got it straight from a circus clown,

That a man in Klondike heard the news,
From a gang of South American Jews,
About some body in Borneo
Who heard a man who claimed to know

Of a swell society female rake,
Whose mother-in-law would undertake,
To prove that her seventh husband's sister's niece,
Had stated in a printed piece,
That she had a friend who is willing to bet,
That HE can tell how those contracts were let

AND SUCH IS THE CHARACTER OF WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN LISTENING TO FOR WEEKS.

REAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

There is at least one Methodist preacher in Texas who has a correct conception of the meaning of Christian fellowship and the Waco Times-Herald recently took editorial notice of him in these words:

"Dr. Harrison Baker, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Gainesville, while in Wichita Falls, attending the annual conference, made an address to the Kay Bible class, saying this among other things:
"Last February I had fellowship month in my church. I had the Baptist preacher come and tell of the contribution to the world by the Baptist church; the Presbyterian came and told us of the Presbyterian contribution for world good; the Christian pastor told us of the Christian contribution and then, at last, we had Rabbi Lefkowitz of Dallas, tell us of the Jewish contribution to world good, and it did more good to take the starch out of my supposed aristocratic church and put folks to thinking, than anything that I know."
"That's the right spirit. Our guess is that one of these days we shall know this man as Bishop Baker."

NATIONS IN WAR ON DISEASE

A recent meeting of the health section of the League of Nations at Geneva adopted extensive measures to carry on a detailed fight against all forms of disease, especially contagious ailments, in all parts of the world from the islands of the South Pacific to the remote sections of Africa.

Special efforts will be centered on an active warfare against malaria, and a special commission will be sent to the Southern States of the United States to investigate methods to combat malaria in this section. This commission will visit Italy and the Netherlands for the same purpose.

The dread disease of cancer is also to be given extensive study, and especial attention will be devoted to a review of statistical data available on cancer in the different countries with the view of ascertaining the difference in the prevalence and death rate of this disease among different Nationalities.

Vegetables from the Valley are being shipped now in carload lots.

The Texas pecan crop is good and that will add many thousands to the cash supply of the citizens.

The Magic Valley is preparing for a big fair and the show that will be put on will be well worth seeing.

The drive for the Red Cross fund will end with Thanksgiving Day. Get your name on the roll and be a friend to humanity.

The government is going to get out of the air mail carrying business and bids have been called for to be opened January 15, 1927, for the carrying of air mail across the continent.

Persons with a tendency to illness and weak spells will welcome the suggestion of the chief of the dry law enforcement army that the distilleries of the country be permitted to reopen and proceed with the manufacture of real whiskey lest the supply for medicinal purposes become exhausted.

In the opinion of the Alpine Industrial News: "Governor Ferguson wisely declined to issue a cotton acreage reduction proclamation, preferring to let the farmer attend to his own knitting." Coolidge issued such a proclamation but the farmer will pay no attention to him." The farmer does not need a proclamation; he needs co-operation and a square deal.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has tilted President Coolidge's "ante" of ten or twelve per cent rebate on 1926 income payments and says it can be raised to fifteen per cent. The chief beneficiaries will be the multi-millionaires whose rebates may amount to enough for a little Christmas spending. The average income taxpayer would get around thirty-three cents and it would be worth many times that in loss of time and attention to red tape details to collect his measly rebate.

Government reports of musical instruments show a decrease in manufacturing of two and one-half per cent in the comparisons between the years of 1925 and 1923. Upright pianos were produced in 1925 to the number of 102,321, valued at \$16,845,409. But the desire for canned music affected the piano industry to the extent that upright pianos with player attachments were turned out to the tune of 149,307, valued at \$40,347,366. The Baby Grand pianos without the player attachment redeemed the musical art, as over 40,000 of them were manufactured while that class of pianos with player attachments came out of the factory to the number of less than 13,000.

Mrs. Langley, of Kentucky, Who Wins Husband's Seat in Congress, Is Charming

By Daisy Fitzgugh Ayres.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Katherine Langley is the most piquant and poignant personality to emerge triumphant from the last congressional election, the only woman who was elected out of the 19 who aspired to join the three feminine incumbents already in the house of representatives who were all cordially returned. That's speaking well for our ladies.

No other member of the seventy-ninth congress has so dramatically won her seat as has this gallant Southern Joan of Arc, claimed equally by Kentucky, her husband's state, and by her own loved North Carolina, where she first saw the light. There is no more interesting figure on the political horizon than this game young woman of beauty, brains and compelling charm who made her successful race not because people were sorry for her, but because she was tremendously equal to the job.

If, perchance, the romantic glamour with which she is invested in the public eye is due in a large measure to the game fight she put up to recover for her own self the congressional seat her husband forfeited when the Atlanta penitentiary received him for a technical offense, Katherine Langley is an intrinsic force without adventitious aid. The limelight is turned full upon her and she is equal to the ordeal.

Big, bluff, warm-hearted John Langley, with the clear-cut features, was an ex-member of the Kentucky legislature and an appointment clerk of the census office, a republican, when he wooed and won, in Washington, pretty Katherine Gudgey, only daughter of the democratic congressman from Asheville. The Gudgeys made their home at the old Riggs house, which has long been elbowed out of the way by a new Keith's Theater.

The little North Carolina beauty, with her flashing dark eyes, magnolia skin and midnight hair, was a reigning congressional belle just out of school. Her bevy of beaux she always shared generously with less favored girls. A higher test of character no woman hath than this. Her only brother, Capt. Emmet Gudgey, U. S. N., is the husband of the only daughter of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, that eminent democratic leader. Her husband was for 19 years a republican congressman from Kentucky, a particular friend of President Coolidge.

So the party affiliations of Congressman-Elect Katherine Gudgey Langley, with a heart divided against itself, would seem to be rather sensational. She could have made a personal campaign equally effectual on either side.

Does one ever really renounce the secret, tender things that one is born to?

At the old Kentucky home of the interesting woman.

Wage Increase Given Ford Workers to Offset Loss by Cutting One Day Off Week

Detroit, Nov. 17.—Wage increases to offset the reductions brought about by the five-day work week have been granted to 32,466 employees of the Ford Motor Company and gradually are being put into effect throughout the entire organization, officials of the company announced Sunday.

The number to whom the increase so far have been granted represent about a third of the employees of the motor company branch of the Ford organization. By spring, officials expect that every employe in the organization will have been brought under the new work plan.

Although not formally announced until a few weeks ago, the Ford five-day work plan has been in process of experimentation for more than a year and officials indicated they were satisfied of its success.

It is the contention of the Ford organization that with two days of leisure each week, workers turn out more and better work and in addition point out that this leisure time helps the automobile business.

"This is not philanthropy," Charles E. Sorenson, superintendent of the main factory here said. "It is simply good business. More leisure gives people more time to spend on automobiles and the more leisure there is to spend in riding, the more cars will be needed in which to ride."

Taking cognizance of criticism by labor leaders and competitors that workers at the Ford plant are subject to tremendous pressure Sorenson said:

"The process of turning out six days' work in five days in our plants will not be done by slave driving. It will be done by eliminating the drones. Slack is being taken up. Some of the work is being redistributed. There will be some changes in machinery."

Sorenson denied reports that the Ford company had been hard hit by competition, especially by the General Motors Corporation and for that reason had not been publishing production figures. He also denied that there had been large lay-offs in the plant.

"We have 11,600 more men in our employ now than at the peak of employment of previous years. Also we have been producing 6,500 cars a day this year on five-day basis."

Viewing the five-day week move aside from the light of a cold business proposition, Henry Ford is quoted in an article in Saturday's issue of his publication, the Dearborn Independent, as saying the spiritual benefits will probably outweigh other profits derived by the workers.

"It is just as sound from the spiritual standpoint. The church will be one of its chief beneficiaries. Leisure to be effective must be properly directed. The church will receive rewards from the new leisure commensurate with the force it exerts in directing the intelligent use of it.

"Men have been giving an undue influence to play. They have stressed the physical to the neglect of the spiritual. In the squirrel cage round of work and recreation which they have devised, they have left no place for the church. The physical aspect of Sunday has been gaining predominance over the spiritual."

"With but one day of leisure, Ford was quoted as saying, men are prone to rest and neglect the spiritual aspect of the Sabbath."

"The sixth day of the week should be spent in leisure, leaving the seventh for moral and religious observance."

Dallas, Nov. 17.—Texas constantly is increasing its wealth from agriculture through development of new crops and the utilization of larger acreage for their production. A notable example of what is being done in this direction is to be found in the figures on grain sorghum crops, which fifteen years ago were negligible, but in which now Texas ranks first in the United States, with Oklahoma in second place.

This year Texas farms will produce in grain sorghums, including feterita, kafir corn and milo, 49,000,000 bushels of high-grade feedstuffs. The money value of this single crop will run from \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000. With two exceptions the 1926 grain sorghum crop will be the largest in the history of the state. The money value will be higher than ever before.

An increase of nearly 19,000,000 bushels is shown this year by contrast with the 1925 crop, which was 30,875,000 bushels, with a money value of \$23,645,000, or about \$9,000,000 less than that of this year's yield.

A powerful stimulus to the livestock industry is afforded in the great yield of grain sorghums, since this commodity has a feeding value in most respects equal to that of corn. The largest production is in the west and central Texas, convenient, generally speaking, to the centers of largest consumption.

Last year and in other years importation of feedstuffs was necessary, with Texas sending millions of dollars into other states. This year Texas produced her own feedstuffs in ample quantity, with a margin for cash marketing.

The Mother to Her Boy

There is no height, no depth, that could set us apart;
Body of mine, soul of mine, heart of mine,
There is no sea so deep, no mountain so high
That I could not come to you if I heard you cry.

There is no hell so sunken, no heaven so steep,
Where I should not seek and find you, and keep.
Now you are gentle, dear, sweet as a rose—
Not a star on my spotless one—white as the snows.

If some day you would come to me, heavy with sin,
I, your mother, would open the door, and let you in.
I would wash you white again with my tears and grief;
Body of mine, soul of mine, till you found relief the door.

Tho' you had sinned all sins there are twice east and west,
You should find my arms wide for you, your head on my breast.
Child, if I were in heaven and you were in hell—
Angels wait for my spotless one—stumbled and fell!

I would leave the field of God—Queen Mary's feet,
Straight to the heart would go seeking my sweet.
God mayhap would turn Him at sound of my cry,
Then the Blessed Mother would say from her throne:

"Son, 'tis a Mother seeking her own—
Body of mine, soul of mine, born of me.
Thou were once little, darling, beside my knee,
It is so that Mothers are made—Thou madest them so;

Body of mine, soul of mine; do I not know?"
—From an Old Scrapbook.

Records Bring Proof Vaccination Affords Safety Against Pest

Austin, Texas, Nov. 17.—The effectiveness of vaccination against smallpox is undisputedly shown by statistics, and municipalities of the state that are requiring vaccination of school children are to be commended on a recent report made by Dr. H. O. Sappington, state health officer, who gives the following statistical information on this subject.

"The Research Defense Society in London in its investigation of the efficiency of vaccination, found that Montreal, Canada, a city with a population of more than a million at the present time, is one of the cities in which smallpox is practically unknown. This Canadian metropolis has had for more than 40 years a law requiring the vaccination of all school children, and to the rigid observance of this edict is credited the unusual freedom from smallpox.

"Maryland has a state law which prohibits the enrollment of any child in the public schools unless they have been successfully vaccinated against smallpox, and during the last two years while there has been a serious increase of this disease in many other states, Maryland has been almost free from the malady.

"The value of vaccination was not only shown in the World War with the vaccination of all soldiers and the resultant freedom from smallpox, but it was also shown as far back as the Prussian army of 1870 when the vaccinated Prussian army had no smallpox while the French army which was not vaccinated had thousands of cases.

"The report of the United States Public Health Service shows that the year 1924, one-fifth of the smallpox of the world was found in the United States. Many countries that we deem much less civilized than ourselves have ourselves have enforced vaccination by law for a long period of time, and for the year that we had two-fifths of the smallpox of the world, these countries report not a single case of the disease."

Business Permits in Texas is Denied to Frank Norris Paper

Austin, Tex., Nov. 17.—The Searchlight Company of Fort Worth, operating under a Delaware corporation charter, Monday was declined a permit to do business in Texas, by the Secretary of State. The application was made by Frank B. Potter of the Fort Worth firm of Dehman & Potter, attorneys.

D. A. Gregg, chief clerk of the secretary of state's office, said the permit was declined on the basis of an opinion rendered by C. M. Cureton, chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court, when Cureton was Attorney General.

Frank Norris, Fort Worth Baptist minister, is editor of the paper, published under the Delaware charter.

Guy Holcomb, commissioner of the blue sky department, announced that Potter informed him the company would not attempt to dispose of any of the stock in Texas until a permit to do business in Texas was obtained and until a blue sky permit was obtained.

Judge Gregg cited the ruling of the attorney general's department on which the decision not to grant the permit to do business in Texas was based as follows:

"Another familiar rule of law is that where a charter is obtained in a foreign State for the purpose of transacting business in a domestic State and with no bona fide intention of transacting business in the State from which the charter is obtained, that such action is a fraud both upon the State issuing the charter and upon that into which it seeks admission for the transaction of business, and a charter obtained under such circumstances and conditions confers no rights upon the corporation and is not within the rule of comity between States which permits corporations chartered within one State to transact business in another."

