

THE FERGUSON FORUM

Published Every Thursday by THE FERGUSON COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 8, 1917, at the postoffice at Temple, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, per year, in advance, \$1.00 Advertising Rates on Application Office of Publication—TEMPLE, TEXAS

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THE BEST THING THAT HEARTS THAT ARE THANKFUL CAN DO IS THIS: TO MAKE THANKFUL SOME OTHER HEARTS TOO. —Selected.

For the hay and the corn and wheat that is reaped, For the labor well done, and the barns that are heaped, For the sun and the dew and the sweet honeycomb, For the rose and the song, and the harvest brought home— We are thankful! We are thankful! We are thankful!

Texas grain crops look fine, thank you!

Subscribe now and you will be sure you are right.

Abdication is the latest fad of European royalty.

Put an advertisement in the Forum and watch the returns come in.

Remember: A thankful spirit turns all that touches it into happiness.—William Law.

Joy reigns in France over the release from the yoke of German domination and oppression.

To enable us to enjoy the gifts of love we all need more thankful hearts.

This is the Thanksgiving period and Texas in common with the whole country has much to be thankful for.

Reflect upon your present blessings of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all have some.—Dakin.

Texas experts in dehorning took an exhilarating part in the de-crowning of one William Hohenzollern, recently of Berlin, Germany.

The American soldiers are marching toward Berlin, but they are doing so peacefully now, having cleared the road by their gallantry and dash.

"To thank God for every bit of material and spiritual sunshine which enters your life is the surest and best way to increase the amount."

The Forum is a good newspaper and a most profitable advertising medium for those who have lands and wares that are in state-wide demand. Try it.

The late empress of Germany was not noted while on the throne as a highflyer, but she assumed that role when she flew into Holland in an airplane.

Candy has been officially included in "rations" for American soldiers. Sammie has a sweet tooth, but he knows how to fight and he fights well. Ask the kaiser.

The intervention of the government has stopped the pyrotechnics in the cotton market for a time, but prices do not climb upward as fast as they tumbled down.

Texas seaports will grow in commercial importance with the re-establishment of peace and the resumption of business as well as the extension of our business with the republics to the South.

French statisticians figure that Germany owes France the sum of about three hundred and forty billion francs, which, in American money, means about seventy billion dollars. What a celebration France can stage with all that money!

The Forum appreciates the many letters of commendation that are pouring in from its friends and subscribers and will do all in its power to continue to merit that commendation and respect of so many thousands of splendid Texas citizens.

All records for divorce granting were broken Saturday at Houston when Judge J. D. Harvey of the district court entered decrees of separation in the cases of 139 couples. Such a record gives Dan Cupid a blackeye and furnishes inspiration for him to speed up as the cold weather comes closer.

The cost of the war in money is estimated at \$175,000,000,000. That is the cost to all the belligerents up to May 1 and that is what Germany will have to pay. Some bill that Bill, the kaiser, ran up for his deluded people to settle. Bill has had his dance, now the German people will pay the fiddler.

The federal government has taken over the ocean cable lines and placed them under the control and jurisdiction of Albert S. Bursleson, while Clarence Mackay enters a protest against such action and asserts that the cable companies have given efficient and loyal service to the country throughout the war.

When such prices as fifteen thousand dollars an acre are paid for oil leases in the vicinity of Burkburnett it is safe to bet with the leaseholder the element of luck will have a hand. The land owner will be one of those rolling in wealth, but with the leaseholder the element of luck will have a hand.

Little Willie's published list of contributors to his campaign slush fund of eighty thousand dollars, reads like a list of patrons of a "silk-stocking" charity bazaar in the palmy days before the war. Neither leading farmer nor reputable representative of organized labor has his name on this list of selectees.

Demobilization of American military and naval forces will go ahead at the rate of about thirty thousand a day and it is expected fully 200,000 men will be restored to civil life by the first of December. More Thanksgiving joy for American homes. With the return of soldiers to civil life at so rapid rate why do dotting parents deem it necessary to besiege congressmen and senators with pleadings for the early return of their sons from the service?

There seems a hollowness in the frantic appeals from Germany for food that suggests the wisdom of caution in action. Let not sympathy for human distress lead us into error in dealing with a nation that has ignored and flouted all tenets of civilization and christianity. The German people will not be permitted to starve, but they must learn the lesson due for the suffering, agony and cruel and uncalled misery inflicted in their name upon the world by their relentless and autocratic sovereign.

THANKSGIVING IN AMERICA

The story leading up to the first observance of Thanksgiving in America is worth telling. The Pilgrims had crossed the sea to erect new homes in the American wilderness because of religious persecutions in other lands. They made the voyage at the approach of winter, landing at Plymouth Rock, in what was later Massachusetts, December 21, 1620. Facing a bleak coast with no shelter of any kind except that which they could build, while the women and children remained on shipboard, the men built a community house.

With the dark wilderness behind them in which roamed wild Indians and unknown beasts, with their home on the edge of the ocean, their first year was one of trying heroism. Many of the little company perished during this first hard winter, but when spring returned those who were spared resolutely began to clear the land. The Indians taught the Pilgrims many useful things, among them how to fertilize the soil with fish and how to plant corn. The next winter found them in far better circumstances, for they gathered a plentiful harvest of corn, while barley and peas also yielded abundantly. Best of all they had adapted themselves to the new life.

So, with their grateful, tender hearts they resolved to prepare a "Feast of Thanksgiving" and invite their Indian friends who had done so much to help them. The old Indian king, Massasoit, was given the seat of honor at the feast, near Governor Bradford. The board was surrounded by Indians decked in gay feathers and arrayed in painted deer skin, and Pilgrim fathers in their quiet, gray clothes. Among those present and one of the charming characters of this time was Captain Miles Standish, brave, lovable, and dear to the heart of every Pilgrim. Priscilla and other pretty girls, with dainty white kerchiefs over their shoulders, abundantly served each guest with wild turkey, goose, duck, and water-fowl. There were barley loaves, corn bread, fruit, wild plums, wild grapes, and plenty of delicious pumpkin pies. The Indians came before breakfast, bringing six deer with them and remaining three days. Between feasts, games, contests, and fine, good talks from the devoted Pilgrims were enjoyed. Every kindness and attention was paid to the Indians who were very happy.

But hard years were in store for the settlers. There were years when their crops failed, when sickness prevailed, and they later had serious trouble with the Indians. It was hard to feel the enthusiasm of Thanksgiving at such times, though we find in 1631 a Thanksgiving was held in Boston upon the arrival of a ship, bringing much needed provisions. At this time the Governor of Massachusetts appointed a day of Thanksgiving, inviting the Plymouth colony to join.

It was not until the War of the Revolution that a day of National Thanksgiving was ordered by Congress. Washington issued the first presidential proclamation, setting aside a day which was generally observed in the North. In the South this observance was at first opposed, but in 1855 the governor of Virginia sent a message to the legislature asking for the observance of the day. Though there were objections among the people of the South, who claimed it to be "a relic of Puritanism," two years later the governor of the state issued a Thanksgiving proclamation. The next year eight Southern states observed Thanksgiving Day.

The custom was temporarily abandoned during the war between the States. But President Lincoln in 1864 set aside the fourth Thursday in November as a day of National Thanksgiving. Every president since then has followed his beautiful example. Each year a special message comes from the President of the United States, and each year the people of this great commonwealth observe Thanksgiving Day. May the custom live forever!

RECONSTRUCTION; GIGANTIC TASK FOR THE NATION

Texas, in common with her sister states of the federal union, faces the gigantic task of reconstruction that must follow the ending of the world war and the return of some 200,000 of her gallant sons from the service of the country on the field of battle, in camp and on the seas. Most of these Texans are young, brave and ambitious and, having seen distant lands and imbibed the educational benefits of wide travel, they will seek to make their way in life along lines far different from the channels in which they ran before the call to arms. Homes, with most of these young soldiers, will be the first desire and to this good date the only move made in Texas to provide homes and invite them to the pursuits of agriculture and stock-raising is the wild rush of a select coterie of large land-owners to unload at fancy prices their vast and arid acres upon the general government for that government to try the doubtful experiment of transforming those acres into suitable homes for such of the soldiers as may wish to take them. The state, neither in its organized administrative capacity, nor through the co-operation of its citizenship, has undertaken by independent effort to provide for the returning soldiers of its own commonwealth, much less to offer any inducements to those from other states to come here and establish their homes and aid in the development of this vast and fertile empire.

The race for pelf has overshadowed the spirit of unselfish patriotism among those able to insure the success of a project for providing through state action for the establishment in homes of the returning soldier. Millions of wild acres, fertile and susceptible of being converted into productive farms and stock farms, have been permitted by their dollar-chasing owners to lie idle through the generation until now there looms a possible opportunity to turn those lands over to Uncle Sam at enormous profits. The part of true patriotism would have been for those selfish owners to have gotten together into a Texas organization and floated their own colonization proposition for homes for soldiers and taken the burden of financing that project upon themselves. Then, in the long run, they would have been recipients of greater profits, the pride of Texas independence would have been preserved and the national government would have had a practical lesson in local provision for our soldiers, which doubtless would have furnished a model for the general scheme of home-making for the returned troops.

This has not been done, the dollar mark of the national treasury has blinded owners of vast tracts of undeveloped acreage to state pride and independent enterprise. They are willing to let Uncle Sam do it while they pocket the coin and revel in their selfishness and plot new raids upon the national or state treasury.

The glory of the only state in all the galaxy of our union over whose soil floated the flag of a free and independent republic before its entry into the federation of states, is dimmed by the unpatriotic and mercenary acts of some of the descendants of the men who made possible the Lone Star Republic and bequeathed it a heritage of heroism in battle and wisdom in counsel.

In this issue of the Forum appears an article from Former Congressman Robert Lee Henry, of Waco, warning the people of Texas to beware of the money sharks who are seeking by tampering with the Texas homestead law to destroy the protection afforded by that beneficial statute to the homes of this state. The yowl let out by the Dal-Gal News in criticism of Mr. Henry's article is sufficient indorsement to the people of Texas of the wisdom and correctness of his position in defense of the homestead law. The Dal-Gal News always may be found crouching under the skirts of capitalistic greed and corporation aggrandizement. Let the people read and ponder well the statements made by Mr. Henry and be on their guard against the attempts to take away from them the blessings bequeathed them by the wisdom and foresight of the Fathers of Texas.

A GOOD THANKSGIVING

Said Old Gentleman Gay: "On a Thanksgiving Day, If you want a good time, then give something away." So he sent a fat turkey to Shoemaker Price, And the shoemaker said: "What a big bird! How nice! And since you good dinner's before me, I ought And give poor Widow Lee this small chicken I bought."

"This fine chicken, oh, see!" said the pleased Widow Lee, "And the kindness that sent it, how precious to me! I would like to make someone as happy as I— I'll give Washwoman Biddy my big pumpkin pie." "And, oh, sure," Biddy said, "is the queen of all pies! Just to look at its yellow face gladdens my eyes. Now it's my turn, I think, and a sweet ginger cake For the motherless Finnigan children I'll bake."

"A sweet-cake all our own! 'Tis too good to be true!" Said the Finnigan children, Rose, Henry, and Hugh, "It smells sweet of spice, and we'll carry a slice To poor little Lame Jake, who has nothing that's nice."

"Oh, I thank you, and thank you!" said little Lame Jake, "Oh, what a beautiful, beautiful, beautiful cake. And oh, such a big slice! I will save all the crumbs, And will give 'em to each little sparrow that comes!"

The best thing that hearts that are thankful can do Is this: To make thankful some other hearts, too. —Selected.

LAST OF HOHENZOLLERNS, HIS DREAMS SHATTERED, OUTCAST AND FUGITIVE

His house of dreams has collapsed. What must be his thoughts as he sits amid the ruins!

But yesterday he saw himself a world dictator, his shining armor dazzling the nations. Today he is a fugitive, the last of the Hohenzollerns. Not since Napoleon has there been such a downfall. Never has there been one so sudden, so dramatic. Less than four months ago his armies were battering their way toward Paris. Success seemed within his grasp. Then under the swift strokes of Poch the organized power of the free peoples beat him down.

It would be manifestly impossible to hold him the sole instigator of the colossal crime against humanity which has now run its course. Associated with him were the militarists, the aristocracy, the intellectual leaders, and supporting this pirate crew was a nation trained in that harshness and cruelty that found expression in the atrocities of Belgium and northern France.

Yet he stood before his people and the world as the symbol and incarnation of that arrogant and unscrupulous spirit which, sought at no matter what cost in blood and cruelty to overwhelm Europe.

In his culminated five hundred years of the Hohenzollern tradition, the fantastic feudalism of the middle ages, its belief in divine right, its reliance on the unquestioning obedience of the feudal retainer, its glorification of conquest, its contempt for the people, its scorn of popular government, its underlying cruelty.

After the disappearance of the czar, he lingered on the stage, the last imposing survival of a past age, a strange, almost uncanny, combination of the medieval and the modern. Through his public utterances over a period of thirty years we may trace the workings of his enigmatical character. His first proclamation was to "my troops": "Time and again he declared they were the only pillar of the empire. Time and again he impressed upon them the duty of implicit obedience.

"There is for you but one enemy, and that is my enemy." "If you come to pass that I shall have to command you to shoot your own relatives, brothers, yes parents—which God forbid—but even then you must follow me without a murmur." "Frightfulness was part of his calculated policy. "If you come to grips with him," he said to his soldiers leaving for the Chinese expedition, "be assured quarter will not be given. No prisoners will be taken. Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German as a slave." Never in his speeches does he refer to his authority as having come to him from the constitution of the people. It was a characteristic utterance that he made at Konigsberg in 1910 when he said:

Here my grandfather placed by his own right the crown of the kings of Prussia on his head, once more laying stress upon the fact that it was conferred upon him by the grace of God alone, not by parliament, not by the meetings of the people, or by popular decisions; and that he considered himself the chosen instrument of heaven. Considering myself as the chosen instrument of the Lord, without being misled by the views and opinions of the day, I go my way.

Two years later he showed his contempt for constituted authority in an address to the people of Alsace-Lorraine in which he said: "If this disaffection keeps up I shall knock your constitution to bits. Up to the present you have known me from my good side, but you perhaps can learn to know me from the other side also." Yet mingled with these utterances which might have come from a Richard Coeur de Lion, were the addresses of a modern captain of industry, urging the development of the empire's industry and commerce; of a scholar interested in Assyrian archeology; of a twentieth century dilettante concerned in literature and art.

For the years immediately following his accession his restless energy seemed to find sufficient outlet in the development of the country. He made the rounds of Europe, proclaiming his desire to live on good terms with his neighbors. But always there were occasional eruptions at home shadowing forth more or less vaguely the day when he would lead his country into greater glories. The effect was to give the prestige of the royal sanction to the military-aristocratic-industrial combination

that was carrying on its organized propaganda for a greater Germany that should some day carry the Prussian eagle from Hamburg to the Persian gulf. Year by year this party grew more powerful while the medieval and the modern in him wrestled for the mastery.

In the decade before the outbreak of the war he seemed to feel that his task at home is finished. At least it begins to lose novelty and interest. More and more the Hohenzollern tradition asserts itself and he turns his uneasy gaze outside the empire. Bismarck has told how he incited the little William to the raid on Schleswig-Holstein by pointing out that every one of his ancestors had added to Prussia's dominion. We may be sure that the idea of not being the first of the Hohenzollerns to fail to aggrandize the country was not absent from William the second.

The era of saber rattling begins—of speeches dwelling on the mailed fist, the place in the sun, the future upon the water, shining armor, and the rest. But for a time there are signs of irresolution. He challenges France over Morocco and announces that no decision anywhere in the world may be taken without consulting the German emperor, and then accepts an empty diplomatic victory. He challenges again at Agadir, and once more fails to carry through the decision of the sword.

But now he has given life to a spirit that he cannot control. The influential elements within the empire are pushing toward the war that is to make Germany supreme first over Europe, then over the world. Its disappointment over his lack of nerve begins to tell on him. His son pushes forward as leader of the military party and is acclaimed. Gradually the medieval nature, with its trust in force, gets the upper hand. The French ambassador in 1913 warned his government that the Hohenzollern tradition is triumphant and to prepare for the day of decision.

Then events move rapidly. If the appeal is to be to arms, if he is to play the gambler on a gigantic scale, he cannot afford to wait for the power of Russia to develop. At Potsdam on that fateful July morning of 1914 he presides at the conference of his ministers, ambassadors and industrial capitalists. There the decision is made under his direction that is to plunge Europe into its supreme tragedy.

He takes the gambler's chance deliberately, knowing the penalty. Napoleon's fate is before him, and the fate of the little Napoleon of 1870. His ancestor, the great Frederick, frankly recognized the danger, and never embarked on a military adventure without the vial of poison in his pocket. But the stakes are as never were before.

And now he has lost. The middle Europe which he thought he realized is in pieces. The empire which was headed to him from grandfather and father as a personal possession, prosperous and strong, is shattered. The five hundred year rule of the Hohenzollerns is ended. He goes forth an outcast, one of the chief authors of the world's agony, despised by decent men everywhere.

In this bitter hour do the words of the English poet ever occur to him?

The tumult and the shouting dies— The captains and the kings depart; Still stands thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart.

Far-called our navies melt away— On dune and headland sinks the fire— Lo, all our pomp of yesterday Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!

For heathen heart that puts her trust In reeking tube and iron shard— All valiant dust that builds on dust, And guarding calls not thee to guard— For frantic boast and foolish word, Thy mercy on thy people, Lord! —Kansas City Weekly Star.

My God, I thank Thee, who has made This earth so bright, So full of splendor and of joy, Beauty and light; So many glorious things are here, So many glorious things are here, Noble and right.

I thank Thee, too, that Thou hast made Joy to abound, So many gentle thoughts and deeds Circling us around. —Anon.

I feel the earth move seaward, I join the great march onward And take with joy while living My freedom of thanksgiving.—Anon.

Judge Rice, One of Ablest Lawyers in Texas, Is No More

The body of B. H. Rice, associate justice of the court of civil appeals, third supreme judicial district, who died in Austin Saturday night, was taken to Marlin, his old home, where the funeral was held Monday.

Judge Rice tendered his resignation as associate justice to Governor Hobby on Nov. 15, only a few days before his death, effective Dec. 1. The governor on Friday night announced the appointment of former Assistant Attorney General John W. Brady of Austin to succeed Judge Rice in filling the unexpired term of four years. Mr. Brady probably will qualify and take his seat on the bench this week, his appointment becoming effective at once.

Judge Rice had been in failing health for some months and since the tendering of his resignation his condition had become critical. He is survived by the wife, who was Miss Mary Carter of Marlin, and eight children: Ben H. Rice Jr., an aerial observer in France; John Percival Rice, in the naval aviation service at Akron, Ohio; James W. Rice, in the naval service, stationed at San Antonio; Mrs. A. P. Brogan and Misses Nancy, Emily, Mary and Elizabeth, all of Austin. George H. Carter of Marlin was a brother-in-law of the late justice, and was with him at the time of his death.

Judge Rice was born in South Carolina Dec. 6, 1852. He came with his parents to Texas when a mere boy, first locating in Milan county. In 1872, when 20 years of age, he removed to Falls county, which county had since been his home, notwithstanding the fact that he had lived in Austin since his appointment to the associate judgeship of the third court of civil appeals by Governor Campbell in 1907. Judge Rice graduated in law at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1875 and immediately began the practice of law in Marlin. In 1878 he was elected county attorney of Falls county and held that office and later the office of district attorney until 1888. He was married in 1887. Retiring to private life after having served his county eight years, Judge Rice soon became a leading lawyer of central Texas. He served on the bench of the third court of civil appeals eleven years.

The passing of Judge Rice will cause profound regret throughout Texas and most of the southland, as his reputation was more than state-wide.

Nueces County Men Held for Flogging Lutheran Preacher

Corpus Christi, Tex., Nov. 20.—Keen interest is being manifested in the trials here in which five Bishop citizens are charged with aggravated assault upon Rev. Mr. Moebus, pastor of a German Lutheran church near Bishop.

The cases against the Bishop men follow as an aftermath to a Liberty Loan rally held in Bishop at the beginning of the recent campaign. When Bishop people gathered for their rally called by the Nueces county council of defense it developed that the Germans were absent and that they were holding a Lutheran revival service nearby, at the same hour as the Liberty Loan meeting.

That night a committee called at the home of Rev. Mr. Moebus and gave him a whipping. The grand jury of the Twenty-eighth criminal court several weeks ago returned indictments for aggravated assault against five Bishop men, but the indictments were not made public until the five men were arrested last Saturday.

There is a large German element around Bishop and bitterness has arisen between them and other residents over the Moebus incident.

Child Labor Cut Out in Texas By Provision of Law

No child under 15 years of age may be employed to labor in or about any factory, mill, workshop, theatre, or other places of amusement in Texas, without regard to where such institution is located, is the ruling of the attorney general's department in an opinion written by Assistant Attorney General Taylor, construing the child labor law.

The opinion further states: "The clause 'in towns and cities of more than 15,000 population,' used in Section 1 of the act, applies to only the occupation of messenger service; and the act prohibits the employment of any child under the age of 15 years in messenger service only in towns of over 15,000 population, according to the last census of the United States." "The effect of this ruling is to permit children of 15 years or less to work as messengers in towns of less than 15,000 population, but children can not work in other industries even though located in such small cities.

Oil Leases Bring \$15,000 an Acre Near Burkburnett

A record price of \$15,000 an acre is reported to have been paid for oil leases in the vicinity of Burkburnett, a half mile from Burkburnett townsite. It has been several sales of acre Hardin tracts in which the acre was paid, but this the Vancleave acreage record which, it is believed, soon will be surpassed.

Let Texans Beware Of Attempts To Destroy Our Homestead Law-R. L. Henry

Former Congressman Robert Lee Henry of Waco sees danger in tampering with the present homestead exemption laws of Texas and sounds a timely and eloquent warning to the citizenship of this state to beware of money sharks who seek to destroy the protecting shield thrown around the homes of Texas by the fathers who wrote the constitution. In a statement for the press, Mr. Henry says:

"Under the present homestead exemption the husband and wife by proper lien may mortgage the home for 'improvements' which include dwelling houses, outhouses, barns and fences. The lien may include among 'improvements': Clearing, grubbing, fencing and draining land. Also under its provisions may be included wells, cisterns, tanks, reservoirs or artificial lakes or pools, and all siphons, pumps, windmills or other apparatus and necessary machinery for domestic use or irrigation purposes.

"Constitution of Texas, Art. 16, Sec. 50. Revised Statutes of Texas, Art. 6521, and amendments by Act of March 31st, 1917.

"Any broadening of these purposes could only belong to a 'Personal Rural Credits System'—which properly comes as a separate piece of legislation at Washington according to all sensible research of Rural Credits Systems of the world.

"Those seeking the destruction of the constitutional homestead exemption, in addition to the already broad purposes for which the home may be encumbered, desire that it shall also be possible to mortgage it for farm implements and livestock. Already the homestead can be mortgaged for everything deserving and necessary to establish a home and no further purposes should be included. The amendment proposed by the opponents of the homestead law seems harmless, but it is the entering wedge, the camel's nose in the tent, the stalking of the Trojan horse into the citadel, and means absolute destruction to the protecting shield our fathers threw around the family when they wrote our constitution. Let the people beware.

"I am utterly opposed to tampering with this beneficent exemption and now raise my voice against it, and intend to take the stump in a campaign and speak throughout Texas for its preservation.

"In an editorial on September 6th, the Dallas News said: However, since platform recommendations have not lately exerted much force, either of a constraining or restraining kind, those of us who feel that the 'HOME-

New Names Enlarge Texas' Roll of Heroes In World War For Human Liberty

Although the guns of war have been silent now ten days the lists of casualties among American troops still are coming in. This is due to the system of making public these lists through the war department. The names of dead are immediately cabled and the relatives are advised by telegraph, but the lists of names of dead, wounded and missing for the public press are given out some two weeks or more after the dates of the casualties.

Estimates by the war department place the total number of American casualties, from all causes, since the entry of the United States into the struggle, at about 100,000. Up to this time some 80,000 of these have been accounted for and published and the remainder will be published from day to day until the happy and welcome day comes when there will be an end to these tragic publications.

Casualties among the troops from Texas have been large, especially since the drive against St. Mihiel when Texans in large numbers have participated in the fiercest fighting of the war. Here is the list for the last seven days:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Akins, Samuel E., Ravit.
Allen, Philip S., Elbert.
Allen, Elijah F., Brady.
Aycock, Clyde A., Cisco.
Arnold, Marvin T., Geneva.
Bailey, Abe M., Jacksboro.
Bailey, Edgar A., Scranton.
Baker, Sidney W., Kerrville.
Baird, Charles W., Childress.
Barber, Reuben, Sansom.
Battaglia, Charles W., Fort Worth.
Bennett, Andrew E., Taylor.
Bigden, Sergt. George H., Laredo.
Blanchette, Frank C., Uvalde.
Booker, William E., Brenham.
Boone, Jess S., Crosbyton.
Brinkhoff, Edmund, Harper.
Brown, Corporal William W., Austin.
Carlisle, Hicks R., Rockdale.
Carlisle, Corporal James, Rockdale.
Carter, John T., Pecan Gap.
Castro, Filencio D., Brackettville.
Christianson, Charles, Hamilton.
Coats, Thomas L., Edna.
Collier, Sergt. Orion E., Floresville.
Cox, Lieut. Aubrey W., Waco.
Davis, Corporal Robert, Red Oak.
Dennis, Homer M., Seymour.
Doggett, Corporal H., Buckholts.
Dorstad, Albert, Fairly.
Durham, Bartlett C., Jacksboro.
Eckert, Max H., Hilda.
Ehlers, Hugo J., La Grange.
Elder, Charles B., Deport.
Evans, Corporal Clyde, Yancy.
Farlas, Canuto, Vandover.
Fisher, Albert W., Pottsboro.
Ford, Louis Elmer, Chicota.
Fornberry, George M., Frossa.
Garner, Henry G., Wilmer.
Grimes, Henry H., Caddo Mills.
Hancock, John L., Lakeview.
Hanson, Capt. David T., Friona.
Heath, Corporal Leslie L., Franklin.
High, Benjamin B., Elmville.
Hime, William L., Cain City.
Hinton, Corporal Allen, Kenedy.
Houston, Corporal T. C., Caldwell.
Humphreys, Covin, Uvalde.
Jaggy, Frank J., Leming.
Jensen, Jens, Houston.
Kessler, Otto, Rosebud.
King, Corporal Vance A., Beaulkiss.
Lane, Sergt. Leo L., Medley.
Lutz, Eric, Hondo.
McCullough, Earl, Hochheim.
McPadden, Ben, Glory.
McGinnis, Russell F., Covington.
McKimmey, Lieut. John C., Commerce.

Mantex, Joe, Lampasas.
Martin, Floy, Leesburg.
Miller, Corporal Lawrence H., Hutto.
Martin, Robert A., Rogers.
Morgan, Lester, Roganville.
Nethery, Albert C., Forestburg.
Nieswiadomy, Walter, Chappell Hill.
Norton, Sergt. George T., Houston.
Parker, Sammie L., Johnson.
Pelch, Jot, Moulton.
Perryman, Homer W., Moulton.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Donley, Acadie, Austin.
Garner, David L., Lamesa.
Garrett, Sergt. Winfred C., Waco.
Gibson, Ben H., (wagoneer) Abilene.
Hale, Corporal Harry H., Marble Falls.
Hayes, Corporal Ira P., Liberty Hill.
Hansen, John Martin, Meridian.
Johnson, Corporal Homer B., Cameron.
Keele, William P., Collinsville.
Kohler, Louis, Oakland.
Landers, Corporal Harmon B., Ennis.
Lowrey, Corporal Ed., Gause.
McDonald, Corporal Claude C., Electra.
Martins, Charles J. H., Dallas (previously reported missing).
Mays, Roy, Jonesboro.
Moore, Capt. Charles W., Austin.
Onstott, Claude P., Hamilton.
Paskett, Corporal Walter, Erwin.
Rains, Reed W., Riesel.
Sellers, Oliver S., Henderson (previously reported missing).
Tidwell, Sergt. Roy A., Allinols Bend.
Wiebusch, Corporal William M., Somerville.
Wiegand, William E., Gatesville (previously reported missing).

DIED FROM DISEASE.
Allen, Lieut. Will C., Marshall.
Austin, James T., Fort Worth.
Bagley, Nathan L., Blackwell.
Berg, George, Galveston.
Blackburn, August L., Oakhurst.
Blount, Albert, Abilene.
Bluet, William, Delta.
Burrows, Edgar F., Burkburnett.
Carlisle, Corporal J. C., Giddings.
Cato, James B., Electra.
Clark, Van G., Wortham.
Click, Otto L., Click.
Crim, James C., Justice.
Dunn, Clifford A., Crockett.
Dockal, Corporal Bennie L., New Ulm.
Early, Thomas V., Gibtown.
Fagan, James M., Burnet.
Featherkyle, Leo F., Robstown.
Floyd, John W., McKinney.
Garcia, Jose, Brownsville.
Graves, Ira, (cook) Galveston.
Halloway, Leonard, Calvert.
Hankins, David E., Petersburg.
Herring, John B., Bullard.
Hill, Willie, Wellville.
Hilton, James W., Illinois Bend.
Hunter, Irvin P., Fort Worth.
Jensen, Julius H., Coolidge.
Kahn, Capt. Eugene M., El Paso.
Laffrey, Monroe, Rosobad.
Little, William Lee, Atlanta.
McCabe, William H., Mullin.
McDonald, Allen J., South Houston.
McDuffie, Levy, Chester.
Macon, Robert W., Ganado.
May, Jones, Whitewright.
Milkeska, Henry W., Caldwell.
Miles, Joseph, Dilworth.
Moran, Edgar, Arden.
Odell, William L., Celina.
Porter, Corporal William C., (farrier) Snyder.
Richards, Sergt. Ammon, Sherman.
Rivas, Elizio, San Antonio.
Sloan, Roy, Dodge City.
Sprinkle, Corporal Carl, Farmersville.

Tarpley, Ben W., (cook) Leonard.
Telles, Antonio, El Paso.
Weynand, Ernest Henry, D'Hanis.
Williams, George E., Electra.
Witte, Rudolph V., Burton.
Woods, Corporal Twig L., San Antonio.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Adams, Samuel B., Center.
Anderson, William C., Lurie.
Armstrong, Shelby B., Houston.
Azbell, Paul G., Winnsboro.
Beatty, Ernest W., Sherman.
Barnett, Sergt. Homer W., Adonia.
Benson, James V., Whitesboro.
Ike, Curtis R., Frost.
Blakeslee, Corporal Lee A., Cuero.
Blivens, Hugh L., Fort Worth.
Blomquist, John W., Georgetown.
Butler, Morris J., Beaumont.
Calloway, David, Beaumont.
Carey, Andrew, Wolfe City.
Carrigan, Corporal Glen J., Thorn-dale.
Chandler, Russell, Lufkin (previously reported missing).
Crowder, Thomas S., Katy.
Davis, Lieut. Ben M., McGregor.
Dobbins, William E., Sagerton.

Eldridge, James O., Sadler.
Elmore, Fred, Voss.
Fields, William R., Sutherland.
Folsom, Edward, Jasper.
Fox, Ross, Neeley.
Frazer, Charles, Brownsville.
French, Earl D., Floydada.
Goens, Sergt. Ernest S., Lindale.
Goodner, Frank P., Menard.
Gould, Corporal Frank L., Athens.
Hargrove, Emery B., Slatillo.
Harper, Arthur A., Louisville.
Harper, Jack, Telephone.
Harris, Corporal Porter S., Mount Pleasant.
Henry, Sergt. George C., Dallas.
Hill, Walter B., Angleton.
Hammus, Charles W., Westminister.
Holt, Eugene, Wimberly.
Jacobs, Brutell B., Crow.
Janyksa, Anton, (cook) Granger.
Kemp, Ross B., Cedar Valley.
Kennedy, Orville R., Victoria.
Kerr, Ell H., Westminister.
King, Fred, Farmersville.
Kirkland, William L., Gasoline (previously reported missing).
Lee, David B., James.
Lee, Lawson P., Dime Box.
Lunn, Hervey J., Montague.
Luna, Bartole L., Jourdanton.
Lynch, Sergt. Silas H., Deatur.
McAdams, Allen G., Rylie (previously reported missing).
McClinty, Sidney, Carrilton.
McHanson, James L., Denison.
Manis, Claude G., Alvarado.
Molnar, Herman, El Campo.
Murphy, Sergt. Alfred D., Laredo.
Neeley, Ralph, Adamsville.
Paschal, Willie N., Henderson.
Patterson, Haydee, Marshall.
Peckins, Roy L., Houston.
Pfehl, Walter Henry, Houston.
Pigg, John F., Shelbyville.
Pitruca, John, Temple.
Raney, James B., (wagoneer) Cookville.
Ray, Oscar O., Morgan Hill (previously reported missing).
Reed, Corporal John R., Forrester.
Reed, Sam A., Woodville.
Rice, Walter K., Deweyville.
Riggins, James Monroe, Cleburne.
Roix, Sergt. James A., Beaumont.
Roif, Carl O., Manor.
Sharman, Gordon O., Lindale.
Stafan, Alvin, Lincoln (previously reported missing).
Suggs, Bradford O., Leming.
Taylor, Leslie G., Weimar.
Thomas, Corporal Charles L., Red-water.
Weitzel, Walter H., El Campo.
Westmoreland, Sergt. Joseph W., Esperanza.
Wilson, William H., Midlothian.
Wood, Frank E., Vega.
Wright, John D., Bowie.
Wright, Sergt. Glen E., Waldrop.
Wylie, George Curtis, Henderson.
Wynne, Lieut. Buck J., Willis Point.
Young, Wayne M., Clarksville.
Zogg, Sergt. Florian P., Orchard.

MISSING IN ACTION.
Aton, Ivan F., Round Rock.
Ballard, Corporal Henry O., Lytton Springs.
Harding, William R., Berclair.
Howze, Robert L., Cooper.
McPadden, Lieut. Willford Jr., San Antonio.
Morrison, Ben F., Jefferson.
Wilson, Robert, Linden.

RETURNED TO DUTY.
Evans, Corporal Ellis W., Fort Worth (previously reported missing).
Honekamp, Henry, Brenham (previously reported missing).
Huggins, Harry D., Grandbury (previously reported missing).

SICK IN HOSPITAL.
Madwick, Arthur, Fort Sam Houston (previously reported missing).

BURLESON BRANDED AS LABOR'S UNRELENTING FOE BY UNION LEADER

Charges that Postmaster General Burleson has been "flouting the labor policy of this nation" and "under-handly knifing" the Commercial Telegraphers of America, so that, when the telegraph system again goes under private control, the Western Union will be able to crush the employees' organization, were made recently by Percy Thomas, deputy president of the union.

Mr. Thomas threatened a strike unless the grievances of the telegraphers are adjusted promptly.

"Mr. Burleson has the same evil faint that showed in Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union," said Mr. Thomas. "Mr. Carlton is a man and made no secret of his opposition to the union and of his refusal to obey the order of the national labor board. Mr. Burleson is more crafty. He has stooped to every underhand means at his disposal to knife the union. He has permitted the discharge of union men under trifling pretexts. He has afforded no protection from company persecution.

"He has put off reinstatement of our men ordered by the war labor board. He is shuffling and evasive. He seeks time.

"The reason does not have to be sought very far. Mr. Burleson, it is easy to understand, knew some time ago that the end of the war was coming. He employed this knowledge for evil ends.

"He looked forward to the time when the national war labor board would no longer be able to exercise its war powers and could no longer give to the union the protection guaranteed to every workman by President Wilson. He foresaw a time when the Western Union would go back into private control.

Mr. Burleson's mind is that of a man who reveres capital, and who hates labor and labor organizations. He desired to hand back the Western Union to its financial masters and to be able to tell them that they were able to deal with the union as they saw fit. He desired to see the union so weakened that it could be crushed by Carlton.

"It happens, however, that Mr. Burleson was mistaken. The employees have gone ahead to join the union without his sanction. Today 75 per cent of them are defying him by their membership in the Commercial Telegraphers of America.

"We are going to win our just deserts, guaranteed to us by President Wilson and by the national war labor board at the request of the labor organization we withheld our strike.

"We are not going to do that again. We are through with Mr. Burleson. Our complaints against his management are now before the war labor board. We are demanding sharp, incisive action upon them. If we do not get it we will strike and strike hard."—New York World.

Texans Win Crosses For Gallant Service in War

Six Texas officers and enlisted men of the Ninetieth division have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action. The award was made by General Pershing in the name of the president, and the honors paid the soldiers were announced Tuesday in war department orders. The Ninetieth, composed of Texas and Oklahoma men, which trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, participated in some of the hardest campaigns during the closing days of the war. The division was three times mentioned in press dispatches as holding some important part of the line, and as being prominent in advances, particularly in the St. Mihiel sector, where the division first went into action.

Many of the honors were accorded the officers and men as the results of acts of heroism performed in the St. Mihiel sector in the first battles of the war in which they participated. Included in the list of those who won distinction is Maj. Isaac S. Ashburn, former newspaper man, well known in Texas, and who for a time was publicity man for the Agricultural & Mechanical college.

Acts of bravery, some of the most unusual and heroic, are given in the war department orders announcing the award of the crosses as follows: Major Isaac S. Ashburn, 35th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action near Feyen-Haye, France, during the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12, 1918. After being practically paralyzed for more than an hour from a shell wound in the neck, Major Ashburn resumed command of his battalion and continued to lead it with exceptional daring and effect until he was incapacitated by a second wound two days later. Home, Mrs. J. M. Spurlock, sister, Greenview, Texas.

Capt. Herbert N. Peters, (deceased) 35th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action near Les Huit, France, Sept. 12-14, 1918. As commander of the support company of his battalion, Captain Peters displayed courage and leadership by rushing two platoons into position to protect the right flank of the battalion, which had suddenly been exposed. Under his personal leadership in the face of enemy machine-gun nests were stormed and enemy combat groups dispersed. Serious danger to the advancing line was averted. This gallant officer was killed shortly afterward in a raid on the enemy. Next of kin, Mrs. Hettie Peters, mother, Sabinal, Texas.

Sergt. Martin H. Kinney, Company E, 315th Engineers, for extraordinary heroism in action near Pont-A-Mousson, France, Sept. 26, 1918. After receiving orders to withdraw from position, Sergeant Kinney saw an officer lying wounded and helpless about fifteen yards in advance of the line. With utter disregard for his own safety, he crawled through heavy enemy fire from the front flanks to the aid of the officer and dragged him back about fifty yards to the shelter of a small mound, where he dressed the officers' wounds, and then carried him through the barrage to a first aid station. Home address: Mrs. Fannie Kinney, mother, R. F. D. No. 10, Box 152, Dallas, Texas.

Corporal Louis H. Votsaw, Company B, 360th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action in Bois-Le-Patre, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Although he was wounded in the body early in the action and later received another wound in the head, Corporal Votsaw continued at his post as squad leader until the action was over and then went to the rear upon orders from his platoon commander. Home address: Mrs. J. W. Votsaw, Leggett, Texas.

FEED FOR SALE
Kaffir, Sorghum and Maize Hay \$20.00 per ton, F. O. B. Hale Center, Texas. Several cars on hand. Also a few cars of Maize Heads. Write me direct. The one-half freight rate is still open to farmers.

JOE LEE FERGUSON,
HALE CENTER, TEXAS.

MARLIN HOT MINERAL WATER
AT MARLIN, TEXAS
Deepest and Hottest Artesian Well in the World—Depth 3,350 Feet; Temperature 147 F. The Marlin Hot Water Cures Rheumatism, Syphilis, Catarrh, Sciatica, Constipation, Eczema, Female Complaints, and many other blood and skin diseases. When you reach MARLIN, beware of the "Boosters"—JUST ASK FOR Hotel Imperial and Bath House which are combined. OUR MOTTO: Comfort, Hospitality, Moderate Prices. For Further Information Address DR. J. W. COOK, Marlin, Texas. The Pioneer Physician to recommend Marlin Hot Water for the cure of chronic diseases.

NORTHEAST TEXAS LAND WANTED.
I want 100 to 150 acres, at cheap price, good, unimproved land in Northeast Texas. Must be well. Would consider small improved tract. Prefer land in Bowie, Cass, Red River, Franklin, Titus, Morris, Hopkins, or adjoining counties.
Have nine thousand dollars worth of improved Temple property, free of debt, for exchange or part payment on said land.
Address: 920 South Ninth Street, Temple, Texas.

LIBERTY BONDS BOUGHT
This week I will pay as follows: First 3 1-2s, \$99.50; Second 4s, \$95.00; Third 4 1-4s, \$93.50; Fourth 4 1-4s, \$92.00. Draw drafts through any bank with bond attached, or send by registered mail and will remit promptly.
C. R. TRUITT,
1214 Great Southern Life Bldg. Dallas, Texas.

LAND FOR SALE.
20,000 acres of fine black and black loamy land, located in the rainbelt of Texas and well drained, in tracts to suit purchasers. Small payments down, the balance on long time, at 6 per cent interest.
Here is your chance to own your own home. Address
N. S. SCHMITZ,
Raywood, Liberty County, Texas.

AN OPPORTUNITY To Buy Bell County and Central Texas Farms and Ranches at Less Than Their Actual Value

BELL AND WILLIAMSON COUNTY FARMS have been in demand the past sixty days. A great many have changed hands. There was a reason for this. The drought of the past two years has kept our best lands at a standstill, while land of the same character in counties north of us, which were blessed with their average rainfall, have advanced steadily. Everybody knows that Bell and Williamson are two of the best cotton counties in the state, and that land bought now is surely due to bring the purchaser a profit.

I have a great number of choice places from 50 acres up to 1,000 that can be bought at from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per acre less than their value. These prices won't last long, as the two fine rains we had have had a tendency to stiffen prices. If you have sold your farm and wish to reinvest in one that will bring you a sure profit in the next twelve months, come and make a trip with me through Bell and Williamson counties. It is a pleasure to me to show the land and no trouble to answer questions.

Just a few of the best are listed below:
350 ACRES—A FINE HEAVY BLACK LAND, on pike road, fine improvements, 7 miles Temple, at \$150 per acre; terms to suit.
150 ACRES HEAVY BLACK LAND, 3 miles east Temple, pike road, at \$140.
100 ACRES 5 MILES EAST TEMPLE, heavy black land, at \$125; easy terms.
148 ACRES 2 1-2 MILES BARTLETT, heavy

black land, good improvements, at \$130. This won't last long at this price.
330 ACRES WILLIAMSON COUNTY, heavy black level land, 5 sets improvements, plenty water, 3 1-2 miles Granger, at \$140.
150 ACRES 3 1-2 MILES EAST OF TEMPLE. This is a bargain at \$135; easy terms; good improvements.
1,600 ACRES HEAVY BLACK COTTON LAND, Bell county, pike on two sides, all in cultivation; no better farm in Bell county. Price, \$135 per acre; fine improvements.

1712 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Atascosa county, two and one-half miles northeast of Christine Station, on the Artesian Belt Railroad and four and one-half miles west of McCoy's Station, on the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad, forty-five miles south of San Antonio, eleven miles southeast of Jourdanton and fourteen miles south of Pleasanton. All good farming land, no rocks, no post oak, fine mesquite timber and grass. Slightly rolling. Fenced on three sides, no other improvements. Fine, large-leaved cactus in abundance. Good water subflow near creek at a depth of six to twenty-four feet; very fine water. Land ninety-seven per cent tillable.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Adams, Samuel B., Center.
Anderson, William C., Lurie.
Armstrong, Shelby B., Houston.
Azbell, Paul G., Winnsboro.
Beatty, Ernest W., Sherman.
Barnett, Sergt. Homer W., Adonia.
Benson, James V., Whitesboro.
Ike, Curtis R., Frost.
Blakeslee, Corporal Lee A., Cuero.
Blivens, Hugh L., Fort Worth.
Blomquist, John W., Georgetown.
Butler, Morris J., Beaumont.
Calloway, David, Beaumont.
Carey, Andrew, Wolfe City.
Carrigan, Corporal Glen J., Thorn-dale.
Chandler, Russell, Lufkin (previously reported missing).
Crowder, Thomas S., Katy.
Davis, Lieut. Ben M., McGregor.
Dobbins, William E., Sagerton.

ROY TENNANT
ES 203-204 CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING TEMPLE, TEXAS

CHILDREN'S THANKSGIVING STORY

Children, do you know the story Of the first Thanksgiving Day, Founded by our Pilgrim Fathers In that time so far away?

They had given for religion Wealth and comfort—yes, and more: Left their homes and friends and kindred For a bleak and barren shore.

OUR THANKSGIVING

Let us give thanks that we have earned our bread, Our daily bread—and robbed no man thereby;

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

The breaking waves dashed high On the stern and rock-bound coast; And the woods against the stormy sky

THANKSGIVING WOOING

The frost was on the cottage pane, The skies were gray and chill; But with a trembling hand she smoothed

THANKSGIVING

Gettin' together to smile an' rejoice, An' eatin' an' laughin' with folks of your choice;

Bowed our heads for a moment in prayer; Oh, but we're grateful an' glad to be there.

Home with the folks that are dearest an' best, Out of the sham of the cities afar We've come for a time to be just what we are.

THE TURKEY'S OPINION. "What dost thou think of drum sticks?" I asked a barnyard bird.

RETURN OF PEACE IS HAILED BY WILSON IN CALL FOR THANKSGIVING

The return of peace to a war-torn world is hailed by President Wilson in his Thanksgiving proclamation, which he issued in Washington Sunday.

OLD - FASHIONED THANKSGIVING POEM

Thanksgiving! How dear was the world to our childhood! Its mystical charm from old Puritan days

There are more ways of "carpet-bagging" than one. "Carpet-bagging" is a principle which was in vogue in the election of 1913 as well as in the early '70's.

SONG FOR THANKSGIVING. Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of Harvest-home. All is safely gathered in, Ere the winter storms begin;

E. O. Call, Lawyer of Navarro County, Dies. E. O. Call, Blooming Grove, Navarro county, died at Kansas City Saturday night.

400,000 Visitors at Waco Cotton Palace. With a program of unusual merit the 1918 Cotton Palace closed Sunday night.

WHERE THE PEOPLE DECIDE

E. J. Davis and the Present Time. Governor James E. Ferguson, Editor Ferguson Forum.

Dear Governor—Ferguson and Houston are not the only parallels in Texas history. These two are the only ones who were deposed from the governor's office because of their

A New Party? Ferguson Forum—I see in the Forum of the 19th a suggestion from one of the Forum friends to organize a new party.

The Forum Helped Bring Peace. Dear Governor Jim Ferguson—And now peace is with us. You have done your part to achieve it, for your "war news," your "war editorials," and your beautifully selected "war poems" have filled many a heart with the warmest patriotism.

Ferguson to Succeed Wilson or Go to Senate. Dear Governor Ferguson, Editor Forum, Temple, Texas.

The Institution Heads Do Not Own the Institutions. James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas. Dear Sir—I see where your "Discussion Department" is a place where the people can say what they think

James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas. Dear Sir—I see where your "Discussion Department" is a place where the people can say what they think

James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas. Dear Sir—I see where your "Discussion Department" is a place where the people can say what they think

earnings of the tenant, using taxable valuations as a basis of collection for same; also the proper readjustment of the federal land and loan laws, making it possible for a landless man to buy land in small quantities at low rates of interest, unalterable opposition to prohibition, democratic imperialism, and made a vigorous and aggressive campaign, the results in the general election in this state recently would have been the greatest surprise, nationally speaking, for many years past.

Frankston, Texas. J. C. COOPER.

We have been absolved from our primary obligation by the convention at Waco, and the thing to do now is to give two hundred thousand votes sold to Charles A. Boynton of Waco for governor. His record is clear and if he will force Hobby upon the stump he will carry Texas.

San Angelo. TOM RINGOLD.

The Forum Goes to the Army. Governor Ferguson, Temple, Texas. Dear Friend—Enclosed find \$10.00 in subscriptions for the Forum, which please send to my two sons, who are in different camps in France, to my two nephews, who are in the same aviation corps, to my four nephews in training at Camp Travis, and to my two daughters, one in Austin and one in St. Louis.

Goliad, Texas. HENRY HARTONBURG.

Let Them Resign Before Inauguration. Dear Sir—I am thankful that attention now seems to be attracted for the first time to the giving of too much of the state's favor to one man.

Franklin, Texas. ELI MARTINBURG.

Franklin, Texas. ELI MARTINBURG.

the institutions do not own them, so let the people be recognized. Let the governor of Texas refuse to give all favors to one man. There are talented physicians all over this state and some institutions because of their nature require a physician for their head. There are many other talented men who could hold down these positions, so let no "public servants" serve twenty years. Yours for the best,

Brownwood, Texas. (We certainly agree with you—Editor).

Good Intentions Not Enough. Governor Ferguson, Editor Forum. Dear Sir—I am delighted with your article on "good intentions." Many a fool is running around today doing the worst kind of damage produced by his claim of "good intentions."

Kosse, Texas. JOSEPH WELDIN.

Paying the Legislature Too Much Attention. Dear Governor—Some people like to be noticed. The legislature belongs to that class. We all make mistakes, even wise men like yourself.

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other day that a superintendent of one of the state institutions at Austin, who has served four terms, had resigned, and one who is beloved and could have remained indefinitely. It was a woman. She showed her common sense and her good judgment. If the others in charge of institutions for this length of time or longer haven't got this much sense, let somebody else show them how.

Rural Route, Abilene, Texas. (This woman has got more sense than most men about everything. Not many "institution heads" belong in her class.—Editor).

Scatter the Plums. Dear Governor Ferguson—I see where you have received a letter that state appointments as superintendent of state institutions should continue no longer than two or four terms at the most.

Amarillo, Texas. (The time is near at hand when the people will demand the "scattering of the plums."—Editor).

San Angelo. TOM RINGOLD.

Nation Wide Dry Act Up to Wilson for Final Action

Final legislative action has been taken by the United States senate on the national "war time" prohibition bill, effective July 1 next, and continuing during demobilization. The measure will go Thursday to President Wilson for his approval.

The senate struck out the Washington rent profiteering rider, which had held up the bill, and without a roll call adopted the conference report on the remainder of the provisions, which the house already had approved.

Frank P. Walsh Quits Federal Labor Board

Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman with William H. Taft on the national war labor board, has sent his resignation to President Wilson with the explanation that professional engagements required his return to his law practice at the earliest possible moment, now that hostilities have ceased.

BOOK REVIEW

beginning to conserve the fine timber which is left to us. Though forestry a few years ago was practically an unknown profession, it is now with us to stay. Many valuable books have been written on the subject, all comparatively new, and all are printed for the general reader. The Book of Forestry by Moon is one of the best that has been presented. It gives a fine idea first of the nation's supply of timber, and it clearly states what Uncle Sam is doing to conserve what is left to us.

"The Book of Forestry," by Frederick Franklin Moon, published by D. Appleton & Company, New York. Many of us have grown up with the idea that as timber has always been plentiful and cheap, that it will always stand ready for the ax and the saw mill. We all know that many a good tree has fallen because it was in the way of the farmer. We have been lavish with one of our greatest natural resources, and we have only lately realized that timber is a wonderful crop which requires many years to be gotten ready for harvest.

"Women and Religion," is the title of a very interesting chapter. One of the fine portions of the book deals with women and war. In the last chapter "What of the Future?" this question is raised: How will woman respond to the call which comes to her out of her past with its limitations and the present with its onrushing events? Dr. Hollister claims that women already realize the change that has come to their position through new activities opened to them during the war.

Great numbers will need education and development before they can assume the duties of citizenship, but he believes that the majority will come to that condition prepared in body and spirit. "The Book of Forestry," by Frederick Franklin Moon, published by D. Appleton & Company, New York. Many of us have grown up with the idea that as timber has always been plentiful and cheap, that it will always stand ready for the ax and the saw mill. We all know that many a good tree has fallen because it was in the way of the farmer. We have been lavish with one of our greatest natural resources, and we have only lately realized that timber is a wonderful crop which requires many years to be gotten ready for harvest.

Is reading a part of your life each day? Is reading a pastime, duty, or play? How do they help you? The books you've perused? Are you wiser, brighter, or only amused? "Georgeanna's Service Star," by Mary Fellows Johnston, published by the Britain company, New York. Mrs. Johnston believes the existence of a "Prince Charming," so all young girls and a good many old ones love her to begin with. If we should banish the lovable prince from our books we would soon banish him from life, then where would happiness be? When Georgeanna appears in this story she is about sixteen, but she meets the great adventure when she is about nineteen. There is plenty of fun in Georgeanna's account of her misunderstood "teens." She is the granddaughter of a great man, so she expected to become famous. She achieved for herself wholesome activity and convincing all of us who read her that youth's precious ideals are of the Kingdom of Heaven. Adult readers as well as young ones will love Georgeanna.

"The Man in Gray," by the Baroness Orczy, published by George H. Doran company. I suppose we might call the "man" a detective, though the scenes of his existence occurred more than a century ago during the French empire. At this period deeds of the most atrocious character were committed. Through the agency of the "man in gray," many desperadoes were captured. Each chapter gives a different story in which the author puts the methods of the modern detectives in the hands of the previous century. "The Woman Citizen," by Horace A. Hollister, published by D. Appleton & Company, New York. Dr. Hollister in this book does not assume to present any new or startling arguments to those who have studied the woman subject. He has simply compiled a volume which is a fine reference book, since it is a concise statement of the claims of woman to citizenship. Dr. Hollister claims that she must begin with educating the people to understand women and adequately present their position as citizens in home life, business, etc. He says men chiefly have figured in history as rulers and warriors. It is not to be wondered that such a one-sided teaching of social science has delayed woman's recognition. He begins with a very fine definition of citizenship in general, then passes on to a woman's place in regard to citizenship. One chapter includes the woman's suffrage movement in the United States, the American woman in politics, the legal status of women in the United States, the woman of the American home, and the social life of women.