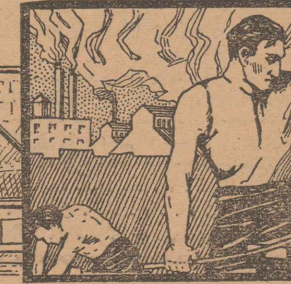
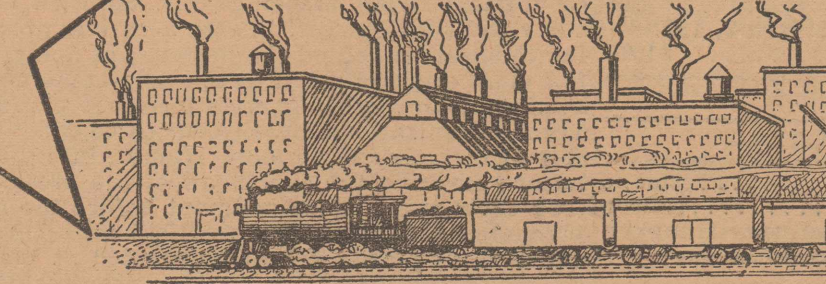
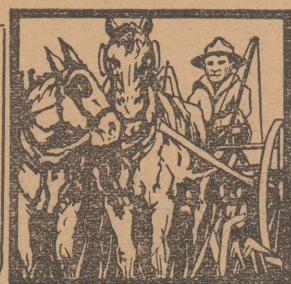


# The Ferguson Forum

Back to the  
Courtroom  
With the  
Political  
Lawyer



Back to the  
Pulpit  
With the  
Political  
Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

NUMBER 44.

## ROUT OF HUNS AIDED BY DASH OF AMERICANS

**United States Troops Make New Advances and Inspire Fresh Vigor Into Allies—Demolition of Supposed Impregnable Line Causes London to Rejoice—Boche Hordes Trapped Likely to Have Trouble in Escaping.**

New glory is revealed in this week's story of the war. The Americans, fighting as brigaded portions of the British and French divisions, and operating independently under the direct command of their own officers, have made new advances, thrown terror into the hearts of the Huns and shown their capacity for desperate fighting and unwavering cheerfulness. Their shouts as they charge the enemy lines and wipe out their machine gun nests, lend inspiration to their companions of other nationalities and add to the desire of the Boches to hurry away to other scenes.

Steadily have the allies advanced, driving back countless numbers of the Germans and sending back to their rear many thousands of prisoners. In many cases these prisoners tell of the spirit of despondency prevailing throughout the German army and the strong conviction that defeat in the end is certain for Germany.

Progress of the tremendous events on the battle front of France are being followed with almost breathless eagerness by the whole British nation.

Supremely happy over the fact that the turning point of the war has come, and that victory is now almost in sight, nervous tension is now at a higher point probably than ever before since the war began, lest something unforeseen might yet happen to blight the high hopes created by recent allied victories.

The allied success in taking the Drocourt-Queant stronghold is still almost like a dream to the overwrought people, and the fear of a disappointed awakening seems to oppress them. It is hard for the people to realize that this German bulwark has crumbled, as the people of England had been as thoroughly convinced as the Germans that this line was impregnable.

The most significant feature of Tuesday's developments was the fact that the expected German attempt to counter-attack and retake this important position has not materialized—the Huns appear to have abandoned their coveted "Wotan line," as they call it, and are retiring to some other point further east.

Word from the front Wednesday indicates that the allies are continuing their advance at all points without serious check. Their general progress is hindered in most places only by rear guard machine gun squads, left by the retreating Germans to retard the allied advance as much as possible to enable a recovery of as much material as possible.

The enemy is trying to save what men and material he can from the wreck in and behind one of the most powerful defense systems ever devised. The much boasted Drocourt-Queant line, or, as the Germans call it, the Wotan line, is totally shattered. The British are driving far through it and the Germans are hurrying eastward, leaving behind only pockets of machine gunners.

Strong British forces are now fighting their way down the Hindenburg line itself and are cleaning it up as they go. Meanwhile, a little south from here, another force is driving on the Hindenburg line frontally. The Hun has tasted disaster in the Drocourt line battle, and now his disorganized and badly depleted forces are working fast to prevent an even greater catastrophe overtaking them.

The British are rapidly approaching and are close to the Canal du Nord, the territory behind which is even now under heavy fire from many British cannons.

The arrival of Maj. Gen. William S. Graves and staff at Vladivostok to take command of all American forces fighting in the new eastern front, is announced by General March. Graves took with him forty-three officers and 1388 men from the United States who will join regiments from the Philippines already on the ground.

The Soviet troops, advancing in the direction of Una, Perm, and Saratov, are in a difficult position owing to a sudden rising of the peasants in that section of the country, according to a Moscow dispatch. The peasants are threatening the Soviet forces from the rear. Measures are being taken to suppress the revolt.

The Canal du Nord may hold up the British advance on Cambrai for a day or two while arrangements for crossing it are completed. The French and the Americans on the south end of the Hindenburg line, after capturing the Soissons Plateau Monday, seem to have rested Tuesday. They have reached a fine place for a start north-eastward when they get ready for it, which may take some days. The Soissons region is the corner of the salient which the German holdings in France make. From here the line runs north to the sea and east to the St. Mihiel salient. The Soissons plateau was the strong point in this corner. The operations in the Soissons region and those east of Arras are apparently in the same strategic scheme, and so far both have been successful.

## HOW MUCH OF THE \$77,000 DID THIS CROWD GET?

Hobby asked the votes of the women and received their vote on the ground of purity in politics. Every crooked politician and every little willow-tail political preacher ranted up and down this state about the evils of an invisible government.

Bishop Mouzon delivered the Methodists to Hobby on the ground of a moral issue. Dr. S. P. Brooks delivered the Baptists on the same plea. All over this state this psalm-singing, holier-than-thou crowd went up and down branding me as a thief, a scoundrel; and everything that malice, spleen and hate could conjure up, they hurled at me, all in the names of honesty in government and purity in politics.

Just as soon as I saw the returns I knew this same crowd that had been preaching honesty and purity had stolen the election by methods that would shame the devil and subsequent developments show that they have resorted to the most corrupt methods ever used in Texas to win an election that they could not win otherwise. Just listen to this:

Down in Austin county is the town of Sealy. This box has always gone for me by good majorities. Nobody ever believed that I could lose the box. At the last election John Ripple and F. C. Shaffner were candidates for precinct chairman at the Sealy box.

When the returns were announced it showed that Hobby had received 175 votes and Ferguson 105 votes. The returns further showed that Ripple had received 133 votes and Shaffner had received only 29 votes.

My friends knew at once that a crooked election had been pulled off. The election was controlled by one of Hobby's close personal friends. One of these white-winged, purity-in-politics saints.

Mr. Shaffner through his attorneys brought court proceedings to contest the election. The ballot boxes were opened and the ballots recounted in the presence of representatives of both sides.

As a result of the recount, which was an honest count, it was proven without denial that Shaffner received 72 votes and Ripple only 61 votes. In other words, they had stolen 43 votes from Shaffner and given Ripple 72 votes that he did not get.

Some honesty and some purity, wasn't it?

The recount showed that Hobby received only 112 votes and Ferguson received 178 votes. Or, in other words, they stole 73 votes from me and gave Hobby 63 votes more than he actually got.

In the race for representative the fraud was equally as bad. The returns showed that my friend Harmon Miller received only 78 votes and Strickland, the Hobby candidate, received 180 votes. The honest count in court showed that Miller actually received a majority of the votes instead of Strickland. Another race was counted and the result changed from that announced by the Hobby people who had held the election.

Now, all this wholesale fraud and the exposure thereof took place in less than fifty miles of Houston, and not a line did any honest man read about it in either the Houston Post or the Houston Chronicle. If my friends had pulled off this kind of a stunt, they would have set Hell a-fire all over Texas with the venom and hate that would have emitted from their foul mouths of vituperation. But when we catch them with the goods on, never a word from the big daily newspapers who are owned body and soul by the big corporations and the special interests who furnished the money to carry on this kind of a campaign.

If I had the money to contest this election there is not the slightest doubt but that it could be shown that more fraud and more illegal votes were cast in this election than were cast in all of the rest of the elections ever held in Texas. But it would take thousands of dollars to do it and the public service has cost me all I can afford.

Hobby may be elected, or he may not, but the fact remains that the undisputed record damns his election with fraud, the like of which was never seen before in Texas.

Men have been charged with voting Mexicans and buying poll taxes. Brewers have been condemned for contributing to campaign funds; but the Sealy episode is the first time in Texas, so far as I have ever heard, where an attempt was made to steal the ballot box.

The man who would stuff a ballot box is a real Christian by the side of a contemptible crook who would call a ballot for one man when it was for another man. If we have reached the place in Texas where a man's ballot cannot be recorded as he marks it, then we have reached the end of the democratic party in Texas. We can no longer hope to keep the respect of honest men.

The question then becomes pertinent and pressing for an answer: What connection did the \$77,000 have with the Sealy election fraud? No other influence save that of money could get election officers to report 175 votes for Hobby when he only received 112.

No other influence save that of money could get election officers to report a majority for four different men when their opponents received the majority.

Gentle reader, don't let it get out of your mind that this is the kind of politics that Bishop Mouzon hooked the Methodists up with. This is the campaign that the great Baptist divine, Dr. Brooks, hooked the Baptists up with.

A great brand of democracy to send our boys to die for in foreign battle fields—the right to defeat the will of the people by stealing the ballot box. A great inspiration, indeed, to send some good farmer boy from the Sealy country to the war to make the world safe for democracy, while with a part of \$77,000 the crooked politicians are making the Sealy box safe for Hobby.

We begin to see why Hobby won't tell where he got the 77. Honest men would not give their money to a campaign to hire cheap politicians to defeat the will of the people by election steals.

The question also presents itself: If they were bold enough to steal the Sealy box, how many other boxes did they steal? If Hobby got 40 per cent the best of the count in one box, how few votes would he have got if we had had an honest count everywhere?

If they had influence enough to change the Sealy box, what do you suppose they did do at the Dallas box, where they had all the purity squads to back them up in doing any old crooked thing that was necessary?

So, Willie, let us know where you got the \$77,000 and how much of it your crowd used at Sealy?

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

## STRANGE PALS SEEN IN WACO AT CONVENTION

**Platform Calls for Woman Suffrage and State-Wide Prohibition By Constitutional Amendment, but There Is a Clash Over Changing Homestead Law and Committee Dodges the Issue—Nominees Recognized.**

With an elaborate and fascinating display of fall millinery and tailored gowns; with a few old-time but now apostate, democratic warhorses, seeking in an awkward and halting way to amalgamate themselves with their new and undemocratic surroundings, with Rienzi Johnston, intimate friend and protégé of Joe W. Bailey, escorting to the platform to preside as temporary chairman, Bailey's inveterate foe, Martin McNulty Crane, with J. B. Cranfill, once prohibition national, candidate for the presidency of the United States, and Gus Shaw of Red River, mingling in political harmony, with Doctor Barton and John Henry Kirby doing team work together, with M. H. Wolfe, cotton speculator and chairman of the Texas prohibition executive committee, dictating its program and William P. Hobby, "among those present," the state convention, called by the democratic state executive committee, to declare the results of the primary elections held July 27 and August 24 for state officers, met in Waco Tuesday and adjourned Wednesday.

The executive committee declared the following entitled to have their names placed on the ticket in the general election in November: Morris Sheppard, senator; W. P. Hobby, governor; W. A. Johnson, lieutenant governor; Nelson Phillips, chief justice supreme court; T. B. Greenwood, associate justice supreme court; O. S. Lattimore, associate justice court of criminal appeals; J. W. Baker, treasurer; C. M. Cureton, attorney general; C. E. Gilmore, railroad commissioner; H. B. Terrell, comptroller; J. T. Robison, commissioner general land office; F. W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture; Miss Annie Webb Blanton, superintendent public instruction.

The platform committee got cold feet on formulating an outspoken demand for an amendment to the homestead law and perpetrated a camouflage paragraph for the facilitating of loans to farmers through constitutional amendment, for the encouragement of "farm settlement." This paragraph will open the way for destroying the homestead law or boosting the sale of cut-over timber lands for east Texas millionaire lumber barons.

### REBUFF GIVEN THE WOMEN.

As a foretaste of what the women are to expect from the Hobby regime is the sensational last minute withdrawal of Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Galveston, from the program for election as temporary chairman, to which she was recommended by the state committee and in which place she had, up to a few minutes before her hurried and unexpected retirement, apparently expected to serve. In her talks with newspaper men and others Monday night Mrs. Cunningham gave no hint of her coming refusal to serve as temporary chairman of the Hobby love feast, but, on the contrary, left the impression that she expected to wield the gavel and make the convention sit up and take notice. Tuesday morning, while the committee was in session and no change in the program was looked for, word came from Mrs. Cunningham, through Bob Brahan, that she would not serve and had requested that some other person be named. Crane's name was proposed and at once unanimously approved and Mrs. Cunningham was given a chance to rest her overstrained "nerves." So sudden and unexpected had been the switch from Mrs. Cunningham to Crane that the convention had been called to order by Chairman Shurtleff, and reference had been made to the novelty of having a woman preside over a state convention to nominate a governor.

### CRANE APPEARS AS "KEYNOTER."

Whatever the cause of the sudden change, the result was not greatly relished by the women delegates and their friends, but the Hobby machine needed Crane as a keynoter and they got Crane. A. P. Barrett, of San Antonio, who had an ambition to preside as permanent chairman, was sidetracked with a membership on the platform and resolutions committee, and W. L. Dean, of Huntsville, presiding officer of the kangaroo high court of impeachment, was made permanent chairman. M. H. Wolfe is made chairman of the state executive committee.

Bob Barker, who was recommended as assistant secretary, was kicked out of that job on motion of T. N. ("Pussyfoot") Jones, who had tried to get up a boom for Will C. Hogg for chairman of the state executive committee, but failed when Hogg declined to submit to being flattened under the Wolfe-Kirby-Cranfill-Johnston-Barton steam roller and demanded that his name be not submitted.

Most of the faces were new in a convention to represent the democracy of Texas, but they had acquired title of proprietorship of the Hobby convention and steered the craft as they wished.

### HOMESTEAD LAW CAUSES DELAY.

All went smoothly enough, at least so far as superficial observation disclosed, until the platform committee ran afoul of the proposal to amend the Texas homestead law. Then the chief difficulty of the occasion was encountered. The subcommittee wrestled with and agreed on practically all the other clauses of the platform with little hesitation or debate, but the proposal to overthrow, or even to meddle with, the homestead law brought a radical difference and the wrangling over that caused the committee to delay its report until the convention, after listening to various oratorical spoutings and taking short adjournments until 10 o'clock Tuesday night, finally adjourned over to Wednesday morning upon receiving word that the platform report would not be ready before that time.

### EVASIVE PROVISION IN PLATFORM.

The result of the wrangling was an almost total eclipse of the plot for amending the homestead law and the substitution

(Continued on Page Four.)



# THE FERGUSON FORUM

Published Every Thursday by  
THE FORUM COMPANY

"Entered as second-class matter November 8, 1917, at the postoffice at Temple, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879." Subscription, per year, in advance.....\$1.00

Advertising Rates on Application.

Office of Publication—TEMPLE, TEXAS.

JOHN L. WARD.....President  
JAS. E. FERGUSON.....Editor  
J. H. DAVIS JR.....Secretary-Manager

"God nothing does,  
Nor suffers to be done,  
But thou thyself wouldst do  
If thou couldst see  
The end of all events  
As well as He."

In these days it is "Billions for defense and not one cent for tribute."

The wounds which are slowest to heal are the ones which are self-inflicted.

**Autocracy HAS an army.  
Democracy IS an army.**

The great question when the war is over will not be "Did he come back?" but "Did he go?"

Keep the Forum coming and you will get the news and the truth about the news and politics.

The homestead exemption given the Texas farmer is the target of grasping money sharks and political highbinders. Beware!

The defeat in South Carolina of Cole Blease as a candidate for the senate shows that the Palmetto state still has respect for its ancient and honorable traditions.

An advertisement in the Forum will be read by more than 100,000 persons in more than 240 counties in Texas. If you want Texans to see your advertisement get it into the Forum. Write for rates.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, who won in the election to fill a seat in congress from Montana, lost in her attempt to stretch her success into an election to the United States senate. She was beaten by a mere man.

The Forum is but one dollar a year and it is the most widely circulated newspaper in Texas. Send in your subscription. Clubs of ten subscriptions sent at the same time will be filled at seventy-five cents a year for each subscription.

Henry Ford's name was on both democratic and republican tickets in Michigan as a candidate for the United States senate, but he was defeated on the republican ticket and nominated on the democratic, which brings about a novel situation in the politics of Michigan.

Of all the nasty, low-down, contemptible and dastardly specimens of humanity, who fatten and profit through war emergencies, is the scalper who preys upon the ignorance of soldiers and others to buy their Liberty Bonds at a discount and then sells them at a large advance.

Changes in telephone rates, whether raises or reductions, now must be submitted for the approval of Albert S. Bursleson, who also directs that charges must be made for installing new phones or changing the locations of old ones. Again that universal "goat," the ultimate consumer, suffers.

Some two million pieces of literature, including the propaganda of the socialist party and its newspaper, "The Eye-Opener," have been seized by the federal authorities as "seditious" matter. This followed the consignment of the I. W. W. apostles to cells under convictions in the federal court.

Twenty years in prison and a fine of \$20,000 is the sentence drawn by Haywood and his chief aids. This punishment was awarded to fourteen besides Haywood, while ten-year sentences were given thirty-three and five-year sentences thirty-three others of the I. W. W. members recently convicted before Judge Landis in Chicago. Twelve were sentenced to a year and a day each and two to ten days each. All are hopeful of new trials.

Last spring Hobby thought the drouth situation in Texas justified a call of a special session of the legislature. Six months later, with conditions immeasurably worse than they were last spring, he and his friend, F. O. Fuller, proclaim that a special session to deal with the drouth problem is unnecessary. There is no immediate political capital in a session just now. Meanwhile the condition of the drouth victims grows worse each day.

By its admission of the presence of a large force of United States fighting men in the front lines in Europe the imperial government makes a full confession of the utter failure and collapse of its vaunted U-boat warfare which was expected to prevent the transportation of soldiers from this country in sufficient numbers to be effective. There now are more than a million and a half Americans "Over There" and their efficiency is attested in every report that comes from the scenes of fighting.

## SOME OF OUR WAR BOOKS

Every war develops its own literature, usually of many varieties; it introduces its own songs, establishes its own traditions and superstitions. Romance, song and story follow in the trail of war, right along with the tragedies. Friendships and the dearest attachments are as many as the separations and the sad partings. Probably it will be a long time before the "fair and impartial account" is offered, but all the time books are being written and being read, and from them many of us are forming our ideals of the big human problem overseas.

Some of the "war books" which are being read are "A Student in Arms," by Donald Hankey. Mr. Hankey, unquestionably a brave soldier, was killed in action on the western front Oct. 26, 1916. He has left a strong, fine reasonable account of his observations and experiences.

"The Soul of the Soldier," and "The Cross at the Front," by Thomas Tiplady, chaplain to the forces, are fine books, simple, even sweet and pathetic, for they are full of a Christian's hope and a firm belief that all will be well. "Our School in War-Time and After," by Arthur D. Dean, while it is essentially a work for teachers and students, is an exceptionally ready and definite exposition of the service which our schools can render now and will render after the war.

"The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns," by Dr. A. K. Graves, is another. It carries out pretty well the subject matter indicated in the title, and is interesting in some particulars. It purports to be more or less of a diplomatic portrayal of affairs pertaining to the government of Germany. "The Elements of the Great War," by Hilaire Belloc, gives a detailed description of the Battle of the Marne, of the grand Couronne, and other now celebrated engagements.

## POLITICAL HUNS KEEP UP WAR ON HOMESTEAD LAW

The great drive by political Huns to destroy the Texas homestead law and rob the wives and children of Texas farmers of the meagre protection afforded as a reward for thrift and economical living is being kept up with characteristic Hun vigor and ruthlessness. These heartless propagandists, shielding themselves behind the pretense of doing good to the farming class and aiding in promoting home-building and home-owning, after beguiling with insidious blandishments, several Texas organizations, purporting to be composed of a membership of farmers and farmers' friends, into the adoption of resolutions favoring the overthrow of the present homestead law, took their proposed amendment before the aggregation of rejuvenated political hacks, political preachers, deluded women and blatant place-hunters, assembled at Waco this week, under authority of the democratic state executive committee under a call for the assembling of a state convention of democrats.

The chief feature of the gathering was the entire absence of anything suggestive of the old-time principles of the democratic party, either of Texas or the nation. New doctrines were heralded and endorsed, new gods were set up in place of the traditions and practices which have made the democratic party the party of the plain people since the dawn of our government.

In such a motley political conglomeration it was but natural that a proposition to install the supremacy of autocracy and capital over democracy and a people's government by the people and for the people, should meet with a favorable reception. The dominant characteristics of the Waco gathering were favorable to money-sharks and against the best interests of the plain people and, naturally, the measure to destroy the protection afforded the humble tiller of the soil and his little family through the wise provisions of the Texas homestead law appealed with convincing force to the greed and selfishness of the factors in control.

Hobby, the nominee of that Waco crowd for governor, is committed to the overthrow of the homestead law and the great drive for its destruction is being led by the Federal Farm Loan Bank, of Houston, of which Hobby was secretary until the prospect of warming the chair of the governor of Texas caused him to abandon friends, principles and party affiliations and betray his associates to achieve the realization of his ambition.

The people are advised of the real reasons behind this attempt to destroy the homestead law and will visit their vengeance upon the plotters against their interests.

## PRACTICAL HELP, NOT CHARITY EXPLOITERS, NEEDED

After some two weeks earnest effort and appeal to the charity of the citizens of the state there has been raised with the approval and indorsement of William P. Hobby, incumbent of the governor's office, between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for the relief of the drouth sufferers of the state. The ludicrous insufficiency of such a pitifully meagre sum is shown by contrast with the bill offered in congress by Congressman Blanton asking for \$50,000,000. About all that will result from the fund raised by popular subscription as charitable donations will be the exploiting of a great part of the citizenry of West Texas as objects of charity and the focussing of the spotlight upon a few notoriety lovers and place-seekers.

Millions are needed if any practical relief is to be afforded in the distressing situation in the drouth area of Texas and they should be raised by sound, deliberate business methods, not by popular clamor and charity appeals. The people of no part of Texas have become objects of charity and it is a reflection upon the whole splendid citizenship of the state so to exploit any part of its population.

That this popular subscription movement is regarded as charity, pure and simple, is shown in the words of William W. Seley, Waco banker, who has been selected by Hobby to disperse and distribute the donations sent in from various sources within and without the state, in response to the appeal for popular contributions. Banker Seley announces that "inspectors or field agents" will be sent out to make personal inspections of the counties needing succor to the end that the relief be distributed fairly and without permitting anyone to suffer. He says none of the fund will be used for salaries, traveling expenses or other administrative purposes, and adds:

This makes it an unusually worthy charity and all of Texas should come to the aid of those suffering in our own state. Pathetic appeals will be investigated and our system will prevent suffering as well as imposition. Correct reports of conditions will be had and relief given accordingly.

These words show plainly that the subscriptions are to be distributed as CHARITY, and that every poor victim will be called upon to submit to humiliating inquiry and explanations in order to become a beneficiary of this great popular fund raised under the indorsement of the occupant of the executive office, amounting at this writing to less than thirty thousand dollars.

Resenting this attempt to exploit West Texas as a subject of charity that splendid, practical old Texan and loyal democrat, John I. Guion, of Ballinger, says:

The people who are calling so loudly for help for West Texas are doing that portion of the state much more harm than the dry weather is, and I wish they would desist, although I recognize that they mean to be friends of the people in need. \* \* \* There is some practical aid promised by the federal government in loaning the farmers money with which to procure seed wheat for fall planting, taking a lien on the crops as security, but there will never be enough money raised by personal subscriptions to really count for very much and our people are not ready to accept an outright gift of funds. They do not want or need charity. What they need is rain.

These are the words of a practical man who has lived long in West Texas and has seen and experienced all sorts and varieties of conditions as to crops and stock-raising in that section. He is jealous of the fair name of his state and there are hundreds of thousands who join him in denunciation of the attempt to exploit their fellow Texans as objects of charity to whom a pittance is to be doled out after close scrutiny and careful inspection by commissioned "inspectors or field agents," as described by Banker Seley.

Texans should be subjected to no such humiliation and exploitation for the benefit of a few heartless spotlights.

The kaiser is whipped but does not realize it yet; at the same time the allies, very properly, are not relaxing even in the slightest their efforts to bring the realization forcibly home to the murderer of women and children and the bomber of hospitals.

It is pleasing to note that war's highest honors in combat have been won by a Texan whose achievements as an air warrior are heralded throughout the world in the most laudatory words. The honor of being a Texan rises above all other honors and the state is proud of the achievements of her brave sons.

The war department, with conformity to democratic ideas, announces that hereafter promotions in the army will not be made according to seniority, but "by merit proved by service." New officers will be selected from the ranks, from among men of unquestioned training and ability. Whatever may have been their custom before, this new method, promotion "solely from merit," will touch a responsive chord in the heart of every true American. "Demonstrated ability" demands to be recognized sometime, and our army circles, like some other circles, have been slow enough to give this recognition.

## "PEP"

War develops many things. Words and phrases are not the least of these. We have a new word. It is "Pep." One of our very own, and we carried it with us "over there." It has gone with us "over the top," and it spurs us on as we rush and rush to the firing line. Who ever heard of such a word? Nobody but a keen-eyed, quick-brained, steady-aiming, hit-the-mark American. It is the best fitting word in the war vocabulary, and it means more exactly what the American is, does, and possesses than any other five hundred words.

Of course "Pep" is a good word in other things besides war. In business, in anything that requires persistency and purpose, in controlling others, etc. It is a definite, particular thing, like character and courage, as well as a very strong word. The French and Italians were doing their noblest duty, contesting against the severest odds, and we can't praise them enough. But here comes the American soldier, bringing to them the unspeakable magic, the strong, fine, American spirit, which comes to the foot-sore, heart-weary, body-hungry ally, the "Pep" he needed, and his American brother has enough for him and to spare. Car goes of "Pep" have gone "over there." No lonesomeness can last, no heart weariness can be permanent, for "Pep" acts upon the soldiers' hearts like bright, quick-stepping music.

For, when our boys arrived didn't the cloud of war show its first fringe of silver lining? Didn't the bold, magnetic American spirit spread its dazzling wings from the Mediterranean to the North Country? Didn't it rejuvenate the worn-out allies? And more "Pep" goes over in every ship load. "Pep" is what kept the American soldiers alive at Valley Forge. It is what gave the victory on Lake Erie to Perry. It is the quality which Andrew Jackson possessed. "Pep" is invincible, it is the making of man. It is the most dignified, genteel, not-afraid thing on earth.

This little, insignificant, peppery word stands for the highest thing today. Modesty and reverence and worship of their country's ideals are a part of the American soldier's "Pep," and with this quality, native to our soil, he will conquer the world, place the starry banner upon princes' palaces, the unmeasured seas, and reclaim from a diseased aristocracy a proud, though dearly-bought democracy.

Long live the American "Pep!"

## Is It Worth While To Pay the Price To Be Millionaire?

If you are thinking of becoming a millionaire, it will be worth your while to read this, so you will know in advance how much it is going to cost.

B. C. Forbes, who is perhaps the world's greatest expert on rich men and women, has discovered that the old rule that you can't get something for nothing applies to millionaires; just as it does to any one else. Millionaires pay a good, round price for being millionaires.

Forbes found this out when he put a note in his magazine asking suggestions as to when he, very busy, might find time to think. Among the answers was one from a millionaire who told him to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning and think before breakfast. Forbes says that that is the time his babies come in to play with him. And he comments on the situation as follows:

"The more I discover about men who have attained conspicuous success, the more I am impressed with the fact that they have had to forfeit something very worth while. Some have lost their capacity for rational domestic life; some have lost the ability and inclination to make and keep friends; some have allowed the milk of human kindness to dry up in their veins; some have lost that touch of childlikeness without which no man can be wholly lovable. To gain admittance to millionairehood, too many men have withdrawn themselves, so to speak, from the world of human society and social life.

"As Christian Scientists phrase it, each of us has his or her own 'demons' to solve. We must each decide what are the things worth while and what things cost more than they are worth. Just what proportion of a man's time should be given to playing with his kiddies, and what proportion should be devoted to his business, is typical of the problems one meets all through life. To sacrifice everything on the altar of Mammon is unwise."

## 200,000 Pounds of Lemon Drops Each Month for Troops

Lemon drops are so popular in the army that considerable difficulty has been experienced by the subsistence division of the quartermaster corps in obtaining the quantity and quality desired. About 200,000 pounds of lemon drops are used each month at the present time, constituting about 15 per cent of the amount of candy furnished to the army.

At the beginning of the war it was found that most of the lemon drops being manufactured for the commercial market were not adaptable for use in the army. Most of these lemon drops were made of glucose and inferior and imitation fruit flavors.

The lemon drops now being supplied to the army are made of pure granulated sugar and are flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon. It is found that an extra sour lemon drop is the favorite with the soldiers. The product made from the formula used has the thirst quenching quality of lemonade.

## Cotton Nears 40 Cent Mark On U. S. Condition Report

The unfavorable government report which placed the condition of cotton at 55, the lowest on record, caused a burst upward Tuesday that sent prices soaring toward the forty cent mark.

In several Texas markets the price went above thirty-seven cents and in Dallas forty cents was paid for one lot of thirteen bales of extra fine long-stapled cotton sold by a grower from Carlsbad, N. M. This price represented a bonus of twenty dollars a bale because of the staple which was one and three-sixteenths inches long.

High prices continued Wednesday though not so high as they were Tuesday. In interior markets the range was from 34:75 to 35:50.

"Some men," sighed the tired, over-worked wife of the village loafer, "associate with fishin' worms till they get the same kind of 'backbones.'"

## September 6th. Anniversary of the Battle of the Marne; The Birthday of LaFayette

September the 6th is a patriotic day. It is the anniversary of the remarkable first battle of the Marne, for it was September 6th, 1914, when the enormous Hun horde was turned back by Joffre as it swept down upon the city of Paris. This was a complex, wonderful battle, and it introduced to the world the genius of Joffre.

September the 6th is the anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de la Fayette, who, though born an aristocrat, revered liberty, and who fought for it, everlastingly, nearly sixty years. Though he detested war, he labored for his country's good and risked his life for the liberty of America. Idolized one day, imprisoned the next, he wrought his name and his deeds into the destinies of two world powers, and died the deliverer of both. America and France should join hands and hearts upon this day and sing the "Marseilles" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Few characters who have played leading parts upon the stage of our eventful history are as versatile and as impressive as that of the great marquis. He was born September 6th, 1757, in the province of Auvergne, in the department or county of Upper Loire, in Southern France, in an old, grim, and gray house, half castle and half farm house, which stands today. La Fayette inherited a vast landed estate and occupied a high place at the French court. When he heard of the Battle of Lexington, and how our American forces had outstripped the King's Regulars, he made up his mind to come to the "new country," about which the world was beginning to know so much. Fitting out a vessel at his own expense he set sail for the colonies. Congress at once made him a general in the Continental army, and the next day he visited George Washington. He was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine while trying to rally his troops, and he had very great influence with the Indians, whom he frequently reminded of their friendship with the French. He commanded a portion of our army at Valley Forge, and participated in many important battles, including Monmouth. Upon his return to France, in 1779, his enthusiastic appeal for America resulted in France sending Rochambeau with six thousand troops to help the Continental army. Upon his return to America Washington sent him to Virginia to face Cornwallis, who had just come up from North Carolina, whom he followed on to Yorktown. It was here that Washington, aided by La Fayette, caught Cornwallis in his well laid trap.

A few years after La Fayette's return to France the people overthrew their king, and La Fayette was placed in command of the National Guard, while the king and queen were placed under his protection. The royal pair tried to escape, but were brought back. Both the mob and the king blamed La Fayette, and his command was taken from him. He fled from France, intending to return to the United States, when he was seized and imprisoned by orders from the government of Austria. Washington asked that he be sent to the United States, and other true friends made appeal to the hard heart of Austria. It was years after, when the great Napoleon made peace with Austria, that La Fayette was made free.

Upon invitation of President Monroe La Fayette came to the United States in 1824, visiting every state which then constituted the Union, and every Revolutionary battlefield. Congress voted him \$200,000 and 24,000 acres of land before he embarked for France on the good ship "Brandywine." He died in 1834, leaving a son named George Washington, and a daughter named Virginia. A beautiful monument in La Fayette square, Washington, near the White House, has been erected in his honor by our government, and in 1908 the school children of America placed a monument in his honor in one of the beautiful parks of Paris. Brave, romantic, generous nobleman and noble man.

## PATRIOTISM ON THE FARM

I'll tell you what, a fellow's got  
To be a four-square patriot,  
And have a heap of grit and sand  
To corn a patch of stumpy land  
Like I've been tending all this spring  
To feed the soldier boys, by jing!

And at the same time break a pair  
Of green young fillies, I declare,  
A shrapnel shell ain't got the bite  
Plow handles have that catch you right,  
They cuff you down the row, and then  
Turn round and cuff you back again.

And when that plow tongue hits a snag  
I flutter like the starry flag;  
I stretch out on the breeze and wave  
Above the green fields of the brave.  
I wave for home and liberty,  
Soldier and banner of the free.

Oh, scoff not when the plow goes by,  
The plowman flung against the sky,  
Torn with the strife, yet bravely still  
He seeks for further lands to till;  
He kicks his heels against the blue,  
And onward plows for such as you.

—Jay B. Iden.

They are slaves who will not choose  
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truth they needs must think,  
They are slaves who dare not be  
In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell



## Homestead Law Crusaders Strike Snag in the Fight Against Texas Farmers

The crusaders who are attempting to tear down the temple of protection given the Texas farmer's family by the provisions of the homestead law are having rough sledding over some parts of their pilgrimage to elevate the money shark above the people.

The propaganda of the Federal Land Bank, at Houston, is being sent broadcast over the state to all banks and bankers in the effort to enlist them in the cause of greed and autocracy against the interests of the farmers and toilers of the state. Not all the banks are yielding to the persuasive and deceptive pleadings of the land bank and its eloquent emissaries, who have been traveling over the state pouring out their wordy vapors in advocacy of the revision of the Texas homestead law.

Not all the farmers' organizations are being beguiled into the camp of the wreckers who are plotting to overthrow the law which assures to the wife and children of the farmer the shelter his efforts and toil have provided. The Forum is permitted here to present a letter written by H. M. Hefley, of Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the Cameron National Farm Loan association, in reply to the appeal of the land bank to join its crusade against the farmers. Mr. Hefley writes:

"Cameron, Tex., Aug. 30, 1918.  
"The Federal Farm Land Bank,  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 25th, urging that the members of this association use their best efforts to have a resolution passed by the state convention, to amend or modify the homestead provision of the constitution.

"Believing as I do, that the repeal, or any amendment or modification of the homestead law, will be seriously damaging to the farming people, I cannot comply with your request.

"Texas is a farming state, and for her to continue to grow in greatness, it is necessary that her farmers be home owners and not tenants. The homestead law has done more to preserve and keep the land in the hands of the farmers than all other laws combined, and the modification or amendment you suggest will be but to pave a way by which thousands of our farmers will lose their homes. Those who favor this resolution by the state convention, should, in all fairness, have raised the question in the campaign just closed. By so doing, the people would have been given an opportunity to discuss and pass upon the issue. The matter is now entirely out of their hands and they have no opportunity to express their views on it. Under these circumstances, it will be unfair for the delegates to the state convention to pass such resolution.

"I note that you say, the farmers state convention at College Station, the Farmers' State Union at Fort Worth, and the Farmers' State Institute at Waco, have adopted similar resolutions. Those in attendance at these various institutions were not instructed or inspired by the farmers, whom they represented, to pass such a resolution. They were persuaded to do so by those who were not farmers.

"You should remember that we are involved in a great war, and the property, thought and energy of our people are being taxed to the fullest extent for its successful prosecution, and the changes you suggest, far reaching as they are, should not be made at such times, but should be postponed until after the war, when the people can give them more deliberate consideration.

"It is unfortunate that your bank should lend its influence and prestige to this movement, and I hope, sincerely, you will give the matter further consideration, and that when the convention convenes we will find you present battling against the resolution you are now urging.

"Yours truly,  
"H. M. HEFLEY,  
"Secretary-Treasurer Cameron N. F. L. A."

The bank's appeal to which Mr. Hefley's letter is a reply is in the following terms:

"Houston, Tex., Aug. 28, 1918.  
"To All Secretary-Treasurers—As well as you understand the farmers of this state are deprived of getting a larger measure of benefit from this bank on account of that provision of the constitution preventing them from borrowing on their homestead. Recently the Farmers' State Congress at College Station, the Farmers' State Union at Fort Worth and the Farmers' State Institute at Waco adopted resolutions favoring the submission of an amendment by the next legislature, modifying the homestead law to such an extent that would enable this bank to make loans upon homesteads.

"In view of the general demand from the farmers of this state for the submission of a constitutional amendment, the adoption of which will enable them to use the facilities afforded by this bank to improve their farms and make them more productive, we think the state democratic convention which meets at Waco on Sept. 4, will adopt a resolution requesting the legislature to submit such amendment to the people for their adoption or rejection.

"We think you fully appreciate the necessity for this change and that you realize the possibility of the vast benefit this bank can do the farmers if the homestead law is modified in the manner suggested. We would be glad if you would at once get in communication with as many of those who will represent your county at the state convention as possible and urge them to vote for the resolution which will be presented at the convention. We would be very glad indeed if every secretary-treasurer in the state would attend this convention, especially if you are a delegate and if not, you might obtain a proxy from someone who has been elected but is unable to attend.

"Whatever is done must be done quickly and any co-operation that you may give will be very valuable at this time.

If this amendment is submitted to the people, we have no doubt that it will be adopted and its adoption will almost at once enable the business of your association and thus enable the farmers of this state to obtain the same benefit from the federal land

## \$2.20 A BUSHEL FOR WHEAT, PRICE FIXED BY WILSON

President Issues Proclamation Announcing Minimum Figure for the Crop of 1919 — Commission Is to Make Full Inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 4.—By proclamation, President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop.

A disinterested commission, the president stated, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase above that price.

Possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was indicated in a memorandum written by the president and accompanying the proclamation, as a factor in determination of the president to maintain the present price for the 1919 crop.

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the government) there is involved a considerable national risk," the president said. "If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the southern hemisphere, and, therefore, the government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 through an unsalable surplus, or in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets."

## Dates Given for Shows and Fairs to Close of Year

Sept. 9-14, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

Sept. 9-14, Kentucky State Fair, Louisville.

Sept. 9-14, Montana State Fair, Helena.

Sept. 9-14, New York State Fair, Syracuse.

Sept. 9-14, South Dakota State Fair, Huron.

Sept. 9-14, Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.

Sept. 9-14, Wyoming State Fair, Douglas.

Sept. 14-21, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Sept. 15-21, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-21, Washington State Fair, Yakima.

Sept. 16-21, Interstate Livestock Fair, Sioux City, Iowa.

Sept. 16-21, Southwestern Jersey Cattle Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Sept. 16-21, Tennessee State Fair, Nashville.

Sept. 17-20, New Maine State Fair, Lewiston.

Sept. 17-20, Midland Empire Fair, Billings, Mont.

Sept. 17-20, Vermont State Fair, White River Junction.

Sept. 19-20, South St. Paul Stocker & Feeder Show, South St. Paul, Minn.

Sept. 21-28, Memphis Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.

Sept. 21-28, Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.

Sept. 22-28, Colorado State Fair, Pueblo.

Sept. 23-28, Oregon State Fair, Salem.

Sept. 23-28, Idaho State Fair, Boise.

Sept. 28-Oct. 5, Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City.

Sept. 30-Oct. 4, Trenton Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 30-Oct. 5, Chattanooga District Fair, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sept. 30-Oct. 5, Mississippi - Alabama Fair, Meridian, Miss.

Sept. 30-Oct. 5, Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee.

Sept. 30-Oct. 6, Iowa Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo.

Sept. 30-Oct. 12, International Wheat Show, Wichita, Kan.

Oct. 2-5, Brockton Fair and Horse Show, Brockton, Mass.

Oct. 7-12, Alabama State Fair, Birmingham.

Oct. 7-12, Virginia State Fair, Richmond.

Oct. 7-12, East Tennessee Division Fair, Knoxville.

Oct. 10-19, National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 12-19, Southeastern Fair Association, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 12-25, California Liberty Fair, Los Angeles.

Oct. 16-26, International Soil Products Exposition, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 21-26, Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.

Oct. 28-Nov. 1, South Carolina State Fair, Columbia.

Oct. 28-Nov. 1, North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh.

Oct. 30-Nov. 4, Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport.

Oct. 30-Nov. 9, Georgia State Fair, Macon.

Nov. 2-10, California International Live Stock Show, San Francisco.

Nov. 10-17, National Farm & Live Stock Show, New Orleans, La.

Nov. 11-16, Arizona State Fair, Phoenix.

Nov. 16-23, American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7, International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 3, Florida State Fair, Jacksonville.

Dec. 11-12, Nashville Fat Cattle Show, Nashville, Tenn.

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## Inquiry Into Hobby's Big Campaign Fund Is Blocked By the State Committee

By a vote of seventeen to two, the democratic state executive committee in session at Waco Tuesday morning, September 3, choked off an attempt to have an inquiry made by the state convention into the sources from which Hobby obtained the huge \$77,000 fund with which he facilitated his nomination for the governorship of Texas.

The vote was taken upon a motion made by R. P. Coon, of San Antonio, state committeeman, from the Twenty-fourth senatorial district. The motion was framed as a resolution and was seconded by J. S. Callicott, of Navarro county. Bob Brahan, sitting as a proxy member of the state committee, moved to table and the vote was seventeen to table and two, Messrs. Coon and Callicott, not to table.

The motion presented by Committeeman Coon, was as follows:

The state democratic executive committee, duly assembled at Waco, Tex., Sept. 2, 1918:

Whereas, it has been called to the attention of the state democratic executive committee of Texas, that during the recent campaign for governor of the State of Texas, one of the candidates, Mr. W. P. Hobby, in filing his report of expenses incurred during said campaign, shows by said reports filed, an expenditure of more than \$77,000, which equals two and a half times the amount ever expended by any candidate for the office of Governor of this state.

And, Whereas, the primary election laws of Texas provide that all candidates shall file statement of expenditure of their campaign for public office, which statement shall state, among other things, the source from which said funds so expended were received, or who contributed same, which report so filed, wholly failed to state who contributed any part of the said \$77,000, in direct violation of the laws of the State of Texas.

Whereas Gov. W. P. Hobby has heretofore taken an oath to enforce all laws of the State of Texas, as its chief executive.

Now therefore, we the said state democratic executive committee, call upon the said W. P. Hobby to file with this committee a full and complete statement, giving the names of the parties contributing the said \$77,000 and file with the county judges of Dallas, Bexar and Harris, where said reports have been filed, complete statements as the law provides, giving the names of the said parties so contributing to his campaign.

Be it further resolved by the said state democratic executive committee, that the chairman hereof appoint a committee of five to investigate and ascertain and report to this committee their findings upon the source from which the said contributions were made and ascertain the names of the persons making the said contributions, and that Governor Hobby and his campaign manager, Mr. Walter J. Crawford and such other persons as may be available, be and are here now invited to come before this subcommittee, and give complete and full evidence of the source from which the said funds were received, which committee shall forthwith make their report to the said committee in full at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1918, at this place of meeting.

And be it further resolved that the said state democratic executive committee make and file the said statements, as provided by law, that we call upon the grand jurors of these counties to thoroughly and completely investigate the same and return indictments against the offending parties, as the law directs.

And be it further resolved that we call upon that master exponent of law enforcement, Honorable F. O. Fuller, speaker of the house of representatives of the State of Texas to call the legislature in special session at once for the purpose of impeaching the said Gov. W. P. Hobby, because of his knowing, willful and deliberate violation of the said election laws.

Gentlemen of the committee, I move the adoption of this resolution. And it is so ordered. R. P. COON, Member State Democratic Executive Committee 24th Senatorial District.

Co-Operation of the housewives of Texas to bring about closer observation of the price suggestions made in the various districts of Texas is asked by E. A. Peden, federal food administrator for Texas, in an address published Sunday.

If the housewives will report profiteers it will be an easy matter to uncover these offenders and insure their punishment. In Temple, as in other places, the price suggestions of the federal food administrator are not always observed, but heretofore the victims have suffered and paid in silence. Now they are asked to report offenders and it is hoped they will do so and put an end to profiteering practices all over the state.

The state food administrator's address is as follows: At the approach of the second year of my service as federal food administrator for Texas I wish to thank you for your hearty co-operation in the cause of food conservation. The committee of five to investigate and ascertain and report to this committee their findings upon the source from which the said contributions were made and ascertain the names of the persons making the said contributions, and that Governor Hobby and his campaign manager, Mr. Walter J. Crawford and such other persons as may be available, be and are here now invited to come before this subcommittee, and give complete and full evidence of the source from which the said funds were received, which committee shall forthwith make their report to the said committee in full at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1918, at this place of meeting.

There is still another service, a service of great value, that you can render to our country at this time. It is highly important that price be held as low as legitimate business can bear. Profiteering is a familiar vulture in every war. Selfish greed is always ready to take advantage of its opportunity. For this reason the United States food administration will punish dealers who charge for necessities commodities more than a reasonable advance over the cost of the particular article. I am happy to be able to say that the larger number of dealers have not offended against this rule. But some have offended and more will offend if the guilty are not detected and punished. The food administration has created price interpreting committees, composed of representatives of the producers, the retail trade and of consumers. These committees will fix and publish at intervals maximum and minimum prices at which commodities should be sold by retailers. The minimum price is to be paid by the customer who pays cash and carries the purchase home. The maximum price is to be paid by the customer who buys on credit or when the merchant makes delivery. Any dealer charging more than the maximum price is profiteering.

The profiteer will be punished, even to the extent of being prevented from handling licensed commodities during the period of the war. But the food administration can not regulate profits by punishing profiteering unless informed of violations. Upon you must I largely depend for reports of such offenses. With your help I can and will keep profiteering down and even prevent it entirely. As a public official, entrusted with the serious work of leading Texans in carrying out the food program of war activities, I am now most earnestly asking you, collectively and individually, to voluntarily accept the position of honorary agents of the food administration with the following duties: Carefully read and familiarize yourselves with the published prices of the price interpreting committees of your community; check your purchases by such lists, never pay exceeding the maximum price fixed by the committee, and report to the local food administrator or to my office the facts concerning any excessive price charged or demanded by any retailer of your or any person within your knowledge.

I realize that my request imposes an added and disagreeable task upon the army of Texas women. But it is a task which you alone can perform and I am sure that you who have so cheerfully given your brothers and sons to the cause of victory or death, will not withhold from that cause this further contribution of war service. Respectfully,  
E. A. PEDEN,

## Fresh Meat May Be Canned by Cold Pack

Fresh meat may be canned for home use by the cold pack method. While it may be more convenient to preserve some meat by curing, it is a great convenience to the average housewife to have a few cans of meat on hand for emergencies. Furthermore, canning offers an excellent means of preserving such meats as poultry, game birds, fish, rabbits and squirrels, which ordinarily are preserved by other means.

Canning is especially valuable in preserving frying chickens, because the birds can be killed at the right stage before they become old or tough. The surplus of frying chickens are usually sold at a time when frying chickens are plentiful and the price is low. This surplus can be canned and thus supply the table with spring chickens out of season.

## Government to Take Entire Mohair Crop

Washington, Sept. 4.—The government is to take the entire crop of mohair and has called to Washington for a conference of growers, brokers and manufacturers, with a view to standardizing the price and adopting a basis for the government to buy. Frank O. Landrum of Uvalde, Tex., secretary and treasurer of the National Mohair Growers' association, is here to confer with the officials. The output will be handled by the government similar to the method employed for wool.

## An Opportunity To Buy Bell County and Central Texas Farms and Ranches At Less Than Their Actual Value

296 acres, 1 1-2 mile Oenaville, all in cultivation, all first class, elm thicket land, at \$135 per acre. Bell County.

116 acres, 2 1-2 miles Heidenheimer, fair improvements, best elm thicket land, level and good in every way, right at gin and school. \$125 per acre. Bell County.

200 acres, near Cyclone, level, black land, good improvements, 150 acres cultivated, balance still in elm timber. \$90 per acre. Bell County.

234 acres, near Heidenheimer, all in cultivation, all good black land, slightly rolling, fair improvements. Price \$90 per acre. Bell County.

40 acres, on pike, 1 mile Heidenheimer, all smooth black land, with fair improvements. \$135 per acre. Bell County.

200 acres, 4 1-2 miles north Temple on pike, 180 acres in cultivation, all tillable except possibly 5 acres, good improvements, all good black land. Price \$115 per acre.

172 acres, 5 miles Holland, all in cultivation, 2 sets improvements, 1-2 mile of main pike, 1 mile brick school, mostly level, black land. \$100 per acre. Bell County.

525 acres, 6 miles Bartlett, well improved, spring water, all in cultivation except possibly 20 acres. Price \$130 per acre. Bell County.

251 acres of land, three miles from Temple, situated on a good pike road, about 175 acres in cultivation, more than six miles of woven hog wire with three barb wire above, and cedar post set every ten feet. The cultivated land is fenced into seven different fields and the pasture into five different pastures. There are enough timber on land to make firewood for several years; good six-room house and a two-room tenant house, large barn and plenty of other outbuildings. Large underground cistern at the barn and another one at the large dwelling, and there is a deep well between the house and barn, with windmill over the well, and this well has never been dry and furnishes plenty of water. The land, improvements and location makes this one of the most attractive homes in the county and is ideal for farming, stock farming or dairy. This place can be sold on good long terms.

130 acres of land, one mile from Temple, with about 85 acres in cultivation, balance is heavy timber and is very valuable; has good house, barn, situated on pike road. This is one of the finest home propositions to be had anywhere, giving you the benefit of a city life, with good churches and fine public schools. Good terms can be had on this tract of land. It sure is worth one's time and money to investigate this quick, for it has just now come on the market.

80 acres of land, situated less than a mile of Temple, all in cultivation and a very large underground cistern, road around the entire tract and pike road on two sides. This tract could now be cut into one and two acre tracts and sold to good advantage, or it would make someone an ideal home. Long terms on this tract.

2756 acres of sandy loam timber land, situated on Caldwell and Rockdale public road in Burleson county and is two miles from the G. C. & S. Fe R. R. The entire tract is fenced with heavy hog wire, with three barb wire above, posts set about every eight feet, which makes the land hog, sheep and goat proof. There is good grass and 140 head of cattle now running on this land. There are forty thousand cords of wood on this land and the wood will pay for the land and cutting of the same. There is a good new four-room cottage, with a two-room tenant house, large barn and other outhouses, plenty of water. The owner of this land is not a stockman, so wants to exchange it for Fort Worth, Dallas or Waco improved property, or would sell at a bargain and give good terms.

100 acres, overlooking Temple on the north, 14-room modern home, 90 acres in cultivation. Land alone cost without improvements \$125.00 an acre several years ago. Will sell at \$125.00 on easy terms.

155 acres, four miles east of Temple, close to pike, all in cultivation, good improvements, good black land. Owner paid \$125.00 four years ago. On account of both sons being in the army will sell at \$115.00 per acre, easy terms.

650 acres, four miles south of Buckholts, Milam county, all good deep black bottom land. No Johnson grass. Four sets of improvements. 535 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. Will exchange for good revenue property in Dallas, Fort Worth or Waco. Price \$85.00 per acre.

4,500 acres, fine ranch home, about 400 acres in cultivation, balance open prairie grass. Just enough timber for winter protection. Plenty of everlasting water. Four and one-half miles of railroad and within 60 miles of Waco. Price, \$30.00 per acre. Reasonable cash payment, balance easy terms and interest.

4,000 acres, best ranch of its size anywhere in Central Texas; 800 acres in cultivation, balance open prairie, grass and timber; 1,000 acres more tillable land on the place. The improvements are first class. Fine summer home with fine barns and graineries, dipping vat, etc. Eight sets of improvements besides the main improvements. Plenty of everlasting water. Water piped to the main houses and barns. Within five miles of the railroad and 55 miles of Waco. To settle an estate this place can be bought at \$22.50 per acre, reasonable cash payment, balance ten to twenty years, with easy options. No trade.

If interested in any of the places listed above, wire, phone or write me for an appointment.

## ROY TENNANT

OFFICES 203-204 CITY NATIONAL BANK BLDG., TEMPLE, TEXAS.



# STRANGE PALS SEEN IN WACO AT CONVENTION

(Continued From Page One.)

of a provision under which the legislature can find authority for attacking the homestead law with a constitutional amendment or submitting an amendment for the state to buy the cut-over pine lands of the East Texas lumber barons and peddle them out to guileless home-seekers, under the guise of encouraging a more intense agricultural development of Texas. The chief provisions of the platform are given below and this adroit evasion of a direct attack on the homestead law and paving a way for the lumber kings to unload their cut-over lands on the state, will be read with close attention by those who are aware of the purposes inspiring the cause.

Chief provisions substantially are as follows:

Woman suffrage and state-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment are provided for and legislation for limiting campaign expenditures and providing big appropriations for the University are among other features of the platform. The chief provisions substantially are as follows:

In the primary election of 1916 the people instructed the legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution providing for state wide prohibition. We declare that such instructions are still binding and we demand that the next legislature submit to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter, exchange or transportation within the state of Texas of all spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication, except for medicinal, scientific, mechanical and sacramental purposes.

We recommend that the legislature submit an amendment to the state constitution giving women the right of suffrage on the same terms as men. We favor the submission of an amendment to the federal constitution to give the right of suffrage to women on the same terms as men and that the legislature ratify the same when so submitted.

We believe that America should be for Americans, and therefore recommend the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution granting the right of citizenship to persons of foreign birth only when they shall have acquired full citizenship in this country, by compliance with all naturalization laws of the nation and the state, and shall have first resided in this country ten years.

We recommend that the legislature enact such legislation as will afford a nine months' term for rural school districts, and make an appropriation sufficient to guarantee such terms in every rural school district in which taxation to the constitutional limit does not provide the necessary funds, such appropriation to be properly safeguarded so as to insure its wise and economical expenditure.

We recommend the enactment of such legislation as will enable schools in rural communities to consolidate and make all necessary provision for such consolidated rural schools.

We recommend that the legislature make appropriations for the maintenance and fullest possible development of the State University, the Agricultural and Mechanical college, the various normal schools and the College of Industrial Arts. We commend these institutions for their splendid services to the national government in the various phases of work connected with the war and urge a continuance and, if necessary, an enlargement of the work and recommend that the legislature make adequate appropriations for the same.

We urge upon the Thirty-sixth legislature the importance of making an appropriation for a comprehensive survey of the state's educational activities and the enactment of laws which will tend to fully systematize the work of our public schools, our University, our Agricultural and Mechanical college and their several branches, and of our various excellent vocational schools, which will give to Texas an educational system thoroughly co-ordinated for greater usefulness and an educational policy capable of directing the most judicious advancement in all branches of the system.

We favor more liberal support for the public schools, looking to the standardizing and stabilizing of the profession of teaching, lessening competition for teachers among schools, with the subsequent demoralization of the system, and which will make it possible to provide uniformly throughout the state for better pay for public school teachers.

In view of the fact that a constitutional amendment providing for free text books in the public schools of Texas is to be voted on at the general election in November, and believing that free text books are an essential element of any complete free school system, we strongly urge upon the democrats of Texas importance of this amendment, to the end that it be adopted as part of our fundamental law.

We believe that land settlement, the acquisition of homes by the homeless, the improvement of the general economic and social conditions of farm settlers within the state, are problems of utmost importance to all the people of the state. We urge the submission to the people by the legislature of an amendment to the constitution which will have for its purpose the promotion of more intense agricultural development of idle land by assisting deserving and qualified persons to acquire farms and homes through an extension of the state's credit, properly safeguarded.

We favor the enactment by the next legislature of a law which will effectively prevent the leasing or renting of houses for living purposes, whether located in cities and towns or in the country, and whether rented separately or in connection with the rental of agricultural lands, which are so insalubrious as to endanger the health of men, women and children who live in them.

The large percentage of men in the draft who have been found physically unfit for military service, and the high infant mortality rate as revealed by recent statistics, stress the urgent need for a more general diffusion of useful medical and hygienic knowledge.

elections and also strictly limit and define the purposes for which money may be so expended and the amount that may be expended for any and all purposes.

We recommend that the legislature at its next session enact a law preventing the placing of the name of any candidate for any office on any election ballot if he be legally disqualified from holding such office.

We recognize the deplorable conditions brought about by the unprecedented drought in large areas of this state and we urge upon the governor and legislature to provide every measure of relief that may be within their power to prevent suffering and rehabilitation of the country.

We recommend that the next legislature repeal the present fee law and that provision be made for the placing of all district, county and precinct officers on a salary basis.

We recommend that the legislature at its next session enact a law requiring the subject of fire prevention and its relation to fire waste to be taught in the public schools of this state.

Recognizing that the happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public roads and highways, we favor the appropriation of such funds as may be available for the development and permanent improvement of the state's highway system and the enactment of permanent laws looking to co-operation between the state and its various counties and also between the state and the United States, to the end that all efforts and expenditures may be made economically and result in the systematic development and construction of permanent highways and public roads, and that no necessary construction be postponed by reason of the war.

In the final tabulations for state treasurer and for the run off primary the committee found that John W. Baker had defeated J. M. Edwards, incumbent, for state treasurer, by more than 13,000 votes.

The vote for governor in the primary as certified by the executive committee was: Hobby, 461,479; Ferguson, 217,012; for Lieutenant governor, Johnson, 101,973; Davidson, 30,559; treasurer, John W. Baker, 302,351; J. M. Edwards, 239,121; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Annie Webb Blanton, 357,734; W. F. Doughty, 199,813.

The new state executive committee is as follows:

Sam Smiley, Texasans. L. W. Davidson, Franklin county. A. W. Neville, Harris. Scott Fulton, Van Alstyne. P. D. Cottrell, Collin county. Edwin Hobby, Dallas. Jesse F. Odom, Smith county. Miss Margie E. Neal, Carthage. W. H. Hendrix, Athens. C. C. Gross, Waxahatchie. Joe Cavitt, McGregor. H. W. Cummings, Hearne. A. M. Barton, Palestine. Benton McMillin, Jasper. W. N. Foster, Conroe. R. S. Sterling, Houston. John W. Galt, Tarrant city. L. A. Machamel, Belden. D. C. Giddings, Brenham. F. W. Hill, Travis. A. L. Davis, San Marcos. J. M. Rosborough, Victoria. Caesar Kleberg, Kingsville. J. D. Jackson, Alpine. W. C. Woodward, Coleman. John B. Daniel, Temple. Harry T. King, Abilene. A. J. Fires, Childress. H. S. Moran, Weatherford. A. E. Thomas, Montague.

The stage at the opening of the convention was bare of any suggestion of decorations, there was neither a national or a Texas flag in sight, no picture of Woodrow Wilson, of the prospective gubernatorial nominee, no music, no fans, no ice water or any other kind of liquid to attract the eye of pro or anti. The absence of a flag was so depressing that a delegate moved that one be rustled up and in the afternoon it made its appearance and there was a limited supply of cold water available.

Waco was the home of Richard Coke, Sul Ross, George Clark, C. B. Gerald, Walter Baker, L. C. Alexander and other democrats of the old-fashioned kind and their dust lies in the graves of Oakwood cemetery not far from the scene of the convention. If their spirits took interest enough to look upon the gathering in the Cotton Palace auditorium, they must have felt like challenging the veracity of one who told them that it was a democratic convention of the state of Texas.

The sources from which the Hobby campaign fund of \$77,000 was garnered remain undisclosed because the executive committee throttled an attempt to have the convention call for a show-down in compliance with the law, of whence came the coin and who were the contributors.

Interest in the whole affair was small and at no time were there more than 500 persons gathered in the convention hall.

## Honored Waco Citizen, C. Mailander, Is Dead

Christian Mailander, aged 70, one of Waco's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, died Tuesday morning at his home in Waco.

Since 1880 Mr. Mailander had been a resident of Waco. He was born in Herrochting, Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 11, 1847. When he came to America, he remained a few weeks in New York, then came to Texas, locating first at Whitney, where he bought a farm. He stayed there just a year, then moved to Waco.

To his friends—and they were legion—he was the embodiment of whole-souled hospitality, unswerving integrity and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. He was a man of strong convictions and most generous impulses. He never hesitated a friend, and who would willingly sacrifice his most treasured possession if in the doing of that he might bring happiness and pleasure to some one on whom the hand of sorrow and affliction had been placed.

His illness assumed a acute stage on Jan. 25 last. He spent quite awhile at a sanitarium in Temple, where temporary relief was given him. He returned to Waco last April, and since that time he had been able to leave his home only at brief intervals, for an outing.

## PRESIDENT FILLS POSTOFFICE JOBS IN TEXAS CITIES

San Antonio, Galveston, Fort Worth, Palestine and Cameron Among Places Named in the List Sent to the Senate.

John C. Arnet, Abernathy; John D. Blizard, Alba; Harry C. Word, Alice; Amelia Martin, Anderson; Foster L. Robertson, Archer City; Benjamin M. Richardson, Athens; Gustavus A. Lindeman, Bartlett; Thomas W. Cain, Bastrop; Arthur S. Collins, Bay City; Ellis M. Quinn, Beville; Emma L. Wilke, Boerne; E. H. Pritchard, Bogota; William D. McChristie, Brownwood; Jesse B. Reeder, Buckholts; Chester A. Purcell, Burketts; Maxey, McCary, New; Edward F. English, Cameron; Fred B. Ridley, Campell; Elmer T. Gilbert, Carbon; William E. Thompson, Celeste; John D. Redditt, Canton; A. A. Thomas, Chandler; G. F. Teat, Christobin; James F. Kunkel, Clarksville; Jasper N. Hallis, Clifton; A. Johnson, Comio; Archie N. Justiss, Corsicana; James W. Hall, Crockett; John H. Cates, Decatur; Frances M. Brady, Del Rio; Franklin P. Henry, Floydada; L. Loring Bradbury, Franklin; Daniel B. Shrader, Frisco; Edmund R. Chesbrough, Galveston; H. C. Easton, Gordon; Charles V. Cates, Gorman; Walter F. Julliff, Granbury; Thomas H. Haynie, Grand View; William E. Thies, Granger; Frank W. Leaverton, Grape-land; Robert C. Dial, Greenville; Floyd W. Easterwood, Hearne; John P. Rodgers, Hico; Constance Hamilton, Italy; William Clark, Jefferson; E. B. McDougal; Kemp; Eyve Kennedy, Kirbyville; Albert L. Molton, Leonard; Tyre H. Brown, Lockhart; William H. Reeves, Lometa; William R. McGaddams, Lorena; Sam R. Brown, McGregor; E. O. Hester, Mansfield; Benjamin F. Shepherd, Memphis; Henry C. Williams, Merkel; William H. Mercer, Mineral Wells; William H. McCurdy, Moody; Louis A. Melners, Moulton; John M. Dicks, Munday; William H. Brown, Navasota; Forrest M. Mattox, Newton; J. C. Williams, Norman; George T. Wood, Olney; Robert C. Matthews, Palestine; Claudine Barnes, Pampa; Earl N. Duvall, Petrolia; Joe R. Hooton, Pittsburg; James A. Croft, Plano; Joseph H. Washburne, Port Arthur; V. K. Harper, Rice; Fannie Steber, Ro; Springs; W. C. Sharp, Rockwall; Penrose N. Ions, San Angelo; George D. Armistead, San Antonio; William H. Miller, Seymour; William J. Davis, Silsbee; James D. Williams, Sinton; Jabez J. Jenkins, Skidmore; James J. Sutton, Stockdale; James E. Nix, Sunset; James B. Walker, Tahoka; Henry M. Coats, Texas City; James P. Sharp, Tloga; L. L. Hamilton, Topsham; James D. Wilson Jr., Trenton; Edna Overshiner, Valley View; James S. Spradley, Van Alstyne; Edward E. Fleming, Victoria; Reuben J. Kennedy, Whitesboro; Henry L. Webster, Whitewright; Lode Miller, Wingfield.

## Milk May Be Kept Sweet Long Time by Sanitary Methods

Milk can be kept sweet much longer if sanitary methods are used in milking and if it is cooled as soon as possible after it is drawn, says D. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry and state dairy commissioner, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Cleanliness and low temperature are the things most essential in summer milk production. It is recommended that the milk be cooled to 50 degrees or less because of the naturally low temperature. In summer it is much more difficult to keep the milk sweet for any length of time. The lactic acid bacteria which cause sourness of milk, thrive best at a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. When the milk is cooled to 50 degrees or less these bacteria develop very slowly. It is important, then, that the milk be cooled as soon as possible after being drawn. This can be done either by using water or by water and ice.

Milk would never sour if bacteria did not get after it. Through the dirt particles of the air, or through the dirt and hair that falls from the cow while the milk is being drawn. The flask and udder should be washed just before milking. This will greatly decrease contamination. The use of ice to cool the milk is a preventive of contamination to a large extent. If these simple precautions are taken, the milk will keep in a sweet condition much longer.

## Inventory Suitable to Feelings.

A lawyer who recently came to Columbus on business from Cincinnati tells this story: A balliff went out to levy on the contents of a house. The inventory began in the attic and ended in the cellar. When the dining room was reached the tally of furniture ran thus:

"One dining room table, oak.  
"One set of chairs (6), oak.  
"Two bottles of whiskey, full."  
Then the word "full" was stricken out and replaced by "empty," and the inventory went on in a hand that straggled and lurched diagonally across the page until it closed with: "One revolving doormat."—Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.

## His Humble Function.

"As nearly as I can determine," said the supercilious young woman, "you are what they call a literary hack."  
"No," replied the young man wearily. "I'm not a hack. I'm a Jitney."—Life.

## Almost Obsolete.

"Well, the world seems to be going dry. Shall we take julep out of the dictionary?"  
"Leave it in for old times' sake," counseled the other lexicographer. "Just mark it obsolete."—Chicago Post.

## DEHORNED CATTLE OF HIGHER VALUE IN THE MARKET

Caustic Used in Handling Calves Whose Horns Are to Be Taken Off—Saws or Clippers to Be Used on the Older Animals.

Dehorning cattle is almost universally practiced by stockmen who raise high grade steers. Cattle without horns, says a publication of the United States department of agriculture, are easier to handle, have an equal chance at the feed trough when placed in the feed lots, are less dangerous to attendants, and are more uniform in appearance. Also they can not gore one another in the feed lot, in the pens, or in the market, which causes greater shrinkage in weight, injures the skin for commercial purposes, and leaves the flesh in a bruised condition, thus detracting from its value.

While there are many cruel ways of performing this operation, according to the department of agriculture, one of the simplest and easiest methods is to use caustic, either soda or potash, on the undeveloped horns of the calves. To obtain the best results, the caustic should be applied when the calf is from four to ten days old. Clip the hair from around the knobs where the horns are developing.

With a slightly moistened stick of caustic, rub each horn alternately 3 or 4 times, allowing it to dry each time before applying the next. Extreme care should be taken not to have the stick so wet that the solution will run down the side of the calf's head. To prevent the spread of the caustic, which will cause sores on the skin, apply vaseline around the edge where the hair has been clipped.

For older cattle, where the horns have developed, either saws or clippers should be used. It is best to use the clippers on the young animals when the horns are still soft and tender, but with the older animals which have hard, brittle horns the saw should be used. While the operation can be performed with clippers quickly and with less pain, this instrument is liable to crush the bone in older animals, causing a wound that heals very slowly.

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather, spring being the best time to perform the operation. If delayed too long in the season, the wound may become infested with screw worms, and flies are very annoying. Either coal tar or pine tar applied to the wound will prevent fly injury. If screw worms appear in spite of all precautions, they may be removed by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton in chloroform and inserting it into the wound, or by pouring gasoline into the horn cavities. This kills the worms, which, of course, should then be removed with a pair of forceps.

In order to make a clean cut and avoid trouble in performing the operation, the animal's head should be clapped or held in a firm position. For this purpose dehorning chutes, the front of which can be closed firmly on either side of the cow's neck, are very convenient. Complete details for constructing dehorning chutes are described in the bulletin.

## Their Weakness.

"I'm powerful afeared we ain't never going to get them infernal Germans plumb whipped," said a pessimistic neighbor.

"They're holding the big end of Belgium and right smart of France, and are swarming all over Rooshy from Hiram to Haw Creek."  
"That's just what is going to put the fix'n's to 'em," interrupted Gap Johnson of Rumps Ridge, Arkansas. "They've spread themselves out too thin. Take my fourteen children, for instance. Yur in their own yard they can weigh 'em weight in wild cats, but let 'em get scattered over the neighborhood and a gang half their size can whip 'em to thunder, a piece at a time."

## A Long Journey.

Private Nelson got his leave, and made what he conceived to be the best use of his holiday by getting married.

On the journey back at the station he gave the gateman his marriage certificate in mistake for his return railroad ticket.

The official studied it carefully, and then said: "Yes, my boy, you've got a ticket for a long journey, but no on this road."—Exchange.

## Cost of Living Shows Rise of 55 Per Cent in This Country Since July 1914

Boston, Sept. 4. — That from the outbreak of the war in July, 1914, to the middle of last June the cost of living for the family of the average wage earner increased from 50 to 55 per cent is indicated in a report on the subject issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

In a small number of communities where there have been exceptionally large increases in rent and in the cost of fuel this estimate would have to be raised somewhat. Attention is also called to the fact that the present estimate applies to the average wage earner's family, but that increases of larger proportions may have occurred in the case of families with incomes just above or below the actual subsistence level.

The increases found for the different items that go to make up the budget of the average family were: Food, 62 per cent; rent, 15 per cent; clothing, 77 per cent; fuel and light, 45 per cent; sundries, 50 per cent.

Basic of Calculation. In combining these figures to determine the average increase for the family budget as a whole, food was taken as constituting 43 per cent of the total family expenditure, rent 18 per cent, clothing 13 per cent, fuel and light 6 per cent and sundries 20 per cent. The proportion of these, it varied within reasonable limits, hardly affects the general conclusions reached by the board. As given they show an average increase of 52 per cent. The distribution of budget items used was based on studies made by government bureaus and other agencies, including in all 12,000 families.

The report bases its estimate of the increased cost of foodstuffs chiefly on

data gathered by the United States bureau of labor statistics. Information as to changes in rent and the cost of clothing and fuel was obtained by first hand inquiry.

Changes in rent showed wide fluctuations in various parts of the country. Fifteen per cent is considered ample to cover the increase in wage earners' rents in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis, but the board's statement adds:

Fluctuations in Rents. "Information from real estate associations and brokers, Chambers of Commerce, charitable and other organizations in a large number of cities showed that in most communities where industrial conditions have remained fairly normal during the war period rents have advanced but little. In some instances, indeed, they have decreased.

"On the other hand, in certain localities where extraordinary demand for housing accommodation has resulted from ship building operations, manufacture of munitions or other special war activities as for instance in Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn.; Quincy, Mass., and Cleveland, Ohio, increases of 60 per cent or even as much as 100 per cent were reported. For information on clothing prices obtained from retail stores in cities throughout the country showed increases in prices of the most common articles of wearing apparel ranging from 50.5 per cent for women's dollar blouses up to 161 per cent for men's overalls. There were striking advances in a number of cases amounting to over 100 per cent in the price of certain yard goods, while hosiery, shoes, gloves and underwear all went up in price.

## STUBBY JONES, EXEMPT

O Congressmen unsmiling,  
Who call stern duty king!  
When taxes you are piling,  
Pass by one precious thing.  
Go tax the palaces a wheel  
The Midas family owns,  
But do not tax the pushmobile  
That's run by Stubby Jones!

O Solons of the Senate!  
O financiers profound!  
Tax tales by Arnold Bennett;  
Tax poems by Ezra Pound;  
Tax beer and beans and vells and veal;  
Tax Coney ice-cream cones;  
But do not tax the pushmobile  
That's run by Stubby Jones!

Tax patriotic ballads;  
Tax all the war-time plays;  
Tax syllabus and salads;  
Tax axes-full-on-trees;  
Tax every gambling Wall Street deal  
O'er which the sucker groans;  
But do not tax the pushmobile  
That's run by Stubby Jones!

Tax hat and glove and panty;  
Tax undershirt and sock;  
Tax pots at penny-ante;  
Tax grandma's eight-day clock;  
Tax scolding-wax and orange peel;  
Tax spooning on the phones!  
But do not tax the pushmobile  
That's run by Stubby Jones!

Go tax the system Shontsy,  
But not a line like this!  
The fare that Stubby wants he  
Is sure to get—a kiss.  
So, Congress, though your hearts be steel,  
Please hear my pleading tones  
And do not tax the pushmobile  
That's run by Stubby Jones!

—John O'Keefe.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FORUM SUBSCRIBERS

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