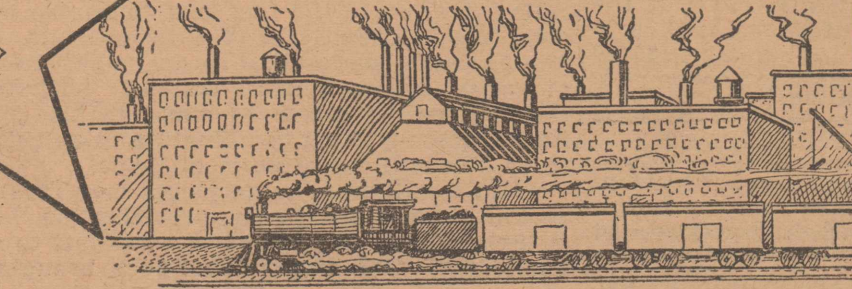
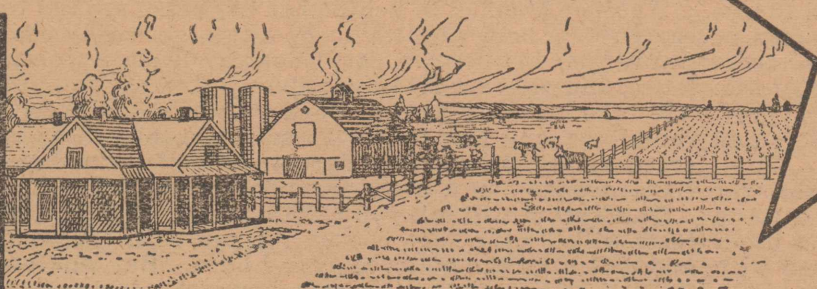
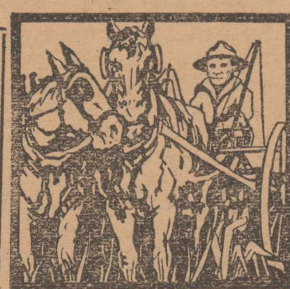


The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

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FARMER'S JOB BIGGER WHEN WAR IS ENDED

Huge Task of Feeding World Will Grow to More Gigantic Size After Peace Returns and Commerce Is Re-Established Among the Nations of the Earth—Production Must Be Increased to Meet Demands of the Hungry.

The American farmer has a snap today compared to the job he will have after the war—a snap as far as the world demand for food concerns him. The world today is hungry, and no one realizes it better, perhaps, than the American farmers, who are helping to satisfy the world's appetite; but the universal demand for food the day after peace is signed will be so enormous, insistent, acute and surprising that every farmer will have to revise completely his ideas about how hungry the world can be.

There will be a great contrast between today and the future. The farmer will feel as if the task so far has been that of providing for a small family. When peace is signed he will think that all his neighbors, his neighbors' relatives and friends from sixteen states have come to board with him indefinitely.

It is a fundamental law of life that every human being and animal must eat. During the war, however, not all of these millions of persons and creatures have had enough to eat. Within the central powers very few are receiving adequate nourishment. In Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Northern France and other occupied territories the people are getting only a small proportion of the food they had in 1913.

In England, France and Italy almost all food is rationed. In neutral European countries, especially Switzerland, Holland, and Denmark, some foodstuffs are so scarce that the governments are continually on the rack of public opinion for their failure to provide abundantly. In the United States there are some food restrictions, but no one in the United States is forced to go without food in the same proportion or manner as are the inhabitants of Europe.

The Farmer's Big Job Is Coming.

When we take this present war status of the world into consideration we may easily see how much hungrier the world is going to be after the war. We can obtain an idea of the demands which will be made on the American farmer when the world stops the war clock and begins normal living again. Added to this demand of world peoples for something to eat there will be the demand for cotton, wool, seed, grain, young stock, milk cows, horses, pigs and sheep. Stock of all kinds will be needed to replace the millions of head that have been consumed by the armies and destroyed by fires and shells. The most necessary reconstruction in Europe will be the reconstruction of the farms and the American farmer, more

than any other, will be called upon to help.

There are some farmers in the United States who have expressed the fear that when the war ends the bottom will drop out of the farming business; that exports will drop like mercury because the allies will feed themselves, and that the farmers will have only themselves and the wants of America to care for, a job which is very small when one recalls that the United States today is practically feeding England, France, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. I mean by "practically feeding" these nations that the American farmer is producing the greater part of all the grain and cotton consumed by these European states.

While it is not natural for some farmers to wonder what will happen when the war ends, the fears of some of them that the demand for grain and cattle will drop as soon as peace is signed are groundless. Instead of decreasing, everything today indicates that the demand will grow; that when universal peace is declared, the task of feeding the world will be vastly greater than it is today.

For a few years it has been said that "at last the farmer has come into his own." By that it was meant

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Way Sought to Stabilize Beef Market and Relieve Effects of Long Drouth

The meat producers' association recently organized has issued a statement through its executive committee, declaring that drouth conditions have produced a calamitous condition in the beef industry. A committee will carry to Washington its views and suggestions. A request will be made for the announcement of a definite policy regarding beef production. Doubtless the food administration would be quite ready to declare such a policy if producers can outline one which promises effective beneficial influence. At Washington last year Mr. Hoover repeatedly asked cattlemen assembled in conference as the United States Live Stock Industries committee to suggest a practical course of action which he could adopt to encourage and stabilize beef production, but no suggestion was offered. It is quite evident that conditions affecting consumption will change, and the orders and modifications which have occasioned loss to producers and timidity in the industry have been made in an effort to meet these changing conditions. If the committee of the meat producers' association can suggest a practical plan for stabilizing and stimulating beef production, it will doubtless get a sympathetic hearing in Washington.

Statistical Increase in Cattle.

It is officially figured that cattle have increased in this country the past year over 3.8 per cent. These figures will be eaten into perceptibly by the market run of light cattle, females as well as bulls, which is prematurely depopulating southwestern pastures. When the record-breaking orders for army beef are considered in the knowledge that demand of this character is apt to continue, the figures of increase in cattle stocks seem scarcely adequate to the demand.

They are indicative of an effort to meet the situation, and the obligation rests all the more heavily on farm stocks, in view of the depletion of range herds.

Opening Markets for Meat of Cattle.

The consumption of the lighter grade of beef is officially encouraged for the purpose of affording an increased outlet for the abnormal fad of light cattle from the parched pastures of the southwest. Domestic demand can readily adjust itself to the consumption of cattle which dress under 475 pounds, and retailers are specifically urged to provide such beef for sale over the block. The recent allied conference of food officials in London estimated that we would be required to supply 900,000,000 pounds of beef during the next year. More free consumption of light cattle will help steady the market in its present depressed condition. The federal authorities have a force of men at work in Texas endeavoring to transfer thousands of cattle from the hopelessly dry sections to grazing lands east of the Mississippi river, thus duplicating the movement of last year which presented the lives of thousands of cattle, added largely to beef tonnage, and gave the southeastern states an idea of the beneficial result wrought by the introduction of improved blood in range cattle breeding. A repeated buffet of this character comes with a lamentable effect on beef production. With the experience of last season it should be easier to meet the situation, but it is difficult at best. Reports of rain in some sections come gratefully to the ear, but Texas has almost lost acquaintance with rain. For a long time the water has come chiefly in the form of showers, and the land is very thirsty.

THE WACO CONVENTION

With a Crane at one end and a Wolfe at the other, the Waco convention pulled together and then pulled off. The Crane cawed and the Wolfe wrangled just enough to establish their Cranish and Wolfish characteristics, instincts and intentions. Harmony, happiness and hope lived in the hearts of those who, having gained by others' losses, builded their Ship of State in the dock of other men's good work and well laid plans.

The "platform" contained much that was of their own creation, for it reflected their schemes and plans and isms. But there was "light from other shores" all through it which showed that they had adopted, as their own, the work of other men and other minds. The convention went upon record as adopting character assassination as a virtue, as adopting the attempt to rob a man of his well-earned honor and good name as their divine right, and as adopting the remembrance of all of their malice, hate and unkindness as a solemn pledge.

Men can be famed for many things. The fact that a man has "fame" does not signify that he is famous. For instance, a man may have fame for misrepresenting or for other dark deeds of this character. Men will never become immortal for misrepresenting, but they may achieve fame for it.

The few old-timers, who could be located in the small assembly, tried to find something of a convention character, something to make men think, or act, or confer, or deliberate. But nothing of life can emanate from cold minds and colder hearts. The gavel of a Crane cannot bring forth Democratic enthusiasm any more than Democracy can emanate from a source where it does not exist. A Wolf—selfish by nature and suspicious by nature and practice—cannot hold the confidence of anybody long. Not even the confidence of those of his own kind.

Even a dark cloud holds the blessing of a shower, and the God of Nations, though for a time He seems to have forgotten, will send the shower in his own good time which will scatter and send to the million corners of the earth the influences which breed hate and malice and which attempt to destroy. In good time all Cranes will return to their native marsh and Wolfes to their lair.

I shall in the next few issues discuss the platform of this hate convention in a way that will at least be instructive as to some men and some measures that affect the destiny of the people. They not only had Cranes and Wolfes at Waco—they had buzzards.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

TO OUR FRIENDS---THE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Another day has come to that band of noble men and women which marks the beginning of another year of character rearing. The Forum greets each of you, not as among those who have important trusts, or among those who carry heavy responsibilities, but greets you as those who have, without question, the most difficult, delicate of all duties to perform, and upon whose hearts and lives rest the greatest earthly responsibility.

It is to you, our friends, in the faraway country schools, in the primary schools in our cities and towns, in the crowded class rooms of our grammar schools, in the hardly less crowded class rooms of our high schools that The Forum would express its good feeling, appreciation and genuine, ever-abiding interest. It is not the instructor in college or university who molds and blends our children's characters, for character is founded long before we reach college days. It is the big, kind heart of the teacher who receives the little boy and girl in their baby years and on and on up to the time of their sixteen years of age.

The Forum wishes you God speed in your work of Christian courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, the praise of every man is due you for what you are doing and what you have done. May the end of this school year find success, progress, honesty of purpose, and devotion to high ideals of duty, ever present in your class rooms, in your institutes, and in your faculty meetings. May there go from your class rooms into every walk of life individuals, plain, practical men and women. The call has never been so great for trained and skilled men and women, ready for work.

Look for individuality in your class rooms, if you are an instructor in a country school, a college, or a university. Our schools are created for the pupils, not for the teachers, so study your pupils and let their minds and hearts be your daily text. When one of these little ones shall develop talent, or genius, or one of the greater gifts, to their noble teachers shall be the honor and the glory.

HAYWOOD AND 92 OTHER I.W.W.'s IN CELLS IN PRISON

Chief Figure in Activities of Organization Accused of Opposing the Government War Plans and Companions at Leavenworth.

William D. Haywood, secretary of the I. W. W.'s and ninety-two other members of the organization, convicted in Chicago on charges of violating the espionage act, were received into the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, last Saturday, Sept. 7. The trip, which was made by special train from Chicago, was without incident, and upon their arrival in the prison yard, the ninety-three prisoners quickly left the coaches, formed in line and marched into the penitentiary building. After the regular formality of being received into the custody of the warden, the prisoners were assigned to cells.

Haywood, chewing gum and apparently at his ease, entered the prison from about the center of the long line. He declared the recent bomb explosion in Chicago was very unfortunate and inopportune and that because of that occurrence it had caused them to be hurried to the prison here, interfering with their efforts to obtain bail.

In a final statement to the newspaper men, Haywood reasserted his innocence and that of his assistants of any effort to hamper the United States in its war program. "I was opposed to war before the United States got into it," he said, "but since then I have never done any-

thing to hinder it. The I. W. W.'s believe fully that Prussian junkerism must go."

Young Men First Called Under New Man Power Draft

Provost Marshal General Crowder announces that the first call to the colors of men who register Thursday will include men in the 19 and 20 year old classes and in the classes from 32 to 36 years, inclusive. Questionnaires will go first to registrants within these specified age limits and local boards will be ordered to classify them first in readiness for calls beginning in October.

Young men in the 19 and 20 year old classes, General Crowder said, will be accepted for induction into the Students' Army Training Corps, but he pointed out that the authorized strength of this corps is only 150,000 men, whereas the total number of registrants below 20 will be over 2,000,000.

The provost marshal general refused to discuss further the educational plans, saying they were not within his province. He pointed out that the total number of fit men which he expects to be secured from the classes over 32 was only 601,000.

"Are we afraid to see a child spending his early years doing nothing? Is it nothing to be happy, nothing to jump and run all day? A child will never be so busy again all his life long. * * * What would you think of a man who refused to sleep lest he should waste part of his life?"

LAW PASSED TO PUNISH DISLOYAL TALK AND DEEDS

Culberson Bill Assessing Penalties Against Slackers and Persons Who Obstruct War Work Is Given Approval in Senate.

Washington, Sept. 11.—An amendment to the espionage act designed to reach draft slackers and to punish disloyal talk and deeds was passed by the senate after brief debate and sent to the house. It gives a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, or both for making false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the United States military or naval success.

The penalties would apply to whoever attempts to obstruct the sale of United States war securities or to whoever promotes insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal to perform duty, or to those who in any way injure the United States in the prosecution of the war.

The bill was introduced by Senator Culberson of Texas last January.

"Among the many short cuts to science we particularly need one to teach us the art of learning with difficulty."

"Text books and lectures give the results of other men's discoveries, and thus seem to provide a short cut to knowledge. But the outcome is often just a meaningless reflecting back of symbols with no understanding of the facts themselves."

HUNS HELD IN TIGHT GRIP BY ALLIED FORCES

Americans and French Advance Lines Toward Important Strongholds of the Enemy—La Fere and St. Quentin Both Menaced by Circling Movement of Allies—Petrograd Burning in 12 Places—Inhabitants Slaughtered.

Latest dispatches from the great battle on the western front say that all approaches to the German strongholds at La Fere and St. Quentin are held by the French and British and the encircling movement, which now embraces the enemy position at Laon, is progressing favorably.

La Fere is being approached by the French from two directions, while in the Lys sector Armentieres almost is within the grasp of the British, who are making their advance to the town from the north and west.

Armentieres is used by the Germans as a supply center, which, if captured by the British, would force the enemy to withdraw still further in this sector.

GERMAN REGIMENT MUTINES AT COLOGNE.

Mutiny among German soldiers gives evidence of the growing unrest among the kaiser's troops. A dispatch from Amsterdam says the Twenty-fifth regiment mutinied at Cologne recently, where the soldiers on being ordered to entrain for the western front, refused to obey the order and another regiment was ordered to force the troops to obey. They refused to open fire on their comrades. A detachment of the home defense guard, which is composed of youths, was then ordered to undertake the task. A severe fight followed in which eleven of the defense guards were killed and many others injured. In the meantime, the German regiment is still refusing to move to the front, stating that it is a useless sacrifice.

An American legation dispatch from Christiania says reliable information has been received that Petrograd is burning in twelve different places, and indiscriminate slaughter of citizens in the streets, pillaging and riots are taking place in all parts of the city.

FIERCER STRUGGLE IS AHEAD.

The week closes with the prospect that the ferocity of the great struggle between the allies and the Huns, who have dug themselves in on what is left to them of the Hindenburg line, will increase. Bad weather for the last three days has retarded the progress of the allied armies, but has not stopped the forward movement, as new gains have been made at several points.

The Germans are known to have received large reinforcements and seem determined to make a desperate stand against further advances. While the weather and the more determined resistance on the part of the enemy have caused the forward movement of the allies to slow down a little, the Huns have not improved their situation at all. On the contrary, they still are in a critical situation in the region west of Cambrai southward to the St. Gobain.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS PUSH FORWARD.

The maneuvers of the French have added materially to their program of turning the St. Gobain forest from the west and also the capture of St. Quentin and the French and Americans who are fighting shoulder to shoulder northeast of Soissons continue to carry out successfully a correlated movement having the conquest of the St. Gobain forest in view and also the outflanking of the German position to the east. In their latest endeavors the Franco-American forces have made some slight progress in the face of the extremely stubborn resistance of the enemy. Likewise in the sector east of Soissons the French and Americans have gained additional ground between the Vesle and Aisne rivers.

New evidences of the shortage of man power in the German army has reached Washington from an authoritative source, showing that seven enemy divisions on the western front had been disbanded entirely for lack of men.

There are now only 195 German divisions on the entire front, according to these reports, and of these there are only sixteen that have not been

engaged in heavy fighting of the present year. In at least eight divisions the battalion formation has been reduced to three companies from four, which means a reduction of one-fourth in the fighting strength of these divisions.

The negro troops from America are feared by the Germans, who have been

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Troop Transport Sunk By Torpedo On Return Trip; American Soldiers Saved

New York, Sept. 11.—The British passenger ship Missanzie, in service as a transport, has been sunk by a German submarine in European waters, according to information from passengers on another ship which arrived here. The Missanzie was returning to an American port.

Transfer of American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to any one. All escaped injury when torpedo struck and were soon on their way to a British port. There were no signs of panic on board. The behavior of the men was gratifying to the officers. Many were factory hands of foreign birth, principally from Chicago and Cleveland.

The ship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed two hundred miles from shore at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Engine trouble caused the ship to drop behind the convoys. The trouble had been remedied and the ship was speeding to catch up with the remainder.

In order to have time, instead of launching the boats, the men climbed down ropes to destroyers which swarmed alongside the stricken vessel.

Soldiers stated they saw the submarine lifted out of the water after a depth bomb exploded where it submerged.

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War Savings Stamps are the most effective ammunition that stay-at-homes can fire at the kaiser. Keep the ammunition wagon filled.

The Houston Post having swallowed woman suffrage, prohibition and the surrender of states rights now is slobbering all over the Waco convention and the Hobby platform, largely written by Rienzi for Little Willie.

With the record of two marshals having died within a year and the latest man nominated for the job having died before we could qualify the federal marshalship of the Northern District of Texas still is sought after by a horde of applicants. Why not give it to Pat O'Keefe and hope for the best?

Six million letters from our soldiers in France was one item of the cargo brought into an Atlantic port a week ago by a French liner and is proof of the success of the effort of our congressmen to expedite the handling of soldiers' mail. Such an accumulation of letters shows that there was dire need of speeding up the work.

Men between the ages of 18 and 46 are registering today. The law requires all men who will not be 46 before September 13 to register. There will be millions of them and when the addition is made to the United States army there will be no longer a chance to doubt the final doom of the Hun and autocratic government.

Be sure to read the notice to Forum subscribers published elsewhere and see that your subscription is not allowed to lapse. You will need the Forum to keep track of what the people's enemies are doing because the daily press belongs to the money lenders and politicians and will work against the true interests of the people. Keep the Forum coming to your address.

Extravagant and luxurious display at funerals will be stopped by order of the war industries board which has directed coffin-makers to curtail their production and especially to stop making those styles of coffins which are covered with wool or decorated with wool trimmings. Considering that one big coffin manufacturer made 357 per cent increased profit last year it is time to check these ghouls.

In defending the new war revenue bill Congressman Kitchin justifies the imposition of a tax on shirts that cost more than three dollars and adds that he never has worn a shirt that cost him more than a dollar fifty. We agree with Congressman Kitchin that when a man gets to paying more than three "bones" for a shirt it is time he was "splitting" that money with the government and letting some of it go to win the war.

Henry Ford, having received the democratic nomination for United States senator from Michigan without making a canvass or spending any money in his campaign, now announces that he will get busy and make an active canvass for election. This country has had some evidence of just how "active" Ford can get and we may look for some ginger and "pep" in the race from now on. Newberry is the republican nominee and, like Ford, is rich and ambitious.

One of the freaks of the Texas political situation is the Galveston-Dallas News crying out against autocracy as exemplified by the Waco convention in its refusal to endorse the destruction of the Texas homestead law. The autocratic refusal of the proxy-controlled executive committee to call on Hobby to comply with the election law in regard to campaign expenses is overlooked by the great Texas agent of corporations and cormorant capitalists.

The law requiring a statement of the names of those who put up the money with which Hobby paid his way to the nomination for governor has not yet been complied with and Little Willie still keeps silent as to where he got that \$77,000 campaign fund. The exposure of the coarse frauds in Sealy indicate where some of this cash was spent. Hobby goes into office as a lawbreaker unless he or his managers file the statements demanded by the law.

Under orders issued by the federal war industries board all newspapers must be stopped at the expiration of the time for which the subscription is paid. Forum subscribers are urged to watch the date on their paper wrappers and send in their renewals so they will not miss a number. There has been no advance in the subscription price yet, but the growing scarcity of paper and higher prices for material and labor probably will make an increase in the subscription price necessary at an early date. Subscribe now.

Texans under fire for the first time in France stirred Paris newspapers to eulogistic accounts of their daring and their pluck. The reports say that the Texans tracked the Boches like beasts, swept villages and machine gun nests and killed gunners until a French officer of the general staff had to interfere to check their ardor, lest "they might overstep the mark." The Texans are just beginning to fight "over there," and the French newspapers will have abundant opportunity for more words of praise.

William P. Hobby received a merited rebuke for his ignorance and effrontery when he sent a message of protest to Congressman John N. Garner objecting to that provision of the war revenue bill placing a tax upon future issues of municipal bonds. Garner in his reply tells Hobby he can see no good reason why municipal bonds should not be taxed, just as the income from Liberty bonds is taxed. Congressman Garner adds that Texas representatives would be placed in an embarrassing position in fighting a government tax on municipal bonds while the state of Texas itself levies and collects such a tax. This incident is only another illustration of the weakness and incapacity of the incumbent of the governor's office and shows his readiness to do just what his capitalistic friends tell him to do. Under the orders and suggestions of the government, municipal development about which Hobby expresses much solicitude, already is retarded because the material is needed for war purposes. At any rate, Hobby was given a timely lesson in consistency.

TEXAS IS INTERESTED IN OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS

Months ago the Forum made an appeal that plans be laid now for provision of homes and farms for returning soldiers. Now the problem is being taken up by Secretary Lane, who calls attention to the fact that there are in the United States some 200,000,000 acres of cutover lands, 15,000,000 acres of swamp lands susceptible to drainage, and 70,000,000 acres of arid lands which can be irrigated, and suggests that steps be taken at once to bring together in profitable, home-making combination these returning soldiers and these idle millions of acres of lands.

With a million or more young men returning from the war seeking homes and farms, provision can be made for all and still there will be millions of acres left to accommodate other applicants. The country has been brought face to face with the shortage of food production and the necessity of encouraging greater development of the agricultural resources of the nation.

Texas is deeply concerned in the problem of the returning soldier and can bring about the development of her latent resources and the utilization of millions of acres of her idle territory. If, instead of plotting to tamper with the homestead law, the wise and level-headed men of the state will get together and work in harmony the reclamation of millions of acres of idle lands may follow, and the addition of a million or more thrifty, happy families to the productive population of the state will be the result.

Changes in existing laws may be necessary in order to offer to returning soldiers seeking farms and homes not only an opportunity to get land cheap and upon easy terms and long time payments, but also the means for its development and improvement. Legislation in this direction opens the way for sound and constructive statesmanship that will redound to the raising of Texas to a higher plane of progressiveness and open the gates of the state to settlement by the very best class of industrious and patriotic citizenship.

The Forum hopes to see some safe and conservative legislation proposed and enacted looking to the agricultural and industrial development of the rich and boundless resources of our splendid empire state. There will be more than a million young men returning from the blood-soaked fields of France with practical ideas on intensive farming and gardening, and they will be seeking homes. These should be aided and encouraged with a view to adding to the agricultural production of the country and of building up Texas.

THE OPENING OF SCHOOL

During the month of September, and especially on and around the 16th day of the month, hundreds of our schools will reopen their doors to our boys and girls. They will be welcomed back in school by their former instructors, and there will be new instructors who must be welcomed to their new fields of labor by their pupils. The first day of school is a reunion day and a glad occasion. It is a day when attachments, often the strongest of life, are begun, and its possibilities no man can measure. Every man in this country, who is a man, is interested in the possibilities of this day. He knows what it stands for, and that it is the only direct route to citizenship.

It is no less important to our teachers than to our students. The great rank and file of our progressive teachers have long ago learned that all important matter upon any subject is not bound in the two covers of any text book. They have determined, many years ago, to develop the individual child placed under their care, to find out his particular gifts of mind and ability, and not try to force him into a "machine" which grinds out all material alike. The teacher who forces the "machine method" is a destroyer instead of a builder. He is a stumbling block. He is not tolerated in the most approved schools and should not be. Of course, a teacher must have individuality himself in order to develop it in his class room. He must have initiative and not be an imitator, for an imitator can hope for no more than to grind out imitations, and very poor imitations.

Once knew a boy in school whose mind seemed constantly upon the working, joining and circulating of the steam pipes which carried the heat over the school building. Every spare minute he could find he would go to the furnace room to examine the pipes. The teacher discovered his inclination and punished him. He was forced to parse sentences or to bound Siberia when his heart was with the furnace. He endured it for a while. Finally the call of the steam pipes was so loud and so strong that he could no longer endure the sentences and Siberia, and he ran away from school. Years after the world bowed low to a great inventive mechanic, who has made furnaces for school buildings on four continents.

How much better if this teacher could have studied his pupil's mind and heart and the quality of his energy and been his true friend and developer rather than forced him into the "machine." A machine grinds, grinds, grinds and puts out all alike. Let us try to make INDIVIDUALS out of our children, not imitations, and who knows, we might discover a genius. The "machine" destroys genius, quells talent and kills energy. Individuality rules all things, it is supreme.

The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce censures the State Council of Defense which was called in special session by the governor for its resolutions appealing to the federal government for aid for the drouth stricken sections of Texas. The Fort Worth people resent picturing the people of Texas before the nation in the role of beggars. Before aid from the national government could materialize the drouth will be broken or the victims will be beyond the need of public help. The popular subscription fund now exceeds \$30,000 which would scarcely furnish the help necessary in a single one of the suffering counties. Practical help without pyrotechnics and spotlighting is the need of the hour and help is needed NOW if it is to be real help.

The attempt to destroy the great transport Mount Vernon, formerly the splendid German liner Kron Princessin Cecilie, and the killing of thirty-five members of the crew, gives evidence of the desperation of the Huns and their realization of the necessity of making some sort of showing of successful submarine operations as a means to quieting the growing unrest among the German people. Redoubled precautions will be taken by the federal government to protect our troops on their way to Europe, but there need be no surprise if, in their desperation, the Huns resort to suicidal exploits in order to sink one or more of troop transports. Happily thus far we have escaped such a tragedy, but the Hun ever is on the watch and will take unusual chances to give one of the big ships a death blow.

The Dallas-Galveston News in the excess of its anger over the failure of the Hobby convention at Waco to declare for wrecking the Texas homestead law, professes to believe that the assembly at Waco was democratic and says that the autocratic idea which distrusts the people "seems strange in a democratic convention." So it would be strange in a democratic convention, but it is entirely in keeping with the body which met at Waco. The News now looks hopefully to the Thirty-sixth legislature to rob the humble and thrifty Texas farmers of the protection provided for their families through the homestead law and will "continue to indulge in the hope that the legislature will have the wisdom and courage to do what the convention lacked the wisdom and the courage to recommend that it do." There are too many wise and ambitious political crooks in the legislature to take the action the News hopes for, although the Federal Land Bank and its ubiquitous propagandists will use every blandishment possible to induce such action.

TO OUR FRIENDS--- THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Another Monday in September has come around to you. Its early-rising bell, with its hurry-along, get-ready peal, will call to you your instructors, your books, your class rooms, your athletics, and your school companions. Some of you, most of you, will take up a new year of work with new instructors, new surroundings, and new texts. Be sure you take these up with the great American spirit which renews itself every day. It means firm courage and a keen, swift determination to do things.

The Forum will tell you a little secret. Study what is in the texts which have been chosen for you with care and thought, and which, in the main, are good ones. But whatever you do, STUDY YOURSELF. Your teacher will help you do this. Find out just as soon as you can what you can do or think you would like to do. You need not tell anybody this at first, for you may not be sure at first. Wait until you are sure. But keep the thought in mind and ponder it well in your heart. You must learn to do some one thing well. You haven't the time in a single life to learn to do many things well. Your school time is the choosing and the selecting time, so see that you do not waste it.

If the thing your heart calls you to do is tilling the soil, building bridges, building houses, teaching school, keeping store, practicing law, practicing medicine, or preaching the gospel, all right, find it out as soon as you can. We do not mean for you not to study your text. We do not mean for you not to obey your teacher, for it is by study and by obedience that the great developing must come. But we do mean this: Don't let your school teacher or anybody else on earth make a machine of you. The world has no place for a machine-made man. It is crying loud today and begging for the finished product in all specialized lines.

So, not by neglecting your texts, but by studying them carefully, and by obedience you will be led to the discovery of the thing in you which God has given you and which He means for you, yourself, to cultivate. When you find it, treat it as your most prized possession and in every way bring the strength and energy at your command to its cultivation.

Don't try to learn everything. You are living in a day of specialization, not in a day of generalities. The world calls for trained men and women. Trained in everything? No. Trained in nearly everything? No. Trained in some one practical, actual thing? Yes, and many times yes. The world hates smattery, half-hearted, half-baked education. Remember that God made you an individual. Don't degenerate into an imitation and do not allow anyone else to rob you of your own individual equation.

L'ENVOI

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried, When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died, We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—He down for an ace or two, Till the Master of all Good Workmen shall set us to work anew!

And those who were good shall be happy: they shall sit in a golden chair; They shall splash at a ten-league canvass with brushes of comet's hair; They shall find real saints to draw from—Mardalene, Peter, and Paul; They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame; And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star, Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Things as They are! —Rudyard Kipling.

Company in New Oil Field Makes Bid to Investors

In another part of this issue of the Forum appears an advertisement of the Acme Oil Association, with general offices in Fort Worth. The association states its proposition plainly and frankly. It holds a tract of land in the Ranger field, where the development of oil has progressed beyond the wildest and experimental stage. Gunshots that are producing several hundred barrels of oil daily are all around the holdings of the Acme Association and the prospect of bringing in a producing well on the association's land is regarded as certain by practical and experienced oil prospectors.

The association is offering a portion of this tract for sale, with general offices in Fort Worth, for the purpose, as stated in the advertisement, of raising sufficient money to insure the beginning of drilling operations by October 1. It invites full investigation into its affairs and the personnel of its officers and board of trustees.

Men of high standing, whose names are well and favorably known in railroad and business circles in Texas, are listed as officers and managers of the Acme. Here are some of the names: W. E. (Ed) Elliott, president; C. D. Wiggins, secretary - treasurer; (Mr. Wiggins is city street commissioner of Fort Worth); A. A. Glisson, of the Fort Worth & Denver railway; Earl Kirby merchant; Slay Simon & Smith, general attorneys; E. S. Royall, state president U. B. A.

The president of the association, Mr. Elliott, is former county tax collector and now general manager in Fort Worth for the Overland Auto company. Among the leading stockholders are:

Paul L. Young, hotel manager; James A. Bule, state manager Dearborn Truck company; L. B. Simmons, assistant general manager in Fort Worth & Denver railway; Roy M. Fox, Fort Worth & Denver railway.

The association leasehold consists of forty acres about seven miles south of Ranger and a few miles from already producing wells. It proposes to sink two test wells and is offering stock to raise the necessary funds.

Reference is made by the association to any bank in Fort Worth as to its membership and character. Prospective investors are referred to the advertisement for fuller particulars.

Ancient History.

Teacher: What happened to Babylon?
Students: It fell.
Teacher: And what happened to Nineveh?
Students: Destroyed.
Teacher: And to Tyre?
Clever Student: Punctured.—Exchange.

Hold childhood in reverence, and do not be in any hurry to judge it for good or ill. Give Nature time to work before you take upon yourself her business, lest you interfere with her dealings. It is a greater waste of time to use it ill than to do nothing, and a child ill-taught is further from excellence than a child who has learned nothing at all.

Jews Are Strict in Observance of Biblical Holidays

This is the period of Jewish holidays and no people in the civilized world are more strict in the observance and celebration of their religious feast and fast days than the Israelites. Rosh Hasonoh, the Jewish new year, was celebrated during the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 in the evening of Sept. 6. The next holiday following the new year is Yom Kippur, the most solemn of Jewish days, the Day of Atonement, which is passed in fasting and prayer, the religious services for the day lasting throughout the twenty-four hours beginning Sunday evening, Sept. 15, at sundown.

Grandson of Noted Texan Killed in Battle in France

Among the casualties of the war reported last week was the death Aug. 22 of Capt. Belvidere Brooks, son of the former general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company. Captain Brooks was a native of Texas and a grandson of the late Judge G. B. Gerald, of Waco. His father, Belvidere Brooks, was married to a daughter of Judge Gerald. The elder Brooks was manager of the Waco office of the Western Union many years ago. Later he was assigned to the Galveston office, thence he went to Denver and later to New York, where he became general manager and held that position when he died a year or two ago.

Captain Brooks was killed by a German shell when the Huns recently made an attack on Elmes. He was standing at the entrance of an immense cave south of the Veslem, formerly occupied by the Boches and was watching the effect of shells in other localities when he was killed.

He came of fighting stock both on the maternal and paternal side of his ancestry. Judge Gerald, his maternal grandfather, was a gallant Confederate soldier and officer and achieved a splendid reputation for gallantry and daring on the field of battle. He was one of the best known figures in the political history of Texas, for years county judge of McLennan county and at one time representative from that county in the legislature.

Encouraging.

A college graduate was walking down the street one evening with a friend of Irish descent, and, pausing to look up at the starry sky, remarked with enthusiasm: "How bright Orion is tonight." "So that is O'Ryan, is it?" replied Pat. "Well, thank the Lord there's one Irishman in heaven, anyway."—Exchange.

Letters from the People

WHERE HOBBY FAILED.

Editor Forum—"The greatest drouth that Texas has ever known has been ravaging the central and western part of the state for the past three years. The farmers have not raised enough to reseed the land. Tenant farmers have been leaving these regions in droves. With their women and little ragged children, poor horses and cattle, they are a pitiful sight along the country roads, Wan, hungry and depressed looking, plodding, plodding to some place where they may possibly earn enough to keep them from being hungry. Who is it that has not seen them?"

This condition has been going on for the past three years. All Texas has seen it time and time again. Seeing this and knowing it to be a fact, what has been done to relieve it?

What has the great intelligent Texas legislature been doing? How much of its precious time has been devoted to some scheme to relieve these poor, hard pressed, hard working men and women to whom the country is just now making such strong appeals for greater production; when the resources of the country are put to such a crucial test?

Nothing, nothing. Instead it organized itself into a kangaroo court and spent almost a whole year wrangling over the precious prohibition question, and the impeachment of Ferguson; resolving and scheming to get woman suffrage and statewide prohibition. And the poor farmers and their children starving. Not a whisper in their behalf. And Sept. 3 this good-for-nothing layout came to Waco to pow-wow and resolute still further to consolidate their prohibition gains. And while they were applauding one another and sipping over in their enthusiasm, there were passing under their very noses a continued train of poor, disheartened, hungry Texas producers, going God only knows where.

In God's name, what is this country coming to? Will woman suffrage and prohibition relieve this condition? How many of these half-starved, half-clad little boys and girls will get to see a school house this fall? Who will feed these poor unfortunates?

The great Hobby is calling for contributions to relieve the suffering people. How is he going to relieve the hundreds who have already pulled up stakes and left? They were leaving in droves while he was out stumping the state for election. He passed them on the road, plenty of them, numbers of times.

Why did he not call into extra session the great (?) legislature and lay before it this great calamity? Why did he not ask for contributions to help build dams across our creeks and rivers? Also national assistance? This would have given work to hundreds and hundreds who are now struggling aimlessly over the country in lots of cases to become public charges. This kind of work would conserve our rainfall, store up the flood waters and in a short time we would undoubtedly see more rainfall. Statewide prohibition, woman suffrage and ten mile zone laws at the behest of such great (?) patriots as M. H. Wolfe, A. J. Barton and a lot of agitating women suffragettes or poodle dog trainers, had to be attended to regardless of all other questions. How they did resolve on the needs of the poor farmers and shed crocodile tears by the bucketful.

In the meantime God help Poor Old Texas, for the great (?) good (?) government forces are in the saddle.

J. F. M.
Waco, Texas, Sept. 2, 1918.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Editor Forum—The homestead law should be held inviolable and the money trenchers and political shysters should be given to understand they will not be permitted to tamper with men and children who understand this beneficial statute. Like all good laws the homestead law is sometimes abused by dishonest people, but this is also true of other protective laws. Religion is many times used as a cloak to cover acts of some of the greatest rascals in the world who over produce, but no sane person would do away with it because it is thus abused. Better do away with the rascals who take advantage of its usefulness.

The homestead law is the family's best protection and also shields the honest creditor who understands its provisions. Those who have been industrious and economical enough to own a home will be honest enough not to incur debts that they cannot pay. I have never known an honest man to take advantage of the homestead law to defraud his creditors. Watch the men and children who understand its provisions. Those who have been industrious and economical enough to own a home will be honest enough not to incur debts that they cannot pay. I have never known an honest man to take advantage of the homestead law to defraud his creditors. Watch the men and children who understand its provisions. Those who have been industrious and economical enough to own a home will be honest enough not to incur debts that they cannot pay. I have never known an honest man to take advantage of the homestead law to defraud his creditors. Watch the men and children who understand its provisions.

Oh, remember the Alamo, where our fathers spilled their life's blood that you and I may enjoy a sweet home unmolested. I herein appeal to all honest people to stand by the homestead law. Point out these invaders; they are slackers devoid of all honesty of purpose, seeking only to rob and swindle the people of homes in Texas. I was born and raised in Texas and had a home for sixty-five years. I dare the dirty, low-down scoundrels to say to me "Let us change the homestead law." I would fight them from Red river to the Rio Grande.

Let me once more appeal to all honest people to stand by the homes in Texas.
W. S. GLASSCOCK,
Thorndale, Tex., R. 1, Box 32, Sept. 10, 1918.

Sec'y Houston Is On Trip to Drouth Area

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has left Washington on a trip of inspection over the drouth stricken farming and stock raising sections in Montana and Texas.

He will confer with department agents in regard to the distribution of \$5,000,000 relief fund voted by congress for the aid of farmers. The secretary will visit the northwestern area first, and return via the southwest.

Four Governors to Speak to Old Confederates at Annual Reunion at Tulsa

The official program of the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and Sons of Veterans, to be held in Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 23-27, inclusive, has been prepared. It is doubtful if any previous reunion program has been more attractive in point of oratory than this one. No less than four governors of neighboring states are down for addresses and a number of men of rare oratorical powers will be heard in addition to the chief executives. The opening address will be delivered by W. Tate Brady, chairman of the Tulsa reunion committee. Mr. Brady will be followed by Robert M. McFarlin, president of the Tulsa chamber of commerce, who welcomes the convention on the part of the business organizations of the city. Albert C. Hunt, commander of Stand Watie Camp, Sons of Veterans, will deliver an address of welcome in behalf of that organization. Gov. R. L. Williams delivers the address of welcome for the state of Oklahoma. Gov. George P. Harrison of Oklahoma, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans' association, will respond to the addresses of welcome. The Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States senator from Oklahoma, follows General Harrison in an address of welcome on behalf of the state. These exercises take place in the forenoon of Sept. 24 and in the afternoon of the same day Judge C. B. Stuart of Oklahoma City will deliver the annual address.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have also completed an attractive program. E. B. Howard of Tulsa, recently nominated for congress by the democrats of this district, delivers the address of welcome in behalf of Stand Watie Camp, Sons of Veterans. Governor Williams follows with an address of welcome in behalf of the state of Oklahoma.

Gov. Julius C. Gunter of Colorado will respond to the addresses of welcome in behalf of the Sons of Veterans.

The annual address of the Sons of Veterans will be delivered by Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who recently defeated Senator James K. Vardaman for the United States senate.

Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkansas will present the official ladies to the convention in an address, and the response for the ladies will be made by Gov. Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri.

The war department has arranged for two military bands to make music the entire week. One of these is the famous Auburn Band of Fort Sheridan, Ill. This band has forty pieces and is regarded as one of the finest musical organizations in the service. The other military band comes from Fort Sill, with thirty-five pieces. It is the best band at Fort Sill. The Lone Star band of Waxahachie, Tex., has been engaged also for the week. This band carries sixty pieces.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FORUM SUBSCRIBERS

Discontinue sending paper after date of expiration of subscription, unless the subscription is renewed and paid for. (This ruling to be effective October 1, 1918.) The above is an extract from regulations authorized by the War Industries Board, August 6, 1918, and applies to all newspapers all over the country. It is an order that must be obeyed or penalties will follow. The Forum urges subscribers to note the date of the expiration of the subscription which appears on the mailing slip on your paper. If your time is nearly out send in renewal at once and the paper will be continued, dating from the date of the expiration of your previous subscription. The price of the Forum is One Dollar a year, or seventy-five cents a year where clubs of ten or more are sent in at the same time. Don't miss an issue. It is the people's paper.

"Nature would have children be children before they are men. If we try to invert this order we shall produce a forced fruit, immature and flavorless, that rots before it can ripen. * * * A child has its own ways of thinking, seeing and feeling."

CHAIRMEN NAMED TO LEAD WAR ON DRAFT GRAFTERS

James M. Robertson of Meridian, Appoints Lawyers to Help Stop Shysters From Mulcting Drafted Men for Their Service.

Editor of the Forum: We are all in this war with a fixed determination that democracy shall prevail in all Europe as well as in America, and editors in common with all the rest of us, are called upon to do a great deal of gratuitous advertising, and I am delighted to see that editors are doing their full duty on this line, but I beg space for a few words on an important subject.

At the last annual meeting of the Texas Bar association strong resolutions were adopted condemning the practice of accepting fees for giving legal advice and assisting registrants under the federal draft act, and requesting the president of the association to appoint a committee of one lawyer in each senatorial district as chairman of that district, he to appoint a chairman for each county in his district.

I have been made chairman of the Twenty-seventh senatorial district, and after mature deliberations, I have appointed each of them as accepted, the following well known lawyers as the chairman for the several counties, viz:

- John B. Daniel of Bell county, Temple, Texas.
Holland E. Bell of Coryell county, Gainesville, Tex.
Arthur R. Eldson of Hamilton county, Hamilton, Tex.
Hugh J. Cureton of Bosque county, Meridian, Tex.

I request, and feel sure that we shall have, the co-operation of the three distinguished jurists who preside over the district courts of the counties composing this district, as well as the county judges and every lawyer. Let us all work together with the end in view that no lawyer shall escape punishment who is guilty of this shyster practice.

I am delighted to say that after the best investigation I have been able to make, there is not a single senatorial district has been dishonestly instance where any lawyer in this senatorial district has been guilty of violating the federal draft act by extorting fees from registrants for giving them any legal advice requested. I congratulate the profession on this showing and most earnestly request that we maintain it at any cost.

The general committee above referred to held its first meeting at Houston, Aug. 17, at which meeting Hon. Clarence R. Wharton of Houston was made chairman, and at which meeting Maj. John C. Townes Jr., supervisor of the federal draft service in Texas, was present, taking an active interest in all proceedings, thereby disclosing the fact that the lawyers of Texas are determined to co-operate with the federal govern-

ment and to see that our profession shall rid itself of shyster practitioners.

It developed at said meeting that there was a case in Texas where a member of the draft board was an attorney, and his partner had collected over \$74,000 in fees from registrants, charging fees as high as \$5,000. As a rule registrants paid these fees ignorantly. Any lawyer thus guilty should not only be punished to the full extent of the law, but he should be disbarred from our profession. This is in part, the duty of the entire committee and we are determined to see it carried out.

Most respectfully, JAMES R. ROBERTSON, Chairman Twenty-seventh Senatorial District of Texas.

Dentists Warned Not to Pull Teeth to Help Slackers

The war department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The department of justice has turned over to the office information which it has received tending to show that registrants in certain localities, desiring to avoid military service, have sought to have teeth extracted so as to render them eligible to physical disqualification. A dentist in New York state advised that several would-be slackers have approached him with requests to have teeth extracted for this purpose.

This office desires to warn all dentists against permitting themselves to be a party to practices of this sort and to call attention to the fact that severe penalties are provided in the law for any person conspiring to aid another to avoid the draft.

Railroads Will Sell \$15 Scrip Books Now

The United States railroad administration announces that there will be placed on sale on Sept. 15 at the different ticket offices throughout the country a \$15 scrip book to be sold for \$16.20, including the war tax. This book is identical in all features, except price, with the \$30 book that went on sale Aug. 20.

Cause and Effect. "I had heard it said," remarked Miss Miami Brown, "dat fish makes brain food."

"Does you believe it?" "I does. I knows a man dat puts in so much time loafin' along de creek eatin' what he kin ketch, dat he hasn't got no mo' sense nor manners dan a catfish."—Washington Star.

Compulsory. "Does your wife let you carry the latchkey?" "She compels me to carry it," replied Mr. Meekton. "I have to be sitting on the front steps waiting to open the door for her when she gets home."—Washington Star.

HUNS HELD IN TIGHT GRIP BY ALLIED FORCES

(Continued From Page One.)

come terrified by reports that the negroes cut off the ears of their prisoners. On the other hand the French have the greatest admiration for the colored fighters, especially the French residents of the Vosges villages, one of which has been occupied by the negro troops who released a number of French civilians who had been kept prisoners by the Germans.

The battle on the western front is entering a new phase. The enemy at last is making a serious stand just short of the series of positions commonly called the Hindenburg line—position which, however, already have been bitten into on the north by the British from the Sennese to Mouvres and touched by the French in the St. Gobain region on the south at Servais and Bassoles-Aulers.

The Germans are doubling their rear guards and seeking by counter attacks to slow up, if they can not stop outright, the encroaching tide of the allies. Their efforts have been vain, notwithstanding the new measures adopted, in checking the advance of the French and the British, for both have pushed forward in the direction of St. Quentin. The French made such progress across the Crozat canal that the enemy no longer can hope to defend it.

General Ludendorff is working for the respite which he must have if he is to sort out his disorganized divisions and try to whip up some sort of a strategic reserve. This respite, he hopes, his shortened front, requiring less men in the line, will give him. Marshal Foch is likely to be aware, however, whether the enemy is sufficiently weakened and demoralized to be smashed in at some part of the present front or whether a stroke elsewhere would be advisable, thus giving a rest to the armies that have fought so indistinguishably for the last two months.

The British are continuing to close in on the Hindenburg line by a series of small actions and maneuvers. Lines in the northern part of the battle zone are now advanced through the village of Trescourt, three and one-half miles southwest of Marconic. The enemy has delivered several small counter-attacks without results. In the north British patrols have penetrated through Ponte-De-Nieppe without opposition. The Germans have apparently withdrawn for some distance in this area.

Natural Deductions. "Can any of you tell me what the ruler of Russia was called?" asked the teacher. "The Czar," roared the class. "And what was the Czar's wife known as?"

Only two voices answered this time: "The Czarinia." "Ah!" said the teacher, eying his flock fondly. "That is very good. Now, who will tell me what the Czar's children were called?" "Czardines!" yelled one little boy.

Loans for Cattlemen in Drouth Area to Be Made Through Agent in Texas

The war finance board at Washington has given authority to Marion Sansom of Ft. Worth, manager of the Dallas Cattle Loan agency, to go ahead with making loans intended as a measure of relief for cattlemen in the drouth stricken territory of Texas, Arizona, Southern Oklahoma and New Mexico. This authorization will put into immediate operation a loan agency for prompt relief for drouth sufferers among the cattlemen, similar to that already in operation in Kansas City.

Applications for loans should be going to Dallas in a few days and under the authority obtained by Mr. Sansom will be completed without delay.

Mr. Sansom was accompanied to Washington by Col. Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, president of the American National Live Stock association, and B. A. McKinney of Durant, director of the Dallas federal reserve bank. The authority includes the making of direct loans to all banks, whether they

are members of the reserve system or not, to loan companies, corporations and individuals, on stock cattle only. Stock cattle has been construed to include cows, calves, bulls, yearlings and two-year-olds. The loans are to be for one or two years, at a rate of 8 per cent straight interest. The individual desiring to deal direct makes application to the cattle loan agency, and thereupon a representative is sent to inspect the cattle as well as all conditions as to grass and water. When the application is approved the money is paid by the federal reserve bank, acting as the agent of the war finance corporation. If the individual desires to deal through his local bank he may do so, the bank in turn endorsing the collateral note to the loan agency. It is not the idea of the war finance corporation, as explained by Mr. Sansom, to compete with banks, but to lend to the individual only when he can not secure accommodations from other sources, as is the case at the present time.

TEXAN ATTACKS PLAN FOR \$3.00 TAX ON COTTON

Washington, Sept. 11.—In a long address to the house of representatives today, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania defended the proposal he will offer to the new revenue bill to lay a tax of \$3 a bale on raw cotton. In the debate Representative Garner of Texas, member of the ways and means committee, challenged the correctness of Mr. Moore's position, and let it be known that the members from the cotton producing states would resist the amendment.

Mr. Moore has offered the provision in previous congresses and three times before the ways and means committee this year, where it was rejected. He said that the rejection was due to the activity of Representative Garner during the committee's sessions.

Would Be an Excise Tax. The Moore provision will not be a direct tax against cotton, but an excise tax on the right to sell, which in the first instance will be the producer, but the tax would not be applied every time a bale changes hands. The same policy is followed in the tax against automobiles, which is levied against the manufacturer, and as a matter of course goes into the price of the car to the dealer or the consumer. The cotton producer would have no such means of protecting himself, as cotton prices are fixed by the market, over which the producer has no control. Hence, it would become a tax against the producer and no one else.

These matters and the fact that no other such commodity is being taxed were pointed out to Mr. Moore in the debate. He maintained that cotton was

one of the wealth producing crops of the country, which, he asserted, was enriching the producer under the influence of high prices and ought to be required to meet a portion of the revenue the country is now needing.

Direct Tax Unconstitutional. A direct tax against the cotton bale would be unconstitutional. During the Civil war the federal government taxed cotton and collected in the neighborhood of a half million dollars, which is lying in the United States treasury today. The supreme court held the tax unconstitutional, and numerous bills have been offered in congress during the last quarter of a century seeking to have the money returned to the south for one purpose or another.

By proposing an excise tax in the manner indicated, Mr. Moore will avoid the barriers of the federal constitution, and in the opinion of southern members, the provision is in great danger of adoption in the house. It is believed, however, the senate would defeat the provision.

Near Beer Cannot Be Made After Dec. 1st.

Manufacturers of near beers and substitutes for beer, such as "Bone Dry," "Cerva," "Bevo," etc., which have developed a flourishing business in dry territory, it has been explained by the federal authorities at Washington, are just as much affected by the decision to cut off brewing of beer as those who make the actual beverage. Millions of dollars have been invested in the business. Manufacture of beer will be prohibited after Dec. 1, 1918.

The Greatest Oil Field in Texas Is the Ranger Field!

THE BEST COMPANY IN THE RANGER FIELD IS THE ACME OIL ASSOCIATION!

WE HAVE 40 ACRES IN THE BIG POOL. WE HAVE INSUFFICIENT CAPITAL TO DEVELOP IT. WE MUST BEGIN DRILLING BY OCTOBER 1ST OR FORFEIT A LARGE CASH DEPOSIT IN THE F. & M. BANK OF RANGER. TO RAISE THIS MONEY WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE, AT PAR, A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES AT \$10.00 EACH, ON TERMS OF 1-4 CASH AND BALANCE IN 30, 60 AND 90 DAYS. WE ARE NOW RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR MORE THAN \$2,000 A DAY. IT WILL SOON ALL BE SOLD. YOU MAY NEVER HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE TO BUY AS GOOD STUFF AT PAR.

- These Are the Men Behind the Acme
W. E. Elliott, Gen. Mgr. Ft. Worth Overland Co.
E. S. Royall, Supreme Pres. United Benevolent Association.
C. D. Wiggins, Commissioner Streets, Ft. Worth, Texas.
A. A. Glisson, Ft. Worth & Denver Ry.
L. B. Simmons, Asst. G. F. A. Denver Ry.
Roy M. Fox, Auditing Dept. Denver Ry.
Earl Kearby, Ft. Worth Merchant.
Paul L. Young, Mgr. Hotel Damron, Mineral Wells.
James A. Buie, State Mgr. Dearborn Truck Co.
George Fox, Expert Accountant, Ft. Worth.

Fill Out this Coupon and Mail it Today. This Advertisement Positively will not appear again. Ask any Fort Worth banker about the general reputation of the above men.

By October 1st We Expect to Advance the Price 50 Per Cent!

It may be more. GUSHERS ABOVE US. GUSHERS BELOW US.

Our Geologist says "We can't miss it." There will be no "Freeze out" as is commonly done with small stockholders. Each share holder has one vote only. A holder of one \$10.00 share has the same vote of a holder with 1,000 shares. No promotion fees are being paid. Only 25 per cent is allowed for organization expense. The balance goes into the drilling fund. Ranger oil tests 41 gravity and is bringing \$2.25 per barrel. At this rate what would a thousand barrel well pay in a year? What would 16 wells on this tract pay? Figure it out.

We have no professional promoters or professional oil men in this company. All common, every day business men of limited means. If we had the money, you couldn't buy a share of it.

Application for Shares in Acme Oil Association!

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Date 1918

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby make application to purchase shares of stock of the par value of Ten Dollars each, in the ACME OIL ASSOCIATION, and agree to pay therefor at Fort Worth, Texas, \$..... according to option check below.

Option 1. The full amount is remitted herewith.
Option 2. \$..... cash and \$..... in thirty days, \$..... in sixty days, and \$..... in ninety days from this date. I agree that should I default in the payment of any of the deferred payments mentioned herein that the full amount heretofore paid shall be forfeited as liquidated damages.

Certificate of shares will not be issued until paid for in full. This application is not binding upon said Association until approved by James A. Buie, General Sales Manager for the Association.

Signature lines for Applicant, Approved (1918), General Sales Manager, and Complete Address.

ACME OIL ASSOCIATION

1008 1/2 Houston St., Ft. Worth, Texas

NO LIBERTY BONDS WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR STOCK. UNCLE SAM WANTS YOU TO KEEP THEM!

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.

50 acres, 11 miles air line road to Ocker. House, barn, tank with plenty of water all year around, good well, cistern, cement, 47 acres in cultivation, 1-4 mile from Thompson school on gravel road to Temple. Consideration \$115 per acre, \$1500.00 cash, balance easy terms to suit.

60 acres, all cultivation, on pike road, 7 miles east Temple, best elm land, has been in cultivation only 5 years, 4-room house, 2 barns, 2 wells, 1 windmill, across road from first-class school, 1 mile to gin. \$360.00 incumbrance at 6 1-2 per cent, 10 years. Price, \$140 per acre.

211 acres near Rogers, all good land, nearly all in cultivation. Fair improvements. Price \$85, easy terms.

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, 130 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 G. C. & S. F. 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 the 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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1520 acres of Reeves county land, situated about two miles from Pecos. This land is all level mesquite land. There are 200 acres grubbed and under 4-foot wire fence; 160 acres have been in cultivation. There is a new 6-room frame and weather-boarded house, well and windmill, tanks, barn, 30 h. p. gasoline engine, No. 6 Centrifugal pump which throws 1,000 gallons of water per minute. Oceans of water at 38 to 40 feet at any point on the land. This land is all in Pecos valley. Map shows distance from town and railroads.

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

FARMER'S JOB BIGGER WHEN WAR IS ENDED

(Continued From Page Three.)

that the farmer's importance to the life of a nation and to the welfare of the world were finally recognized. But the change in the public attitude toward the great importance of the farm which has taken place recently is only the beginning. The farmer's biggest job is ahead of him. So far only the seed of public reliance upon the farmer has been sown.

The world has not been wont to look upon a farmer as a diplomat, but when it comes to the settlement of the war the farmer and his products will play an important role as they have since Mr. Hoover made the food front worth fighting for. When the ledgers of the war are balanced, the questions of food and raw materials are going to be as important as territorial problems or questions of indemnity, if not more so. And for the following reasons:

No European country, belligerent or neutral, will be able to feed itself immediately after the war. Germany and Austria, during the decade before the war, were unable to feed themselves. Turkey cannot feed herself. It will be years before the Belgians and the Dutch can feed their land has always relied upon foreign grain shipments. England and France have been dependent upon their colonies and upon the United States or South America, and so has Italy. Holland and Denmark do not produce enough for their own population or fodder for their cattle, although both these countries are famous for their cattle raising. Spain is in the same fix. Before the war and during the European hostilities she depended upon the western hemisphere. Peace will not and cannot change the situation immediately. Certainly not within two or three years, probably not within five or ten years.

A number of illustrations may be given. The central powers, for instance, are so hungry that when they sit down at the table, the first thought is going to be to eat something to eat, and the probability is that they will eat hired hands just in from a winter on the desert, if they are permitted to eat. The central powers want food today, but they can't get it. With every day that goes by their appetites grow, and on Falkenhayn, former chief of the imperial general staff, used to say that in war nothing was certain except that everything was uncertain. But he was mistaken. One thing is so certain and sure that no one in Millingtona questions it. The central powers are beginning to wonder where the food is coming from after the war. They cannot produce it themselves for a good many years. They can't board with their neutral neighbors, because they already have eaten them out of houses and barns. They have got food from entente countries after the war, because those countries are being fed from abroad. Only one place is left, and they are looking to the United States. Most of our enemies, especially the Austrians, think America will be feeding them as soon as the war is over. Is Germany really hungry? It is universally recognized that Germany is very short of sugar and fats, as the following story shows:

Not many weeks ago I was riding on the Berne-Basel Express, the fast morning train leaving Germany, and taking when they leave Switzerland for Berlin. Although my destination was Zurich and not the Kaiser's capital, I sat in a compartment where there were three Germans and a Swiss. All of us were reading the German-Swiss newspapers, and, until the changing period began between the other four, none of us knew the nationality of the others.

The German trio was very talkative. Germans seem to revel in conversation when they are away from home. They engaged the Swiss business man shortly after the train left Berne, by remarking that as soon as they crossed the border their food feasts would be at an end. They told him about all the restrictions in Berlin; about the food embargo of the Bavarian government, which causes all railway passengers leaving Germany to state for Prussia to be searched for fear that they smuggle food, and they illustrated their statement by anecdotes.

"A Swiss merchant came to Berlin not long ago," said one of the Germans. "He had been told that soap was scarce, so he brought one bar of Parisian soap, which was highly perfumed and transparent. He had not been told that Germans who possessed soap carry it with their bank notes, so he was careless. Stopping at the Hotel Adlon, he went to the lavatory to wash his hands. He found at the moment that he was away from Switzerland, he left the soap on the stand and walked away.

"Within a few moments two Germans entered the room. One of them saw the soap, picked it up, smelled it, and, holding it gleefully in one hand, said to the other:

"Donnerwetter, pure Parisian candy" and took a bite of it."

Professor Gothein of Heidelberg University, who is looked upon as a government authority on economic needs of Germany, recently stated that as regards fodder and oil food, Germany must remain dependent upon foreign countries and therefore must insist in the peace treaty upon

FARMER'S JOB BIGGER WHEN WAR IS ENDED

(Continued From Page Three.)

supplies of fodder. He declared that at the end of the war Germany would have no supplies of wool and cotton; that these must be guaranteed immediately after the war. And Herr Professor Gothein, like other economists, looks to the United States for these things.

How hungry is Austria? The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung recently reproduced an editorial from the newspaper Bohemia, of Prague, with the title "No Bread in Prague." "Since Sunday"—this was published on Thursday—"there has been no bread in Prague," the editor wrote. "Thousands of families in the city and suburbs have been without this food. Those hit the hardest are the middle classes. * * * The supplying of the population with bread was ordered the previous week, but nothing arrived."

After three breadless days, a Prague committee was sent to Vienna to ask for bread. Dr. von Seydler, the minister president of Austria, asked them how they expected to get it in Vienna. They demanded some of the grain which the government announced was being shipped from Rumania. Von Seydler promised them tea returned to Prague and waited. 200 carloads weekly. The committee the following week only eighty carloads reached Prague; the next week seventy. Meanwhile the public demanded the government for not getting more food out of the occupied territories, and tightened their belts, for there was nothing else to do.

Recently the Arbeiter Zeitung published a similar editorial, saying: "Must a war widow of five children starve?" The editor stated that the husband and oldest son of Frau Minna Kreitmeyer had fallen in battle and that she had to work in a munitions factory to earn a living for her five minor children. Because she had to labor all day, and because the children were too young to go to market and stand in line to get food distributed by cards, the family was starving.

"It is frightful that in this case the food cards have to be scraps of paper," was the editor's concluding remark.

"Politics Is Bread."

Hungry is a mild term to characterize the pangs of our enemies. They are so anxious to get something to eat that they think about it and talk about it all the time. They called the peace which was signed between the central powers and the Ukraine a "bread peace," and a German statesman recently declared that "Politics today is bread." Before long their demand for bread will become a demand for peace with bread.

Further evidence of the growing need in entente countries to show how the demand for food after the war will come from entente and neutral countries will be augmented by the demand from the central powers.

Conditions in the countries of the associated powers may be cited as further evidence of after - the - war food demands.

Between France and England there is an agreement that all British soldiers shall, as far as possible, be transported from French soil within ninety days after the signing of peace. Arrangements have been made between the central powers and the Ukraine and the tremendous stores of materials and supplies of that army in France today realize that within a three months' period the work will hardly have begun. It may take a year before England can withdraw her armies from France, and, in the meantime, she will be preparing preparations for the transition period, England will find it difficult to place all the returning soldiers in productive occupations. It takes time—months and often years—to build up an army, and it will take as long to demobilize these countries and the period England will have to have food, as she has had to have it from abroad during the war.

Thousands of French farms, too, will have to be reclaimed, and it will be years before they are productive again.

For all these reasons and for many others the American farmer will be as important to England and France during this transition period as he is today, not only because it will take England and her neighbor some time to reorganize on a peace basis, but also because these countries and the other belligerents are planning to give their first attention after the war to industries and foreign commerce. When "the war after the war" is mentioned, no one thinks of a food war. Everyone believes it will be an industrial war; but, if there is a war after the war, it will be as important a role as manufactured articles.

Millions of Animals Needed.

The second reason farm products will be in great demand for years after the war is that the belligerents will not have the things which are needed to begin farming and stock raising on a gigantic scale—a scale large enough to take care of their own needs. Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, France and England will need seed grain, fertilizers and farming implements. Though the war will relieve the necessary labor, labor itself is only one-fourth of the things which make successful farming. When it comes to the question of cattle raising, to supply the meat demands, it will be found that none of these countries has the stock for breeding purposes necessary to produce other stock.

The central powers and most of the neutral neighbors have had to kill off pigs, sheep and cattle by the hundred of thousands and millions because of the war. In the countries where come stock raising countries again they must have new cattle to begin with. Millions of head of cattle, sheep and pigs will have to be shipped to Europe after the war to enable these countries to get started again. While too, will require time, and the American farmer, more than any other farmer, will be called upon to raise the stock. After the war there will be a double demand. Europe will have to be supplied with meat to eat and with stock for breeding purposes.

A glance at the German and Austrian press today shows that the people and government are beginning to wonder where the food will come from after the war. All of Germany's efforts to feed herself at the expense

of her neutral neighbors and through importations from Rumania, Poland, the Ukraine and other occupied territories have been unsuccessful. Since it has been a failure during the war, when Germany has the power to demand what she wanted, how much more of a failure will it be later, when Germany no longer has this dominant power? For this reason German statesmen and the people are beginning to look round for possible food treaties after the war, and, as usual, Germany is putting out her feelers through Austria. This is the reason one reads in the Vienna press so many articles discussing the necessities of food importations from the western hemisphere after the war.

During the war, of course, the allies and the United States have done everything within their power to prevent food going into the enemy countries, and for this reason it sounds sensational to suggest that after the war the United States feed the central powers. But it is not sensational. It is a possibility, not because we shall have compassion for the enemy, but because the enemy will have to have food from the United States; and the food which we have to export will be one of our trump cards at the peace conference. The more food we can export, after supplying ourselves and our allies first, the more important this trump card will be. We not only can name the price for which this food will be sold, but we can state the conditions upon which it will be delivered, and Germany and Austria, knowing that they will have to have our food, will pay our price.

The new European demand will affect farmers in all parts of the United States. Livestock will be demanded from the west, grain from the north-west, cotton from the south, wool from the western ranches, corn from the middle west; wheat, corn, oats and barley from all the states that can produce these foodstuffs.

The question which is the most debatable is that of the price. The farmer has a right to ask what effect the end of the war will have upon food prices. During our participation in the war, railroad tariffs have increased, the price of farm land has increased, and the price of labor has jumped to unexpected heights.

Farmer Will Get Big Profits.

If the demand for food increases after the war—and I have tried to show in this article how the demand will be greater—it stands to reason that there will be a slump in the prices for grain, fodder and cattle, because the law of supply and demand always regulates the price of a commodity. Whether transportation charges increase or decrease depends to a great extent upon the conditions of the railroad, which they are not owned and operated by the government or by private capital. The price of farming machinery has been determined by the shortage of steel and the demand for war materials. After the war the need for such war articles as guns, tanks and railroad supplies for use abroad will drop, and this should divert more steel to factories making farm implements and machinery needed in reconstruction. Labor, too, will not be so scarce as today, because the demobilization of our army will turn hundreds of thousands of men back into peaceful occupations.

The price which the farmer receives after the war for his grain, fodder and cattle should be higher than today unless there is such a decrease in the price of farm labor and transportation that his own costs are reduced. In the latter case the margin between farm costs and market prices should, and I think will, still guarantee the farmer a substantial profit for his business.

When the war ends, the United States will have food, raw materials and ships. The United States will be able to decide to what nation the food is to go, upon what conditions and the time of shipment. America will be able to ship the food and to determine what articles the ships are to bring back. The same will be true of raw materials and many manufactured articles.

But without the co-operation of the American farmer, none of these things will be possible. Farmers will have to supply the grain and stock in greater quantities than they are supplying these things today, if Uncle Sam is to be able to play the great role at the peace conference which every American expects and hopes for. To be able to supply Germany and Austria after the war, as the United States will undoubtedly want to do when Germany and her allies become democratic countries, we shall have a sufficient surplus over and above America's needs, the needs of our allies and the neutrals.

After the war America's position in the world will be greater than it ever has been. The United States will have ships, factories, ports and fields in greater numbers and with greater capacities than any other power. For years after the war no nation will be able to compete with the United States on such a great scale. England, Germany, France and Italy will need raw materials and food. For these things they will have to depend upon the western hemisphere.

The vision of the farmer's future is brighter today than ever before. During the war the demand for food has brought the farmer into his own. The war has forced the world to recognize the importance of the farm and to acknowledge the value of farm products and farm labor. After the war the farming business will not drop like "war stocks." Farming is not a war business. It is essentially a peace business, and when peace comes the reorganized, revitalized farm business will grow. The farmer has only to sow the seed of success, and harvest after harvest is ahead.

For all these reasons the farmer's importance at the peace conference cannot be overestimated. In the past farmers have not been considered diplomats, but the day is coming when the farmer's products will be the best pawns in the hands of the representatives who settle the problems of this war.

Food will only help win the war, but it will go a long way toward helping the United States make the kind of peace the American people are fighting for.—Carl W. Ackerman in The Country Gentleman.

Uncle Sam's Second War Christmas Will Not Be As Usual, But On War Basis

Christmas this year, the country's second war Christmas, will be regulated by the war industries board. By an agreement with retail interests, the normal holiday working force in stores will not be increased, or the shopping hours extended, and buyers will be urged to confine presents to useful articles, except in the case of gifts for children. Deliveries will be restricted and customers will be asked to carry their purchases home wherever convenient.

This puts Christmas on a war basis like other industries.

The restrictions, to be sure, do little more than embody reforms long advocated to check the abuses that had overgrown the observance of the anniversary and made holiday shopping a scandal. The point is that they are now applied with the weight of government authority and as a conservation measure. "Christmas as usual" would mean the borrowing of employees from the more essential industries and a waste of heat, light and transportation facilities over and above the money waste involved. To return to the older and simpler tradition of Christmas giving and Christmas shopping will be an individual benefit and in the aggregate a conservation of war resources.

The true spirit of Christmas will gain rather than suffer from the change. But both dealers and shoppers must co-operate if the reform is to be effective. And the injunction still holds good to "shop early." The statement that many of the toys on sale this season are made from the refuse material are made from the excess of manufacture is an instance of the possibilities of Christmas economy in industry.—New York World.

CORN CROP LOSS OF 317,000,000 BUSHELLS SHOWN

Washington, Sept. 11.—Heavy decline in the condition of the corn crop caused a reduction of 317,000,000 bushels in Monday's department of agriculture forecast of production, compared with last month's estimate. Spring wheat production, however, showed improvement with an increase of 21,000,000 bushels in the estimated production, making a total wheat crop this year of 899,000,000 bushels.

Forecasts of production of the principal farm crops, based on their condition Sept. 1, were announced by the department of agriculture as follows: Spring wheat 343,000,000, all wheat 899,000,000, corn 2,672,000,000, oats 1,470,000,000, barley 235,000,000, buckwheat 20,100,000, white potatoes 335,000,000, sweet potatoes 81,000,000, tobacco (pounds) 1,218,000, flax 15,900,000, rye 40,900,000, hay (tons) 83,300,000, sugar beets (tons) 6,210,000, apples 196,000,000, peaches 40,200,000, kafirs 74,200,000.

Condition of the crops Sept. 1 follows: Spring wheat 82.1 per cent, corn 67.4, oats 84.4, barley 81.5, buckwheat 82.3, white potatoes 74.5, sweet potatoes 74.5, tobacco 82.4, flax, 72.6, rice 83.7, sugar beets 86.8, kafirs 50.1.

"Don't Imitate, Initiate."

"The great good that our schools are now doing in war time, and much more which they are not yet doing, to make the world safe for democracy, may be effectively used after war time to make democracy safe for the world."

BUTTER PRICE TO REACH 75 CENTS IN TEXAS SOON

Butter will be selling at 75 cents per pound before Christmas, if predictions of some wholesale butter dealers come true. With the wholesale price of Texas creamery at 49 to 50 cents now, compelling retailers to ask 55 cents or more per pound, the 75 cent level is not far off.

There are two causes for the rising cost of butter. The first is the shortage due to the drought in Texas which has reduced the milk supply greatly and caused creameries to shut down. Some of the Texas creameries are said to be filling orders now with northern creamery butter. High prices of feed, the drought and scarcity of labor have given the dairying industry in this state some hard blows.

Besides the scarcity of the product, there is the largely increased demand for it from the army. The government is buying 1,250,000 pounds of butter and 750,000 pounds of oleomargarine for the army and navy. When the army has been doubled in numbers, the army butter supply will be double and a corresponding amount of butter will have to be withdrawn from civilian consumption.

"This is a day of change and experiment in education. The schools of yesterday that were designed to meet yesterday's needs do not fit the requirements of today, and everywhere thoughtful people are recognizing this fact and working out theories and trying experiments."

New Revenue Bill Hits the Incomes of Rich and Poor

Here is your income tax scheduled under the new Revenue Bill. The committee shows the levy for specified incomes of married persons without dependents and without dividends from corporations or interest from tax-free securities:

| INCOMES. | Tax under— | | Per cent of tax to net income. | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | Existing Law | Proposed Bill. | Existing Law | Proposed Bill. |
| \$ 2,500 | 10 | 30 | 0.40 | 1.20 |
| 3,000 | 20 | 60 | .67 | 2.00 |
| 3,500 | 30 | 90 | 1.85 | 2.57 |
| 4,000 | 40 | 120 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| 4,500 | 60 | 150 | 1.33 | 3.33 |
| 5,000 | 80 | 180 | 1.60 | 3.60 |
| 5,500 | 100 | 210 | 1.91 | 4.00 |
| 6,000 | 130 | 260 | 2.16 | 4.32 |
| 6,500 | 155 | 330 | 2.38 | 5.08 |
| 7,000 | 180 | 400 | 2.57 | 5.71 |
| 7,500 | 205 | 470 | 2.73 | 6.27 |
| 8,000 | 235 | 545 | 2.92 | 6.81 |
| 8,500 | 265 | 620 | 3.12 | 7.29 |
| 9,000 | 295 | 695 | 3.28 | 7.72 |
| 9,500 | 325 | 770 | 3.43 | 8.17 |
| 10,000 | 355 | 845 | 3.55 | 8.45 |
| 12,500 | 530 | 1,320 | 4.24 | 10.56 |
| 15,000 | 730 | 1,795 | 4.87 | 11.97 |
| 20,000 | 1,130 | 2,695 | 5.90 | 16.98 |
| 25,000 | 1,730 | 4,245 | 8.25 | 25.98 |
| 30,000 | 2,330 | 5,595 | 7.92 | 18.65 |
| 35,000 | 2,930 | 7,195 | 8.85 | 21.99 |
| 40,000 | 3,530 | 8,795 | 8.95 | 21.99 |
| 45,000 | 4,130 | 10,395 | 9.35 | 23.68 |
| 50,000 | 4,730 | 12,495 | 10.36 | 24.99 |
| 55,000 | 5,330 | 14,695 | 10.87 | 26.72 |
| 60,000 | 5,930 | 16,895 | 11.30 | 28.16 |
| 70,000 | 8,130 | 21,495 | 12.69 | 31.26 |
| 80,000 | 10,330 | 27,295 | 13.72 | 34.12 |
| 100,000 | 16,130 | 39,095 | 16.18 | 39.10 |
| 150,000 | 31,830 | 70,895 | 21.12 | 46.73 |
| 200,000 | 47,630 | 102,695 | 23.50 | 51.05 |
| 300,000 | 92,830 | 165,095 | 20.89 | 55.02 |
| 500,000 | 192,830 | 297,095 | 30.89 | 55.03 |
| 1,000,000 | 475,189 | 647,095 | 47.52 | 64.71 |
| 5,000,000 | 3,140,180 | 3,527,095 | 62.80 | 70.54 |

BOOK REVIEW

"Books old and new We will give review And give all our attention, Some will be good, that's understood, And some—we will not mention."

Books of every character are today offered to the reader. Many of these are good and interesting, some are only entertaining, while a few seem to have the quality of life and will, probably, survive the era of publication. The number of books written seems to be increasing rather than diminishing by virtue of the war. All are not war books, either. Books of poetry, travel, and biography are with us and a good many old books are being renewed. Some of these are better than the new ones. For instance, President Wilson has had little time to write books in the last eight years, during which time he has been governor of New Jersey and president of the United States. But his books are widely read, and are well worth the reading. These books, in the main, are published by the Harpers, New York. A few of them follow:

"John Wesley's Place in History" by Woodrow Wilson, will delight all who love good literature, for the author places this great leader of the eighteenth century before us in fine character portraiture, and a just estimate is put upon his wonderful influence.

"A Minister and the Community" by Woodrow Wilson, is from the pen of a layman. It places the church upon an ideal of simplicity, and honesty, and points out the most practical methods of the minister influencing his congregation for good.

"When a Man Comes to Himself" by Woodrow Wilson, proves that "every man who counts, comes to himself with the process of disintegration and adjustment. Whether the time in coming is soon or late, the moment of the coming is when a man finds the best that is in him. The discovery of a man's limitations often help him to find his real field."

"On Being Human" by Woodrow Wilson, shows how to obtain real humanity and the difference between "fussy, intemperate zeal and careless idleness."

"Wilson's History of the American People," in ten volumes, is conclusive as a diplomatic as well as a biographical and chronological presentation of our history.

Wilson's "George Washington," brings to the minds of the readers today much of the vivid history of '76.

"Why We Are at War" is Wilson's message to congress, including his proclamation of war, and messages to the people, and "Our First Year of War," includes messages and addresses to congress, 1917 and 1918.

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