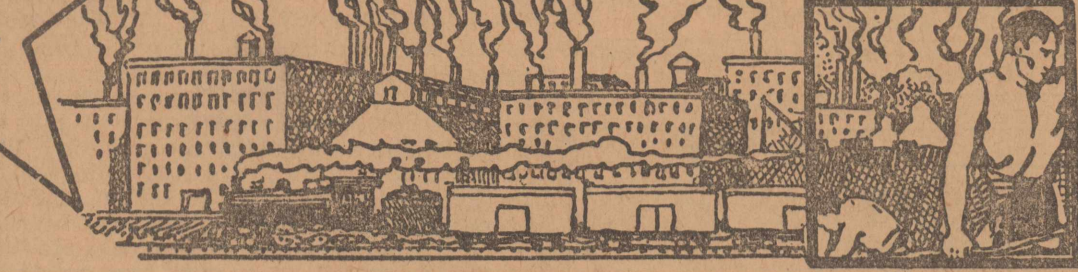


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VOL. X

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1926

NO. 5

Responsibility of Owners of Farm Lands and Rights of Public, Grave Problems

By JOSEPH F. NICHOLS, Greenville, Texas

As the years are passing by the position of the owners of farm lands and their relations to agriculture, to the soil, to the nation, to the happiness and prosperity of people, are being realized as a subject of deep and tremendous importance.

Farm Lands Public Utilities

The earth is the source and foundation of the greater part of the material wealth of the world and of the food and happiness of human kind. Of all the sections of the earth, the farm or agricultural lands, undoubtedly are of the greatest importance as upon these man depends most largely for food and raiment.

The demand on farm lands grows with the increasing population of the human race. Today, with a limited and diminishing area of farm lands and an increasing population, farseeing and thoughtful men and women are giving serious anxious thought and attention to the problem which now is appearing above the horizon to press for solution.

There is a fundamental principle of law, in long practice, that under certain conditions and needs and for public purpose, the owner of land must surrender it, for which he is paid a reasonable compensation agreeable to him or fixed by a court which he must accept. The right and need of the people or public is therein proclaimed to be superior to the title and possession of the owner of land.

In this country and in most civilized nations private ownership of land has long been established, and the enjoyment of the rights of the owner is protected by constitutions and statutes. The owner has now the absolute right to do with his land anything he pleases and in any way he pleases, provided he does not injure his neighbor, create an unhealthy situation or establish thereon any unlawful agency.

There is a growing public need that farm land shall not wash away and diminish in its fertility. There is beginning to be recognized the human need that there shall be at all times careful conservation of the soil and proper cultivation thereof. The day is coming fast when the owner of farm land must surrender his ancient right to do as he pleases with it, or not to do, if it pleases him with his land, things beneficial to the population.

To preserve and conserve the farm land soils, to properly cultivate them, as necessities that are likely to make it imperative, that farm lands be declared public utilities and the owners thereof, be compelled to conserve, improve and operate their lands under the control and direction of the government, for welfare of the population.

Farm Land Owner Trustee

The owner of farm lands under present conditions, morally is a trustee and is morally bound to the present generation and to posterity to conserve his lands, prevent the soils washing away, maintain the fertility and cultivate them with the crops and in such a way as to make him good financial return and be of greatest benefit to the population.

The socialists recognize no individual property right in lands, holding that all lands belong to all people. No doubt socialism realizing that all lands, especially farm lands, should be operated for the benefit and good of all the people, reasons down to the conclusion that the title and holdings of lands must be in the government to have and to hold and to operate for the public good.

The ultimate relation will be private ownership with title in the individual, but with control and use subject to the government for the welfare of the population.

Duty of Farm Land Owner

The owner of farm land today, has a great responsibility, and the times demand that he be well informed and alert, especially as to soil conservation, to best production of proper crops and as to market conditions, and that he shall be interested in these as a business. If he is not thus qualified and not thus interested, it would be to the best interests to the country that he dispose of his land to one who is thus qualified and thus interested.

Agriculture and farming conditions would not always have so many distressful periods, if the owners of farm lands had the required qualifications and were deeply interested in the business of farming. It matters not so much that the cultivation is by tenants, if the landlord is really qualified and interested in the business of farming.

The farm land owner must regard his farm land as a business, and he and other like owners in his community and in the county should form a business organization for the development of their business of farming. If this were done, there would be very little need of legislation and the hundreds of makeshifts to boost the prosperity of the farmers. These business owners thus organized, would themselves solve their own problems and meet all situations and solve them without so much legislative aid.

The federal, state and county governments certainly do much to foster, aid and develop the agricultural interests. No other business owned by private persons receives such consideration as the business of farming. The vast impediment to all this effort, to all this concern, is the owner of the farm land. He ordinarily, is a follower in farm enterprise and development, or is driven to do what he should voluntarily have done.

Future Farm Leaders

The agricultural colleges, the federal and state agricultural departments may in due course of time produce a class of owners of farm lands who will in fact be leaders in this great business and vocation, and will be leaders in thought and action in the greatest and most important business, that of the conservation and operation of farm lands. Such owners will be the world's leaders in business, and be held as the most necessary and important leaders of the day. For the wealth, the happiness and prosperity of people rest on the farm. To bring this to pass, to preserve this, are the mission, the office and transcendent duty and obligation of the owners of farm lands.

Population Demand

It matters not whether owners of farm lands like it or not, the urgent need of a growing population is going to curtail the freedom and the indifference of the owners of farm lands, and demand with teeth in the demand, that the owners of the farms hold and operate the same according to rules and regulations prescribed to best benefit and serve the human race and make the limited and restricted farm area support an ever increasing population.

Governor Answers a Critic

Senator Walter C. Woodward has joined the list of those who have undertaken criticism of the governor of Texas without assuring themselves that their own armor was puncture proof. The Coleman senator made some recent statements concerning pardons and when her attention was called to the statement of Senator Woodward, Governor Ferguson said:

"I note that Senator Woodward testified that Brimberry made a confession and plead guilty in Mitchell county to murder and was given a life sentence and that Governor Hobby granted Brimberry a parole after he had served a short time. I note that Senator Woodward also says that Governor Ferguson in granting the pardon could not have known the facts and he is further quoted as saying 'the man who I understand received the \$1,500.00 for representing Brimberry in his pardon application stood high in the circles of the Democratic party in Texas and is very close to Jim Ferguson,' and that he last summer in speaking for General Dan Moody's candidacy criticized several of Governor Ferguson's pardons concerning which he had first hand information. I am sorry that Senator Woodward has gone out of his way to attack my pardon record and it is unfortunate for him that he seeks to criticize the taking of fees by anybody in pardon cases. Senator Woodward himself will not deny that he has asked for pardons at my hands and I will let him say whether he had contracted for fees or not.

"But so far as the Brimberry case is concerned I want to correct Senator Woodward from the official record. Brimberry was convicted of murder in Mitchell county at the December term, 1917. On the 17th day of December, 1920, he was granted a conditional pardon by Governor Hobby and I am now informed that Judge E. A. Berry represented the application before Governor Hobby, and if that is a crime in the mind of Senator Woodward for Judge Berry at that time to have represented a pardon application while a private citizen, then I leave it to the people of Texas whether Senator Woodward should represent a pardon application while he was state senator.

"On the 16th day of June, 1925, upon a showing to me that Brimberry had not disobeyed any of the terms of the conditional pardon granted by Governor Hobby and upon the recommendation of his employers for four years since the granting of the conditional pardon I restored him to citizenship by giving him a full pardon. Judge Berry had no connection with the granting of the full pardon by me directly or indirectly, and he never mentioned it to my husband or any one else, and on today he informs me that he did not even know that the full pardon had been granted.

"If Senator Woodward in his addresses which he said he made last summer criticising my pardon record had been fair enough to tell the people that the pardon of Brimberry had been originally granted by Governor Hobby who was supporting Governor Moody then the people would have had all the facts which Senator Woodward was not fair enough to give them. This criticism of my pardon record by Senator Woodward is of the same character and kind as other criticisms now being made. If my critics will just tell the truth in every pardon case which I grant I have no fear of any condemnation by the people."

Texas Range Steer Is Grand Champion of All at Chicago

Childress, Tex., Nov. 30.—A Texas range steer, raised near Childress and fed by a 17-year-old boy, has won the grand championship over all breeds in the junior feeding contest of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

A Hereford baby beef steer bred by Crews Bros. of Childress and fed by Ray Greathouse of Coles county, Illinois, has turned back the best high-brow offerings from the agricultural colleges and the best feeders of the Nation from Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Iowa.

It is said that this is the first time that a range steer has won the junior feedings contest. Crews Bros.' stock has won honors at the International Exposition for several years. Their cattle are raised in Childress and Collingsworth counties.

Woman Senator Will Address Club Women at Santone Dec. 8

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 1.—Miss Margie Neal, the only woman senator in Texas and a member of the board of regents of the State Teachers' Colleges, will speak to members of the Business and Professional Women's club on Tuesday night, but in order to accommodate Miss Neal's rule, the meeting has been postponed one night.

Miss Neal has been prominent in Texas politics for a number of years. At one time she was owner and publisher of the newspaper at Carthage, her home town.

Texas Has Fifth of Fat Factories in United States

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Department of Commerce announced that, according to the data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, the total production of lard substitutes and cooking fats in the United States in 1925 amounted to 1,128,993,000 pounds, valued at \$147,513,000, of which 222,795,000 pounds, valued at \$31,051,000, was made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of these products; 450,922,000 pounds, valued at \$59,561,000, by slaughtering and meat-packing establishments; and 55,276,000 pounds, valued at \$6,901,000, by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. Of the 222,795,000 pounds made in the industry proper, 390,503,000 pounds, valued at \$50,684,000, was reported by establishments which specified vegetable fats and oils as their principal materials, and 232,292,000 pounds, valued at \$30,357,000, by establishments which specified both animal and vegetable fats and oils as their materials.

Lawyer From Bryan Named to Criminal Appeals Court Job

Austin, Texas, Dec. 1.—Governor Miriam A. Ferguson has announced the appointment of Lamar Bethea, Bryan lawyer, as a member of the Court of Criminal Appeals to succeed Judge E. A. Berry, who recently resigned from the court to resume the practice of law in Houston. Judge Bethea is a widely known lawyer and a graduate of the law school of the University of Texas.

Anti-Mask Statute Upheld by Decision of Oklahoma Court

Norman, Ok., Dec. 1.—Motion for a new trial for Lee Thompson, former University of Oklahoma student charged with infraction of the new State anti-masking law, was denied by Judge George Allen in County court here, and Thompson was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500. Notice of appeal to the District Court was filed immediately.

Denial Is Made By C. C. McDonald That He Got Pardon Pay

Haskell, Texas, Dec. 1.—C. C. McDonald, Wichita Falls attorney, emphatically denied here that he had ever told R. E. Taylor, another Wichita Falls lawyer, that he had received \$2000 for aiding in securing a pardon and that he was thus enabled to send his daughter to a Washington, D. C. school, as Taylor was quoted as testifying at the state probe into the government's pardon records.

Errors in American World War School Histories Are Exposed in Army Critique

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—A sharp criticism of American school histories in respect to their handling of the world war has been issued by Thomas J. Dickson, lieutenant colonel of chaplains corps U. S. army (retired.) The critique developed when Major General Mark L. Hersey, fourth division, asked Colonel Dickson his opinion of the school histories provided for American school children. The subject came up at the recent annual convention of the Military Order of the World War in Philadelphia.

"Unless our histories are immediately corrected our pretensions, unwitting or otherwise, doom us to become the laughing stock of the world and will endanger the peace of our nation," said Colonel Dickson.

The critique has been issued in pamphlet form and copyrighted by Colonel Dickson.

"I have read about 52 American school histories on file in Congressional library, bureau of education and other places in Washington and vicinity. All have serious errors of omission and commission. Some of these school histories are ridiculous, absurd and stupid.

"In 1914 Germany had one of the most powerful navies on earth. Where is it now?"

"The Students American History—Montgomery, Ginn & Co. 'The great German navy—the kaiser's pride—was delivered over to the allies without firing a shot.'

"Now that disposes of the German navy. I understand that the battle of Jutland, in which 44 battleships, 14 cruisers, and numerous other war vessels were in action, was one of the greatest sea battles in history. The Moewe and Emden were 'Flying Dutchmen.' The submarines were harmless. Great Britain lost between 700 and 800 ships. The American navy lost about ten thousand men.

"Beginners' American History—Montgomery, Ginn & Co. 'These faithful nurses were assisted by Red Cross dogs that were trained to go out and search for missing soldiers who had been so badly hurt that they could neither move nor call for help. When the dogs found such cases they would trot back and get some one with them and bring the poor fellows to the hospital. Now let us see how our soldiers lived and what they did. You might think that the first thing they would do would be to use their guns. No, the first thing they did was to use their 'spades.'

"When our little tots have mastered Peter Rabbit and the Little Red Hen, we tell them a nice soldier bedtime story about war dogs. I never saw a dog on the front. Dogs would be hard to camouflage and would betray our position to the enemy. Wounded soldiers are classified as walking, sitting, or lying cases, and evacuated under most favorable conditions for their safety and comfort to dressing stations. After treatment and rest, sent to base hospitals miles in the rear."

Little Mention of Early Days.

History of the People of the United States—Waddy Thompson; D. C. Heath & Co. "Here, on September 6, 1914, the allies, under the French commander, General Joseph J. D. Joffre, turned upon the invaders. In this four days' battle the allies, striking the right wing of the enemy and crumpling it up, compelled the entire German army to retreat to northern France and to Belgium. This first battle of the Marne is one of the most momentous battles of history, for it saved not Paris alone but civilization."

"There were momentous situations all over the Old World long before America entered the war. These early days receive very brief mention. The author probably had in mind General Joseph J. C. Joffre. I am unable to visualize an army of every man in uniform he could lay his hands upon firemen and all, requisitioning for the purpose about 1,000 of the Paris taxis, as is stated by a French historian and that the Germans lost 150,000.

Prowess of France.

"The prowess of France is confirmed by another writer who reduces the distance to 50 miles. Very little mention is made of Liege, Mons, Cateau-Cambrésis, Dixmude and other fields of honor.

"Elementary American History and Government—Woodburn and Moran, Longmans, Green & Co. 'Just in the nick of time General Joffre threw a hastily collected army upon the west flank of the Germans and in four days drove them back about fifty miles. This was the famous 'First Battle of the Marne.' It will probably be looked upon as one of the decisive battles in the history of the world."

"I was born in Missouri. If the French drove back the Germans as stated by the historians, then the French had gained the initiative and they could select the place for attack. Why did they not keep on driving and put them across the Rhine? What put the German line back forty miles at Amiens, and about thirty miles in the vicinity of Chalons?"

Fifteen Miles From Paris

"The Germans were violating a fundamental law of tactics; trying to fight more than one battle at a time. They were about 15 miles from Paris. They had failed to remove the civilians in invaded territory and army was being depleted to guard lines of supply and send men to Russian front. If the enemy appeared in force, their lines of communication would probably break down. It was necessary to pull back and stabilize on a front they could hold.

"The school histories seem to jump from 1914 to 1918 with little mention of the first operations of the Americans. I failed to find mention of loss of transport 'Saratoga' and credits our navy for first victory over Germany.

That Division of Marines.

Beginners' History of Our Country—Henry F. Estill, Southern Publishing Co. "At Chateau-Thierry, a

town on the Marne, the French forces were being driven back, when a division of American Marines was rushed to the front. They arrived in trucks and cattle cars, disembarked almost upon the field of battle and hurried forward without waiting for their artillery. They stormed ahead right through the midst of a retreating French division.

"There was not a division of American marines on the front. Less than 1 per cent of 42 American divisions in France were marines. I am told the marines never fought in the town of Chateau-Thierry. They did not arrive in cattle cars and 'disembarked' almost upon the field of battle.

Brief Review of United States History—Hawkins; Severn School, Boone, Maryland. "The fight at Belleau Wood was the first serious setback the Hun had encountered and Paris from immediate danger."

"The Germans had been stopped at the Marne river. Army after army had been sacrificed before the walls of Verdun. Toul was opposite Metz. Belfort had not been taken. My estimate of the ensemble situation is that Paris was not in danger of being captured, since June, 1918. Their fifth drive was the death agony of Germany. They were no longer masters of the situation. Their lines of communication were in bad shape. Had they been telled to within a few miles of Paris the allies could have pierced the Chateau-Thierry salient at Soissons and Rheims and captured all those in the salient.

Real Turn of the Tide.

History of the United States—Hall-Smith-Ouseley, Southern Publishing Co. "Later the Americans and French drove the enemy out of Belleau Wood and definitely turned the tide of battle."

"The brilliant exploit of the marines and Seventh Infantry at Belleau Wood never turned the tide of battle in the world war. A great military critic states that the psychological turn of the war on May 23, 1918, at Cantigny, when the First American division captured the town. In my opinion the actual tide of battle turned on July 18, 1918, when the First, Second and First French Moroccan divisions, later leap-frogged by the Gordon High-landers, made the surprise attack, without the usual artillery preparation, near Soissons. This move endangered German line of communications. A general withdrawal of enemy was almost immediately begun. The capture was now in the hands of the allies."

As to Cantigny.

The Story of our American People—Horne, U. S. Publishing Co. "They (Americans) defended the French trenches near the city of Nancy (November) and they were tested in a successful trial assault at Cantigny (May, 1918). But these were mere preliminaries, trifles

(Continued on Page Three)

Age of \$125,000

teen year old... a tiny Belts ago, today result of that misery and...

Broader Range for Young America to Get Education Urged by High Authority

(By JOHN J. TIGERT) United States Commissioner of Education. Written for the United Press.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The solution of the school housing situation is one of the most serious problems which this country is facing today. At the present time, hundreds of thousands of children are on part-time because there are not enough buildings to accommodate them. This means that they are in school only four hours a day or less and the rest of the time they are on the streets. Thousands of others are going to school in attic, basements and porches. Many others are sitting in badly lighted, badly ventilated rooms in old obsolete buildings that are a menace to the health and safety of children. In other words, a large part of our children are not receiving the education to which they are entitled.

Just as many of our people were left homeless because building operations stopped during the war, so many homeless children were left schoolless. As long ago as 1914 this country was about 10 years behind in its school building program, and as all building was arrested by the war, the program was set back at least another 10 years.

It is only within the past three or four years that we have started to carry out school building programs of any considerable size, and even these building operations represent only a beginning of what must be done if we are to meet our obligations to the children of this country. It takes time and great sums of money to catch up on a program 50 years behind schedule. For example, last year \$390,000,000 was spent on the erection of new school buildings, and yet the country has only just begun to carry out its school building plans.

What is to be done? As a nation we are committed to the policy of elementary and high school education for every child. How are we to carry out successfully this gigantic experiment in public education to which we have pledged ourselves?

The extent of our experiment in public education is indicated by the fact that the school industry is the greatest American industry. One out of every four people in the United States are engaged in this industry. There are 24,288,808 children enrolled in public elementary schools or high schools, and another million in normal schools, colleges and universities. There are 761,308 teachers, 12,250 superintendents, 9,294 supervisors and 47,881 principals in public schools. Then, too, we must include among those engaged in the school business the school boards, trustees and other paid employes of the schools; those interested in the publication of school books and journals; those engaged in the manufacture of apparatus, supplies, furniture and other contents of buildings; and those engaged in the planning and construction of school plants. The total is estimated at 28,500,000, or about one-fourth of the total population of the United States.

Not only is the school industry the largest in the country, but it is increasing by leaps and bounds. In one generation—the 34 years from 1890 to 1924—the school population (6 to 17 years of age) increased 54 per cent, but there was a 91 per cent increase in the enrollment in all public schools. This is larger than the percentage of increase in the total population of the country in the same period (79 per cent).

One of the most interesting facts about this increased school enrollment is the astounding increase in the number of high school pupils. For example, in 1890, there were 209,963 boys and girls attending high school, while in 1924 there were 3,389,878, or an increase of 1,570 per cent in one generation.

In the same period, the colleges showed an increase of 444 per cent. The fact is that although as a people we have committed ourselves to furnishing secondary as well as elementary education, yet until recently only a small fraction of the youth of America has taken advantage of the opportunity for secondary education. To that we did not fully realize what we were committed to. Now, however, the boys and girls seeking high school education are numbered by millions instead of a few thousands, and the result is that our educational resources are strained to the utmost to meet the demand. For example, in 1924, 300 new high school buildings have been built in the United States each year since 1918, and yet the high school accommodations are inadequate.

Furthermore, not only must an unprecedented number of new high school accommodations be provided, but owing to the obsolete character of thousands of elementary school buildings and the different type of elementary school buildings demanded by our changed social and industrial conditions, it is necessary to carry out an extensive program for building elementary schools of the great mass of children from 7 to 14 years of age is to have the educational facilities now considered necessary in modern educational program. Elementary schools today cannot be limited to class rooms alone; they must have auditoriums, gymnasiums, shops, cooking and sewing rooms, nature study rooms, etc. If the needs of children are to be met. For example, in city schools—and nearly half the children in the United States live in cities—adequate play space and opportunities for work in laboratories, shops, etc., are vitally important for the city as it exists today does not satisfy the fundamental needs of children for work and play. An elementary school building of the type described, costs anywhere from \$300,000 to \$400,000. A high school building costs from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Hundreds of these buildings must be erected in the

which have one or more schools on this plan. They include such cities as Detroit, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Akron, Portland, Ore.; Newark, Gary, Kansas City, Mo.; Wilmington, Del., etc. The rapid growth of the plan is indicated by the fact that in 1914 there were only nine cities in six States that had the plan.

In the opinion of superintendents who have organized schools on the work-study-play or platoon plan its rapid growth is due in large measure to the fact that under this plan it is possible, financially and administratively, to give all children in a school system the opportunities for an enriched curriculum of work and play and study which the development of cities has made it imperative to provide for city children.

They also state that tests given prove that the children do as good work or better in the three R's as under the traditional plan, and that their health is improved. Practically every superintendent who has had experience with the plan is of the opinion that it develops in children greater initiative, adaptability and power to think for themselves. These facts are important, since of course no plan for greater use of the school plant would be justified if it did not at the same time give as good or better educational results as the traditional organization.

No sweeping conclusions can be made at present in regard to this new type of school organization, but certainly it is worthy of careful study in view of the tremendous problem of providing adequate school house accommodations which the country is now facing. As a Nation of ideals as well as of wealth, the United States cannot turn back on the program of public education to which it has committed itself but neither can this country carry out this program unless a scientific study of the school tax problem is made and unless we develop a more intensive use of the school plant through a multiple of the facilities provided.

Errors in American World War School Histories Are Exposed in Army Critique

(Continued from Page One)

when compared with the giant warfare that was to follow. Then the Germans made another great massed attack along the Marne (July 15). Again the Americans aided in hurling them back, holding firm against heavy forces at Chateau Thierry and elsewhere, wherever our men were stationed. This was the turning point of the war. 'Some may consider the battle of Cantigny a mere preliminary or trifle. It had the greatest possible effect on the future of the war—and the Germans. The question was general: Will the American soldier fight? The answer was 'Yorks soldiers.' Did nothing but eat. 'The victory at Cantigny gave morale to the allies; and to the German, a sample of the American.' 'Some idea how we aided in hurling them back may be gained from the fact that our 1st division was moved in three different directions in three successive mornings, returning to place it left each night—then the forced march and surprise attack at Soissons.' 'History Made in These Drives.' Advanced American History—Forman.

The Century Co. 'The first German drive was a failure. A second drive also failed.' 'The Germans made two more drives, but both times they were foiled. About the middle of July, realizing that their great offensive had not won, they gradually began to draw back toward their frontiers, fighting as they retreated.' 'These four drives were not failures, unless it is considered that the enemy went too far. In March they drove on a 50 mile front for about 25 miles and threatened the great British base of supplies at Amiens. In April they drove some 17 miles toward Meville. In May they drove on a 50 mile front for 40 miles to Chateau-Thierry. Next they drove on a 50 mile front from the Aisne to Noyen and gained 8 miles. Rheims drive followed. Failures? Why, opposing sides mutually annihilated divisions! Germans uncovered flank of British near Rheims, took road from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry and cut the main supply road that ran from Paris to Verdun.

'Here is where 32d, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 3rd, 43d, 40th, 32d, and other divisions made history! It should be in our school books! At this time the 27th and 30th divisions were driving with the British.' 'Calls It Odd Kind of Lull.' Political and Social History of the United States—Schlesinger, Macmillan. 'As their (German) exertions came to a lull, Poch in mid-July unexpectedly launched a mighty counter-offensive. Once more the American troops contributed their utmost toward victory. On the eighteenth, in co-operation with the picked French troops, they made a successful drive on Soissons.'

'If the author means by 'lull' the 'lull' and 'lull,' a mother sings to put her baby to sleep, he selected the wrong word. It did not sound like a lullaby to me! He should have placed the letters 'h' and 'e' before 'lull' and I would not argue the point. I have never known a lullaby played by small detachments of American troops.'

'This history was printed in 1926. The first and second divisions never fought at Chateau Thierry. The engagements in Belleau Wood were participated in from time to time by elements of Second, Twenty-sixth (Yankee), and French divisions. The Germans evacuated Chateau-Thierry as a result of the surprise attack south of Soissons. On July 18 the German crown prince issued order to evacuate salient by stages.'

'Chateau-Thierry was evacuated by Germans on July 18, and occupied by 39th French division. On July 18 the Second division was 20 miles from Chateau-Thierry in battle line with First, Third (Marne), Fourth (Ivy), Twenty-sixth (Yankee), Twenty-eighth (Keystone), Thirty-second (Red Arrow), Forty-second (Rainbow), Seventy-seventh (Liberty) with French, British, and other divisions—soldiers all—turning tide of battle in world war. 'Assisted in a few places by small detachments.' And this is the record of the Twenty-seventh (New York), Thirty-first (Old York), Thirty-third (Prairie), Thirty-fifth (Santa Fe Cross), Thirty-seventh (Buckeye), Seventy-eighth (Lightning), Eightieth (Blue Ridge), Ninety-first (Wild West), Thirty-sixth (Texas and Oklahoma), Forty-sixth (Rainbow), Eighty-second (All-American), Ninety-second (Buffaloes), and other small detachments that left marks of American hobnailed shoes from Switzerland to the sea. I agree with the learned doctor of philosophy. Assisted is the correct word! Col. Dickson appealed to his hearers—all veterans of the world war—to co-operate in an endeavor to secure more fact and accuracy in the text books which will give the rising generation its groundwork of knowledge of the great conflict in Europe.'

Bankers Indicted in Gigantic Booze Plot With Football Star

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—A gigantic rum-running plot discovered when the steamer Cretan was seized here last August with an \$800,000 cargo of alcohol, had resulted today in the indictment of more than two score of defendants in three cities, including E. Rothschild, vice president of the Chelsea Exchange Bank of New York and other officials of the bank. Rothschild, who is one of the youngest responsible bank officers in the country, was a football star at Princeton.

With James V. Boise of Brooklyn, an assistant cashier, and Harold Smythe of New York, assistant of Rothschild, the banker is accused of conspiracy to smuggle liquor on a vast scale.

The indictments were recently made here when several of the defendants appealed to the government. Besides Rothschild and his aides, those indicted included Captain August Alkine and 22 members of the crew of the Cretan; Max Bernstein, Frank Conway, Leo Friedman, and Joe Knott, all of New York; Charles Schwartz, active in Philadelphia politics; Samuel La Sar, Philadelphia, and Morris Rotman of Providence, R. I.

Operations of the syndicate were cloaked under guise of an ineffective real estate business at a second office in New York. The charges and its ramifications extended to two continents.

CAMERON COUNTY TO VOTE ON \$6,000,000 BOND ISSUE

Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 29.—Cameron county will vote December 30 on a road bond issue of \$6,000,000, county commissioners passing the order today. The call was in response to numerous petitions. The issue is the largest ever proposed in Texas, outside of Harris county, it was said.

Book Which Bared Alleged Scandals in London Retired

London, Dec. 1.—London's battle or books entered a new phase when John Lane & Co., the publishers, announced that they had been instructed by the anonymous author of 'The Whispering Gallery' to withdraw from publication this sensational alleged expose of the leading figures of British public life.

The storm, however, is believed to be just gathering. The publishing house, one of the oldest and most firmly established in London, was attacked this morning in the Daily Mail, which characterized the publishers as 'disreputable and lending themselves to fraud.' It said advertisements of the firm would no longer be accepted by the Daily Mail.

The intimate picturing of the drinking practices, senility, irascibility and inefficiency of the members of the inner councils of Downing street and mention of the royal family today brought forth more refutations and denials from every one concerned.

B. W. Willett, chairman of the publishing firm, announcing the withdrawal said: 'I cannot give you the author's name nor the reasons for the withdrawal. We have not decided about the copies now in the bookshops, but no more will be sent out.'

Pollard Lines Up His Assistants for Attorney General

Houston, Texas, Nov. 29.—Claude Pollard, Houston attorney general-elect, completed the appointment of his assistants Monday. Previously he had named D. A. Simmons, Houston, as first assistant.

Other selections announced Monday were: H. G. Chandler, McKinney, a World War veteran; George W. Brown, Marshall, son of a pioneer family; Galloway Calhoun, Tyler, former district attorney of the seventh judicial district; Allan Clark, Greenville, son of Judge L. A. Clark.

David J. Pickle, Austin, former district clerk and county judge of Travis county; Miss Ethel Francis Hilton, Galveston, assistant county attorney of Galveston county, will be especially assigned to duties including enforcement of laws regulating the employment of women and children.

Miss Ethel Frances Hilton of Galveston, who has been selected as one of the new attorney general's assistants, was reared in Galveston county, court reporter for the City-Sixth Judicial District, Judge Robert C. Street, in 1917 enlisted for overseas service and served in France with the American Red Cross for the remainder of the war; then associated with the league of Red Cross societies for one year at Geneva, acting as head of the bureau of women personnel; returned to Galveston in 1919, assisted Judge Street in the preparation of his treatise on 'Personal Injuries' and did research work in the editing of the second edition of Sherman & Redfield on 'Negligence' and Bishop's 'Torts.' In 1924 she passed the examination and was given license to practice law. Since June, 1926, she has been assistant county attorney of Galveston county, handling condemnation proceedings pertaining to the new seawall extension and rights of way for new highways, as well as all matters relating to bond issues coming before the commissioners court. Since being assistant county attorney she has actively participated in many original prosecution and did valuable service for the state in the case now pending in the federal court affecting the constitutionality of the Fish Tax Law. She is a descendant of one of the oldest families of America; regent of the George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and member of Argonne Post No. 20, American Legion. Special duties which will be assigned to her will be the enforcement of laws regulating the employment of women and children.

Pollard also announced the reapportionment of R. B. Cousins, Jr., C. W. Trueheart, Paul D. Page, Jr., who have served as assistants under Dan Moody.

The special investigator, Pollard announced, will be R. V. Nichols of Austin, born in Bell county and former legal investigator under Attorney General C. M. Cureton.

The chief clerk will be Brann M. Fuller of Houston, son of Henry C. Fuller, city editor of the Brownwood Bulletin and publicity agent of the American Legion; was born in Navarro county and has practiced law for two years. Duties of the chief clerk will be different than formerly in that he will participate in law work and have charge of the court dockets.

Farmers Are Asked by One of Their Kind to Lay Off So-called Cotton Aid Plan

Editor Forum: As I think it every farmer's duty to help solve this great cotton problem if the Editor will allow me space for this letter I would like to give some reasons why we should quit asking the business end of the country for help. In the first place the big business interests never did nor never will help the laboring class and the little business men that would help us dare not because they are under the big business. They will give us temporary relief of course, anyone in pain is willing to take anything even for temporary relief. Brother farmer, I beg you to not take a single drop of this temporary relief medicine offered by the business end of the country for our pains. The big business will allow the little business to give us a few doses of their temporary relief medicine such as lending us 9c per pound on some of our cotton and each business man to buy a little cotton at about 15c per pound to be held off the market until the market reaches 15c per pound. We all know it cost more than 15c per pound to produce it, we also know a very large majority of us already owe \$45.00 a bale in order to produce this crop. Still they will lend us another \$45.00 a bale, therefore with the interest, storage and insurance all told we will owe about \$110.00 a bale and after a while it will be sold for 15c per pound as that is all it is being held for, which will bring \$75.00 a bale, say nothing about the rent, picking and ginning we would then owe about \$30.00 a bale. What will be the results? 'Penonage.' That's all, brother farmer. I plead with you to not borrow a dollar on cotton to be held off the market, let's have a bale proposition. It is very easy to see why they are offering this temporary relief. They have got sense enough to know if the farmer isn't pacified some way we will never pick all of this cotton crop and they know that would never do. They have this excuse to hollow over production and they want to keep it, however there is no such thing as an over-production, if they would give us something to buy it back with but they have that for an excuse and to make sure of an over production next year they will influence us to hold a few million bales off the market. Men, if this has to be any of this year's cotton held off the market let's have it off by plowing it under. They will spend money on top of money to fight the cotton pest and root rot and they want us to raise more cotton on a decreased acreage. Why? Because they want us to have time and acreage to produce an over production food crop so they can get it for nothing like they do the cotton. I say it is time for a change.

Let's build a wall between us and the business end of the country, let what they tell us go in at one ear and out at the other, run our own business, solve our own problems from one end to the other, pay no attention to anything they tell, say or offer, even if it is 50c per pound for our cotton, just let them it is another dose of their temporary relief dope and just go right on solving our own problems. Now who will say we cannot do it? I say we can do anything if there were an iron wall built between us and the towns, they would starve and we would live, but we do not want to do that, we want to live and let live. Now let's get behind this thing and push it until it is pushed clear through and clinched on the other side then we will make the little center and I want to and the big business think papa has come home drunk. Men, if you are not yellow, let's break this capitalist fortification, we can do it, but we can not do it by signing a lot of capitalist blanks such as acreage reduction or anything else got up by the capitalist class and white collar farmers who are usually the kind we get to lead us and they stand right in with the capitalist class. I say plant enough food and feed to run our own family and live stock and the balance to cotton if we live, if they want to force us to cut our cotton acreage 25-35 per cent by refusing us credit, it will just render us a blessing if we refuse to cut it that is a great trouble with us, we borrow too much money and buy too much on a credit. If we will raise our living at home and stay out of town only when we have money to pay for what we buy and keep our names off of notes and mortgages and price what we buy, it will not make it any worse I am sure. I am in a hard shape to try it as any one but I am willing to try anything except what the capitalist class says. If we will get a man right from between the plow handles that has nerve enough to fight the capitalist class and furnish him a good body guard and all the farmers do as he said just as the General's orders are carried out in the army, business would pick up. I could make things far loose in six months' time but I do not care much about the jobs as I do not guess I would last until the water got hot, at any rate let's do something for ourselves.

WILLIAM G. FEAGLE, Canton, Tex., R. F. D. 4.

Health Officers of Cities and Counties Laud Dr. Sappington

Austin, Tex., Dec. 1.—Unanimous endorsement of the administration of Dr. H. O. Sappington, state health officer, was made by county and city health officers at the close of their annual meeting which was held in Austin, Nov. 28-25. The resolution of endorsement was introduced by Dr. J. D. Osborne, city health officer of Cleburne, who stated that accomplishments in public health work in Texas had been the greatest in the history of the state during Dr. Sappington's tenure of office, and that Texas was fast coming to the front in many phases of health work, holding already first place in mosquito control work and second place in milk sanitation.

Health officers from every section of the state were in attendance, and a special study was made of the cooperative work of city, county and state health departments. There was also given for inspection of each department of the state board of health, with side trips to the Pasteur Institute, and Austin's new water filtration plant.

Dr. A. C. Scott, noted surgeon of Temple, spoke before the association on 'The Responsibility of the Local Health Officer in the Prevention of the Public Against Preventable Diseases.' Others taking prominent parts on the program were: Dr. F. P. Smith, county health officer Tarrant county; Dr. W. A. Davis, city health officer, Fort Worth; Dr. E. Wright, county health officer Harris county; Dr. J. D. Osborne, city health officer, Cleburne; Dr. W. A. King, city health officer, San Antonio; Dr. O. E. Stock, county health officer Austin county; Dr. Walter Kleberg, county health officer Galveston county; Dr. R. McCormick, city health officer, Waco; Dr. J. M. French, county health officer Hunt county; Dr. A. D. Fillmore, city health officer, Wichita Falls; Dr. J. R. Malone, director Hidalgo county health officer; Dr. C. E. Mayes, county health officer, Tom Green county; and Dr. A. C. DeLong, city health officer, San Angelo.

San and Daughter Die in Vain Effort to Rescue Father Laredo, Texas, Nov. 29.—Attempts to rescue their father, who was writing at the end of a live wire, carrying a high voltage of electricity, is given as the cause of death Sunday evening of Martin Reuthinger and his sister, Margaret. The father, George Reuthinger, was attempting to cut down a tree in the yard of his home when he came into contact with the live wire which killed all three members of the family.

Responsibility for the live wire being in the tree has not been fixed. A coroner's inquest is to be held today. Funeral services will be held Tuesday.

Girl Chums, Facing Separation, End Own Lives With Poison

Salt Lake City, Nov. 29.—The bodies of Miss Ruth Drake, 19, and Miss Sarah Lundstedt were found beside a borrowed automobile on the Salt Lake-Ogden highway last night. An empty bottle which had contained poison was found nearby and police expressed belief that death followed a suicide pact.

Friends of the young women say they had been close friends for several years and that until a short time ago they had displayed a deep affection for each other. That Miss Lundstedt had endeavored to break with her chum because of parental objections was in a letter found in the former's room. In the note, this letter, written in October and filled with endearing terms, proclaimed an undying affection for the girl and referred to a contemplated separation. Miss Lundstedt had arranged to go to Southern California early next month, her friends said today.

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.

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

SAN ANTONIO GUNTER HOTEL Internationally Known Rates: \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

AUSTIN The Driskill EUROPEAN PLAN Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

Texas Heads List of All States for the Number of Divorces Granted in 1925

Washington, Dec. 1.—Texas was the leading state in the number of divorces granted in 1925, as announced by the United States department of commerce, and equals its record of 1924, although the percentage of divorces decreased 1.7 per cent in 1925, compared with the previous year.

The number of divorces granted in 1925 was 15,120, compared with 15,375 in 1924, which shows that the state is about maintaining its pace, and that in the matter of ratio one of every 4.6 marriages in that state go on the matrimonial rocks. There were 69,738 marriages in 1925.

The fact that Texas was the leading divorce state considered by the total in 1924 was used in the senatorial debate last season by Senator Bruce of Maryland as an argument against prohibition and that it did not make for happy homes. Where Texas led in the number of divorces it was fourth in the number of marriages, and considered from the standpoint of state population it shows 2.9 divorces for every 1,000 of population, in which particular it is outranked by Nevada, Wyoming and Oklahoma. There were 14.8 marriages for every 1,000 of population, the estimated 1925 population being 5,212,822.

Divorces Increasing in U. S. The number of divorces compared with marriages for the United States shows a lower average than the figures for Texas, being one divorce for every 6.75 marriages. The number of marriages in the United States, 1,181,383, was an increase of 3,620 compared with 1924, while the number of divorces, 175,495, was an increase of 4,543. The number of marriages in Texas decreased 2,254, compared with the previous year, while the number of divorces decreased 255. There was but a slight difference in the ratio number between the two years.

New York, frequently thought of as a leading divorce state, was far down on the list for 1925, with 4,611 divorces and 109,000 marriages, or about twenty-five marriages to one divorce. Per 1,000 of population, its divorces were fourteenths of 1 per cent. Nevada, on the other hand, had 1,122 marriages and 1,082 divorces in 1925.

666

Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It kills the germs.

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100 ENVELOPES and 200 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 note or letter sheets, printed with your name and address and post-paid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to our Farm and Home Journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. If you prefer, send \$2.00 and get both the Forum and Farming, one year and the stationery post-paid. Cash with order to Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas. 11-11-1

FOR SALE—Several White Cornish game roosters; one year old; \$2.00 each. A. M. Kasten, Nordheim, Texas. 12-2-1

WHAT have you to exchange for all, or a part of 144 clear lots, located at a nationally known resort, that never closes, on the Gulf of Mexico, at \$150.00 each. Address, Dr. Frank A. Barber, 211 West Craig Place, San Antonio, Texas. 11-25-2

FOR SALE—Bright baled cane hay at \$15.00 per ton. F. O. B. car at Graham, Texas. Write Theodore Conrad, Groom, Texas. 11-11-9

FISHEL'S pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets, \$2.50. Mrs. Lena Price, Route 2, Athens, Texas. 12-2-2

"BABY CHICKS." Do not buy baby chicks until you have received our new catalogue. We have been breeding for large eggs and large Leghorns ever since Alex Johnson returned from England in 1923 with the largest shipment of English White Leghorns ever shipped to any person in the United States, and are just now able to put them on the market. These are the largest weight and the largest egg laying Leghorns in the world. Hatching every week in the year. We also have the American Utility and Show Leghorns. Have cockerels to mate to your flock that will improve the laying quality of your strain. These cockerels are from eggs produced by our own hens and raised by us. The sisters, (hens and pullets) to these cockerels are my laying stock. Write for catalogue and prices. The Oldest, the Original Johnson Poultry Ranch in Texas. Wolfe City, Texas. 11-11-1

FOR LEASE—Approximately 8,000 acres pasture land, River front, well, windmill and gas engine. Two miles from Oakville, Live Oak county. Apply 802 Lavaca street, San Antonio, Texas. 6-10-1

PAY for a South Plains farm with rents under my new crop payment plan. Only \$2.50 to \$5 per acre cash down required. Write John W. Blalock, Littlefield, Texas. 11-4-16

STRAWBERRY Plants—Imp. Klondyke, Imp. Lady Thomas, 100, \$1.25; 250, \$2.75; 500, \$4. Blackberries, Lawton, McDonald; dewberries, Austin, 100, \$2.25; 250, \$5; 500, \$10, delivered. Bud Story, Tyler, Texas. 12-2-2

Date of Valley Rail Celebration Put Off Until January 11th

Edinburg, Tex., Dec. 1.—Owing to the great number of acceptance to invitations to the Southern Pacific Railroad's celebration of its entrance into the lower Rio Grande Valley for the date for the festivities has been changed to Jan. 11, Leslie Neal, secretary of the Booster Club here, announced. The postponement was decided upon after H. M. Lull of Houston, assistant to President W. R. Scott of the Southern Pacific lines, decided that facilities would not be available for handling the large crowd which is expected.

Dallas Hotel Guests Rescued from Flames in Thrilling Style

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 29.—Saved from death by a man who caught her as she leaped from a burning building, Miss Dorothy Jones, 23, experienced but one of a number of thrilling escapes in a hotel fire here Monday. Miss Belle Reeves, operator of the hotel, produced one of the other thrills. She clung from a window sill, screaming for help while firemen threw water on her to drive back flames enveloping her. She held on, alternately attacked by flames and cold water, until the firemen got a ladder hoisted to rescue her.

Miss Reeves received another thrill when her purse, containing \$100, was found unharmed in her room, after the fire had been extinguished. Larry Knight, city policeman, received a fractured wrist as his motorcycle skidded on the way to the fire. The loss was estimated at \$40,000. The hotel building was a Dallas landmark. The two women were the only occupants of the second floor. The fire had gained such headway when they were awakened that their only escape was through a window.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 29.—Firemen with a 30-foot ladder, early today rescued four men from the second story of a frame rooming house ablaze here.

One of the men was hanging from a window when the ladder was swung into place. Two other men trapped on the second floor when the stairway was swathed in flames, had leaped to safety before the firemen arrived.

Former Bell County Sheriff, Hugh Smith, Dies at Groesbeck

(From Temple Telegram) Hugh Smith, former sheriff of Bell county, was found dead in his room at Groesbeck Sunday morning, apparently having died from acute indigestion. He is believed to have died about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon as he sat in a chair in his room. He was 52 years old. He had been a scout for a large oil company for several years, having made his home in Groesbeck. The body was brought to Temple Sunday night by the Wright Undertaking company and was taken to the residence of O. C. Dickson, 808 North Sixth street, where it lay in state until time for the funeral services Monday afternoon.

Mr. Smith is survived by his widow, one brother, Harrison Smith of New York City; one sister, Mrs. Welbourne Griffith, and one brother-in-law, Judge W. R. Butler of Temple. He was reared in Salado and came to Temple at an early age, being engaged in several businesses here. He was an early agent for the Dallas News and for several years drove the old No. 1 fire wagon for the city fire department. Then he was appointed on the police force, was elected city marshal for several terms, then justice of the peace and finally sheriff. He served as sheriff several terms and was known as one of the best theft detectives in the state.

Funeral services were held in Temple, his former home, Monday, from the Decker residence, N. Sixth street, conducted by Rev. R. W. Leazer, pastor of the First Baptist church. Pallbearers named were Percy Madeley, Will Grazer, Ed Love, Charles Love, Roy Walker and Ab Kuykendall.

Voluntary chapel at Yale is "more successful than was anticipated by the dubious minded last year," says the Yale Alumni Weekly.

Social Register of New York is Minus Mrs. Berlin's Name

New York, Dec. 1.—The forty-first annual edition of the New York Social Register, containing the names of a "four hundred" now composed of more than 20,000 persons, appeared Saturday, marked by the omission of Mrs. Irving Berlin, formerly Elin Mackay; the James A. Stillmans and Leonard Kip Rhinelander.

Omission of the Stillmans is in spite of the fact that they have resumed their married life. Rhinelander's divorce proceedings caused him to be dropped from the list.

Marriages in the last year among the socially prominent fell from 919 to 847, the publishers announced.

An unusual large number of newcomers from other cities take their place in this year's volume.

Family of Five in Oklahoma Killed and Bodies Are Cremated

Marlow, Ok., Nov. 29.—An entire family of five was killed at a farm five miles north of here early yesterday and their bodies cremated in a fire that destroyed their home. The coroner said evidence showed that J. E. Seymour, head of the family, committed the deed.

Seymour was to have been taken to Oklahoma City yesterday for an examination to determine whether he had been informed of the impending examination.

Funeral services for the family were to be held today, with the bodies of the victims contained in one casket. The victims were: J. E. Seymour, 41, farmer; his wife, Carnie, 37; Graden, 13; Kendall, 11, and Melvin, 8 months.

Cowboy Lawyer Has to Don Tie to Get in Supreme Court

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Sid White, the "cowboy lawyer" of Oklahoma, Oklahoma, met his Waterloo today in the supreme court.

Wearing a ten-gallon hat, shirt open at the neck and minus neck tie, he appeared as an applicant for permission to practice before the court. His friend, Attorney General Short of Oklahoma, who was present, arranged the preliminaries but the absence of a tie was something else again.

No one had ever appeared before the highest court without a tie, was the reply to the cowboy lawyer's protests, but his objections were overruled when it came down to the ultimatum, "No tie, no admission."

A tie was borrowed; the cowboy lawyer was admitted; he left the court room, and tore off the tie at the doorway.

Dim Lights, Soft Waltz and a Kiss; Nobody's Blamed

Manila, Nov. 29.—When the lights of the dance hall are dimmed; when the orchestra plays a soft, apperling waltz and a pretty girl is near—a man who kisses a girl in such a setting is a "victim of circumstances," the supreme court of the Philippine Islands ruled today.

In so ruling the court acquitted Severo Pancho, who was convicted in the court of first instance in Sorosogon province of kissing Marcelle Deyson, a professional dancing girl, against her wishes. The lower court imposed sentence of three and a half years.

The supreme court released him on the finding that here was a reasonable doubt as to his guilt. Girls Burn Way Out of Austin Hospital

Austin, Texas, Nov. 30.—Two young women, held in quarantine in the Austin city hospital here, in connection with a vice campaign being conducted by the police department, set fire to the building last night and escaped during the confusion which followed discovery of the blaze. Another woman who participated in the attempt to fire the hospital, was captured by hospital attendants after a chase through the hospital and a brief struggle. The fire was extinguished with only slight damage to the building.

Widow of War President Is Out of Mourning and Joins Washington Society Circle

By DAISY FITZTHUGH AYRES, in Houston Chronicle

Washington, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson isn't the least bit hard to look at. No, ma'am. Nor is there quite so much of her to see as there used to be. She has distinctly been reducing, and it is a most becoming gesture. The rest of the women are green and pink with admiration and envy.

"Why, Mrs. Wilson, you've fallen off so much I scarcely would have known you. How in the world have you managed it so well?" This and similar exclamations of approval as many hundreds of women passed in line before the guest of honor at a reception given for Mrs. Wilson at the National Women's Democratic club and pressed her soft, jeweled hand.

The former mistress of the White House is honorary president of the club and its most popular and interesting member.

Her emergence from a long period of mourning and seclusion and her return from a distinguished six months in Europe were celebrated by her colleagues on this auspicious occasion. The widow of the war president was received with signal distinctions at the Geneva conference and everywhere else along her foreign itinerary. She and Queen Marie entertained the heads of Europe, and the radiant Roumanian helped celebrate Mrs. Wilson's something birthday aboard the Leviathan.

So everybody was tickled to death. "Maybe you've forgotten all about us here in Washington, since you've been so chummy with all the crowned heads of Europe," merrily challenged a woman at the party. But Mrs. Wilson denied the sinister impeachment, smiling the lovely, radiating smile that has helped to make her one of the most beautiful women in Washington.

"Isn't she the prettiest thing you ever saw?" was the general, circulating murmur, as people gazed and gazed and gazed again, viewing the chief exhibit of the occasion, so long obscured from the public eye, in the light of a novelty.

And Mrs. Wilson, who is at heart essentially shy, accepted it all with her gentle dignity and sweet affability. There is no effusiveness or strain in her demeanor.

The lovely lady has doffed her widow's weeds after almost three years of mourning. At the first public appearance she has made in Washington since before the war, her costume was a sumptuous affair of soft, black velvet, whose drapery was caught at the hip by a large rhinestone cabochon. Her wide brimmed hat tilted down a bit on one side, gleamed with a large rhinestone buckle. The scarf she wore of exquisite white lace was caught on the shoulder by a single purple orchid, her characteristic flower. There were other orchids near her.

Yes, the widow of the great war president is distinctly handsomer than

she has ever been since she entered the White House as a happy, palpitating bride, showing the stage fright of a debutante.

"She's fallen off so I never would have known her." "No, I don't agree with you, she's too stout still, look at the back of her neck!" These women folks, these women folks!

Lady Baltimore cakes are as significant of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as orchids. They are her favorite confection. No intimate party was ever given at the White House during her regime without the presence on the score card of this toothsome delicacy.

So by that token, Lady Baltimore cake was the piece de resistance of the feast served for the guest of honor at the democratic women's reception. Lady Baltimore is the gastronomic classic wherever Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is concerned. She does like cake, but she hasn't much use for tea.

Mrs. Wilson presided prettily over the cutting of a giant Lady Baltimore, and all the loyal democratic dames and damsels helped themselves with liberal patriotism. It's mighty easy to eat for your country's good.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's second blooming is taken as a harbinger of her gentle entrance into the political arena. She may become an active force albeit a very unassuming one in the affairs of her husband's party. Mrs. Wilson was present at the memorial services planned in honor of the war president on Armistice Day at the Episcopal Cathedral, where the remains of Woodrow Wilson lie in an exposed sarcophagus.

To Contest Seating of Senator Watson on Fraud Charges

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 29.—A contest of the seat of Senator James E. Watson is threatened on the grounds of fraud.

The official returns by which Watson defeated Albert Stump of Indianapolis, democrat, by a plurality of 11,383, are challenged by Earl Peters, chairman of the state democratic committee.

Within a week or ten days, Peters says, he will go to Washington to lay the evidence which he has gathered before Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, chairman of the democratic national senatorial committee, and to consult with Gerry over the advisability of bringing a contest of Watson's election before the senate.

Among the allegations are abuses of the absent voters law. Peters said that instances also had been brought to his attention of irregularities in registration of voters, in tabulation of returns, and denial of ballots to qualified electors.

Spuds from Coolidge Farm Sell for \$3.00 a Peck in New York

New York, Dec. 1.—Potatoes, grown on the Coolidge farm are being advertised for sale in New York papers. "A thrill for your dinner guests," reads the advertisement of the Dimock Potato Corporation, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

"When you entertain, treat your guests to this unusual, long to be remembered novelty. Baked potatoes de luxe—grown on the farm of Calvin Coolidge's boyhood!"

The potatoes are known as "Coolidge homestead bakers" and upon the coupon clipped by the prospective purchaser is this guarantee: "It is understood each package is to contain sworn affidavit of growth on the Coolidge farm."

A sketch of the President's birthplace at Plymouth, Vt., adorns the advertisement.

The glorified spuds, in peck boxes, will be shipped by parcel post at \$3 a peck. The market quotation on "good" potatoes but not from the Coolidge soil, is 45 cents a peck.

Soap and Castor Oil in Use Before Birth of Savior Is Said

London, Dec. 1.—Soap, alum, licorice, castor oil and peppermint were only a few of the medicines in use centuries before Christ as they are today, said Dr. Edward G. Gibb-Smith, health officer for Teddington, in a lecture on the Greeks and Romans as specialists.

Ether was discovered in 1540, but the secret was lost and not rediscovered until 200 years later, said the physician. The Greeks and Romans had precisely the same kind of surgical instruments as are in use at the present time.

Oil Operator Is Buried Houston, Texas, Nov. 30.—Funeral services for J. O. "Boots" Hedrick of Humble, 42, well known oil operator in the coastal oil section, who died Monday at Lake Charles, La., were held at the Baptist church at Humble Tuesday.

AUTO DRIVERS ATTENTION Use the Life Saving Traffic Guide when driving nights. Makes the car behind respect your signal. Gives you a week of way without question or danger. Electric lighted arrow worn on hand while driving, without comfort. Price \$2.00. Agents wanted in your county. G. C. Cohn Mfg. Co. 823 26th Avenue SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

An Appeal To Our Friends!

IF THE FORUM is to continue our friends must renew their subscriptions. We can do the fighting, but can not furnish all the ammunition.

Send us in your renewal today, \$1.00 a year. Thanking you in advance,

JIM FERGUSON The Editor Address subscriptions to Box 414, Temple, or to 117 West Tenth Street, Austin, Texas.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE'S CHRISTMAS OFFER RATE IS \$5.95 Daily and Sunday ONE YEAR Regular Rate \$6.00 By Mail Only in Texas and Louisiana Six Months Daily and Sunday \$3.45 DAILY ONLY \$2.25 \$4.45 DAILY ONLY ONE YEAR Regular Rate \$6.00 GOOD ONLY UNTIL DECEMBER 26th, 1926 THE DAILY CHRONICLE COMPLETE MARKET AND FINANCIAL REPORTS Nine Leased News Gathering Wires, Numerous Features, Timely Photographs and a Page of Best Comics. THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE Seventy to ninety pages of up-to-the-minute news, special features, including eight pages of the most popular comics and an eight-page art gravure section. SUBSCRIBE TODAY Through your Local Chronicle Agent, Postmaster, Your Newspaper or Mail Direct to Circulation Dept., Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas. And Please Mention This Newspaper