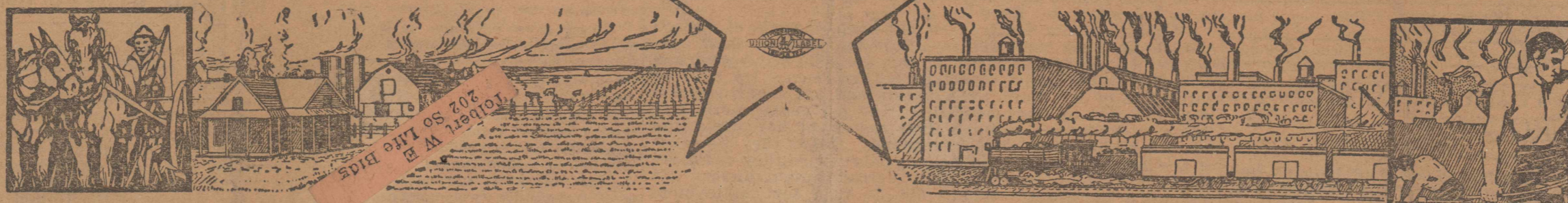


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

VOLUME VII

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1924

NO. 44

Dr. J. C. Hardy Sends Message of Congratulation and Pledge to Aid Mrs. Ferguson Every Way Possible

Among the many letters that have come to Mrs. Ferguson in the last few days extending congratulations and pledging aid to make her administration of the office of governor successful and worth while is one from Dr. J. C. Hardy, president of Baylor College, at Belton, who is spending his vacation at Estes Park, Colo., and one from Hon. William A. Hanger, of Fort Worth, reputed brains of the klan organization in Texas, both of which are highly appreciated by Mrs. Ferguson. Dr. Hardy writes:

"Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 25, 1924.

"Mrs. James E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

"My Dear Mrs. Ferguson: I have just seen from the papers that you have been nominated by an overwhelming majority.

"The purpose of this note is to congratulate you upon being the first woman in America to receive such an honor. Your nomination, of course, is equivalent to election.

"I stand ready to assist you in every way possible to make your administration the greatest, if possible, in the history of our great state.

"With best wishes personally and officially, I am sincerely,
"J. C. HARDY."

The letter of Mr. Hanger is as follows:

"Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 30, 1924.

"Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

"Dear Mrs. Ferguson: I have never thought it necessary for a democrat, after a primary, to state what his course would be in the general election, but in view of all that has been said, I want to say that I am supporting and will vote for you in the November election, and wish for you a most successful administration of the governor's office of Texas.

"Very respectfully,
"W. A. HANGER."

Mrs. Ferguson's Victory

Fulfillment of Father's Dream of 75 Years Ago for Suffrage

Hon. Mrs. James E. Ferguson, Governor Elect of Texas,
Temple, Texas.

My dear Governor Ferguson: Seventy-five years ago, my father, Reverend William Alexander, together with Lucretia Mott, the Quaker lioness-pioneer of abolition and woman suffrage—"woman's rights" it was then—addressed a public meeting here in Philadelphia. Father's peroration was: "I may not live to see it; but this boy of mine will live to see the death of slavery, and the new life for women, when they shall go to the polls and cast their votes as peers of sons, brothers, husbands."

As he ended, Lucretia Mott knelt down, took me in her arms, kissed me, and prayed—ah so fervently—that father's prayer might be fulfilled.

And now, God bless and safely guide you, America's first woman governor, I gladly congratulate you on your unique, glorious victory.

Enclosed I send you the official photograph of the triumph of another little Texas woman, Mrs. Hal Sevier, "Our Clara," savior of the Alamo—when, stepping on the platform at Independence hall, she handed your husband's letter to our Mayor Smith, and, when it was read, she held the vast audience spell-bound with her eloquent story of the massacre in the Alamo, at whose altar three of Philadelphia's sons laid down their lives with Colonel Travis and his immortals that Texas might gain immortality.

And now, most revered, most beloved Daughter of the Republic of Texas, Mrs. Rebecca J. Fisher. I see her as I write this—see her sitting in the far sunset, with the shining white aureole of approaching eternity on her beautiful brow. Next Sabbath, Aug. 31, is her ninety-third birthday. She was born here in Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1831, within two hundred feet of Independence hall, and I am writing the pastor of the old Spruce Street Presbyterian church, in whose book is recorded the marriage of her parents—the Gillilands—so also is her own baptism—to preach a memorial sermon in her honor.

When my wife and I were in Austin we visited her, and never shall we forget how lovingly she clasped us together to her bosom because we were Philadelphians—"brother and sister."

Please, when you see her, or write to her, give her our love. Also, may I be permitted to suggest that when you assume office, you have a new plate placed on the frame of her portrait in the Capitol, with this inscription:

MRS. REBECCA J. FISHER

MOTHER OF TEXAS AND DAUGHTER OF PHILADELPHIA

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ALEXANDER.

Philadelphia, Texas, Aug. 27, 1924.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Many bright and pertinent paragraphs have been written about the recent primary election in Texas and its incidents, but one of the best that has come to the attention of the Forum is from the Comanche Chief, and deals with the defeat of the klan and consequent crash in the cotton market. The Chief says:

Robertson was defeated on Saturday and cotton went down one hundred and fifty points on Monday. The law of supply and demand still rules.

Few Texas cotton growers will repine over the decline in the price of cotton if the true explanation is that which is given by the Chief. There is compensation for every ill and the cotton farmers will rejoice even in the face of a lower price for their staple, which they know will be but temporary.

THE CONVENTION

The democratic state convention as a meeting has passed and gone, but its labors will bless mankind for years to come. There can be no criticism now of any action of the convention because there was no criticism of any action of the convention while it was in session. Whatever was done was supported by the overwhelming majority of the convention. There was not a single demand for a roll call. If there should now be any who should raise the cry that autocratic or steam roller methods were used then the question should be answered that no action of the convention was opposed or dissented from and every action was supported by a thundering majority.

People say that the Ku Klux have never done one good thing. I want to dissent from that statement at least in one particular and that is that the dangerous principle and practices introduced by the Ku Klux brought to the stern realization of all men in Texas that they must sacrifice personal likes and dislikes and come together in one common cause for the defense of the government and the fundamental principles upon which it was founded.

To this call of duty the democrats of Texas responded promptly and nobly. I will not here call names because it might bring back an unnecessary discussion of former campaigns but if anybody doubts the proposition let them read the names of those who took prominent part and led in formulating the principles and the platform of the convention and be at once convinced. Men who had been estranged for years and who had nursed private grudges and personal animosities promptly forgot all differences and put their shoulders to the wheel to push the vehicle of harmony over the hill.

This certainly is a good omen and must mean much to the people of Texas. Too long has Texas been cursed with the useless discussion of immaterial matters. It is now possible to take up in a tangible way material

development of the natural and economical resources of our great state.

My good wife will go into office duly grateful for the great honor bestowed upon her and likewise deeply considerate of the responsibility which she must assume. Regardless of the criticism in the campaign, fair-minded men will realize that it is my duty to give to my wife the benefit of whatever knowledge I may have of the needs of the state and to make her administration the best that Texas ever had. From every stump in Texas I promised the people that if she was elected I would do this and when the reason of men controls their minds I am sure that they will not condemn me for taking some active part for the success of her administration. To do less would be to desert her in the hour of need and would be violence to the interest of the state.

Through the columns of the Forum I hope to keep the people of Texas advised from time to time as to the condition of state affairs and the progress of the Ferguson administration.

After the November election my wife will take up the matter of appointments but until that time it will not be in harmony with the spirit of the law to consider applications for office.

Again thanking our friends everywhere for their loyal support we turn our faces to the future with hope and confidence.

JAMES E. FERGUSON.

VINDICATION OF NAME WAS NOMINEE'S AIM

"I entered the race for governor of Texas to vindicate the name of my husband. People may have wondered why a woman, happy with her flowers and friends, would leave the peace and pleasure of her secure domestic world, to brave the political storms of a campaign for the highest office in the largest state of this big country—a state that is an empire of the manhood of six shooter olden days.

"I entered the battle of politics, with the governor's office as the victory in view at the end of my struggle. I left the hundred little happy things of my home, to make a campaign in order to become the chief executive of my native state.

"It was to justify the name of James E. Ferguson that I entered the race. It was not because I had been dreaming false dreams of power or fame. I have been much too happy at home to undertake so much for that.

"Never for a moment have I faltered or hesitated in my conviction that my husband, victim of unjust circumstances eight years ago, impeached and unjustly removed from office, should have the right to vindicate his name in the state we both love so well.

"His name been cleared; we are happy.

"I have had no political aspirations. The decision to run for office came to me only after my pride and loyalty had been put to the final test, and I knew that if my husband's name was ever to be vindicated in Texas, I, his wife, must do what he could not do. There was no power to keep my

(Continued on Page Four.)

MRS. FERGUSON TELLS UNIVERSAL SERVICE HER FIGHT ON KU KLUX GAVE HER VICTORY IN PRIMARY

Temple and the Ferguson home on North Seventh street in that city, have been the goal of scores of newspaper men and women, special staff writers, representatives of news agencies, movie men and photographers, since she became the center of the greatest political upheaval known in American history.

The Hearst papers and news organizations, especially, have had numerous representatives in Temple to interview and make pictures of Mrs. Ferguson, and one of the Hearst news organizations, the Universal Service, propounded a set of questions which were answered fully by Mrs. Ferguson as follows:

Temple, Tex., Aug. 30.—"I answer fully and frankly the questions telegraphed me by the Hearst papers.

"You tell me that I am 'the most talked-of woman in the United States in the past week.' If this is true it is only because I happen to stand for a principle in which I think the American people as a whole are keenly interested.

"What particular cause or incident led me to fight the Ku Klux Klan?"

A. "There was no single incident or cause for my opposition to the Ku Klux Klan. Through its wizards, kiegles, and hobgoblins the Ku Klux Klan has spread hatred and discord in Texas since the date they first arrived. Jim (Mrs. Ferguson's husband) fought the klan two years ago in his race for the United States senate, but the people had not then fully awakened to the seriousness of the situation.

Made Race to End Klan Rule
"When he announced for governor this year, before it became necessary for me to be a candidate, he declared that there is no place in Texas for invisible government and that floggers and wielders of whips behind robes and masks must leave Texas. When the committee refused to place his name on the ballot and the courts subsequently upheld that action, I determined to make the race and to carry on the fight against the klan.

"When public opinion threatened to wipe the klan out of indulgences in which the klan began to proclaim that the klan never indulged in whippings and then they began secret cover-nings to gain control of the government of Texas through secret machinations, so that the seat of government in Texas might be removed to Atlanta, Ga., where the emperor of the invisible empire sits on his throne.

"By allowing one candidate to publicly proclaim himself a klanman in the race for the United States senate in 1922, and by secretly sending down instructions to all klanmen to vote for another, the invisible empire was enabled in that year to send Earle B. Mayfield to the United States senate to represent, not the people of Texas, but the invisible empire. This year they became even bolder and made no secret of the fact that they nominated a candidate for governor. It is that sort of condition that has caused me to enlist in the campaign to forever end klan rule in Texas."

Q. "How did the klan obtain such dominance in Texas where the population is predominantly native American, and why did the majority of the plain people turn against it?"

A. "The Ku Klux Klan came into Texas in the days of chaotic turbulence that followed the conclusion of the World War. Its agents came to restless, discontented men with an alleged panacea for a threatened breakdown in civilization and society. Wherever there was outstanding local prejudice, the agents of the invisible empire preyed on the minds of the people.

"In districts populated with negroes, they pictured the horrors of negro uprisings, demanding social equality. In sections where there were few Catholics and mystic dread of Catholicism, these agents told horrible stories of an approaching overthrow of America by the vatican. In other sections they described alleged dangers of Jewish control of the commercial fabric of the nation and the threat of domination by foreigners. A particularly strong cry was made against the threat of an increasing number of Slavs bringing with them seed of destruction for planting among American citizens.

"Again there was held out the promise of friendly co-operation with officers of the law. These officers of the law usually were the first approached by the klan agents. They were persuaded that their work of law enforcement would be facilitated and that every klanman would be a listening post for the law.

"Finally light began to dawn among the plain people. They saw that the Ku Klux Klan, more than anything else, was a clever scheme for gathering money from their pockets and for providing unscrupulous leaders with a cover behind which they might ply their nefarious scheme.

"The wisdom of the Texas farmers early was demonstrated. They sensed immediately that organizations inimical to their every interest were financing the spread of the Ku Klux Klan and from the very beginning they have looked askance at the pretences of the klan. Finally, thinking men among such bodies as the Masonic fraternity saw what the pretensions of the klan were doing to the people of this state. Nearly all of the responsible newspapers, too, were acquainting the people with the true nature of the invisible empire."

Orgy of Terrorism Begins
Q. "What sort of terrorism, if any, turned progressive people against the klan?"

A. "The greatest orgy of crime this state has ever known followed immediately upon the arrival of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas. Thinking men and women stood aghast at the unrestrained display of license. Men, and even women, were seized by masked bands after warnings or without warnings. They were carried out into wooded pastures and there subjected to tortures that would put to blush the perpetrators of Spanish inquisition. Persons guilty of immoral practices and persons entirely blameless, alike, fell under the crime crusade of the klan.

"Private hates were vented behind the mask. Whipping squads were maintained by every klan. There was a system in vogue by which members of one klan administered punishment for another klan miles away. These things became known speedily to enlightened people and as soon as men realized the nature of the organization they began to forsake it."

Q. "Is your victory due to your own or your husband's?"

(Continued on Page Four.)

Membership of Texas Senate and House of Representatives Shown By Final Returns From Primaries

The membership of the senate and house of representatives of Texas as revealed in the final returns from the primary elections is given below. In the state senate the entire membership is newly elected, owing to the re-apportionment of districts made by the legislature under the 1920 census. The elections in July and August are the first held since the adoption of the re-apportionment act. Upon being organized the senate will hold a drawing among its membership for the long and short terms so that one-half can be elected every two years until the next apportionment is made.

The roll call of the two branches of the legislature upon being assembled next January is given below:

- State Senate.**
- District No. 1—Lloyd E. Price Daingerfield.
 - District No. 2—J. G. Strong, Carthage.
 - District No. 3—I. D. Fairchild, Lufkin.
 - District No. 4—H. F. Triplett, Beaumont.
 - District No. 5—H. L. Lewis, Navasota.
 - District No. 6—J. Roy Hardin, Kaufman.
 - District No. 7—Thomas G. Pollard, Tyler.
 - District No. 8—Charles R. Floyd, Paris.
 - District No. 9—W. S. Moore, Gainesville.
 - District No. 10—Joe M. Moore, Greenville.
 - District No. 11—John Davis, Dallas.
 - District No. 12—Pierce B. Ward, Cleburne.
 - District No. 13—Edgar E. Witt, Waco.
 - District No. 14—R. S. Bowers, Caldwell.
 - District No. 15—Gus Russek, Schulenburg.
 - District No. 16—Charles Murphy, Houston.
 - District No. 17—T. J. Holbrook, Galveston.
 - District No. 18—John H. Bailey, Cuero.
 - District No. 19—A. J. Wirtz, Seguin.
 - District No. 20—A. E. Wood, Granger.
 - District No. 21—Carl C. Merrill, Stephenville.

- District No. 22—Roy C. Coffey, Palestine.
- District No. 23—J. C. Marshall, Quannah.
- District No. 24—Jesse E. Smith, Breckenridge.
- District No. 25—Walter C. Woodward, Coleman.
- District No. 26—T. H. Ridgeway, San Antonio.
- District No. 27—A. Parr, San Diego.
- District No. 28—Robert A. Stuart, Fort Worth.
- District No. 29—Benjamin F. Berkeley, El Paso.
- District No. 30—W. H. Bledsoe, Lubbock.
- District No. 31—J. W. Reid, Canyon.

Representatives in House.

- District No. 1—W. J. Simmons, Texarkana.
- District No. 2—G. W. Coody, Linden.
- District No. 3—Tom D. Rowell, Jr., Jefferson.
- District No. 4—J. M. Perdue, Gilmer.
- District No. 5—John E. V. Jasper, Marshall.
- District No. 6—W. P. Lane, Marshall.
- District No. 7—S. S. Baker, Carthage.
- District No. 8—Gary B. Sandford, Garrison.
- District No. 9—Eugene H. Blount, Nacogdoches.
- District No. 10—John C. Rogers, Center.
- District No. 11—E. D. Downs, San Augustine.
- District No. 12—J. W. Laird, Lufkin.
- District No. 13—B. F. Bean, Kirbyville.
- District No. 14—J. R. McDougald, Hull.
- District No. 15—O. L. Baker, Orange.
- District No. 16—Place No. 1, J. W. Kinnear, Beaumont; Place No. 2, C. E. Nicholson, Port Neches.
- District No. 17—A. R. Shearer, Mount Belvieu.
- District No. 18—L. M. Kenyon, Galveston.
- District No. 19—Place No. 1, Norman G. Kitzrell Sr., Houston; Place No. 2, J. H. Florence, Houston; Place No. 3, Walter Acker Sr., Houston; Place No. 4, Bates F. Wilson, Houston; Place No. 5, J. W. Hall, Houston.
- District No. 20—John C. Amsler, Hempstead.
- District No. 21—A. E. Masterson, Angleton.
- District No. 22—H. W. Wells, Edna.
- District No. 23—C. H. Thompson, Hallettsville.
- District No. 24—Sam D. W. Low, Brenham.
- District No. 25—Joseph V. Frnka, Columbus.
- District No. 26—W. S. Barron, Bryan.
- District No. 27—R. H. Powell, Montgomery.

- District No. 28—W. S. Tomme, Onalaska.
- District No. 29—W. T. McDonald, Huntsville.
- District No. 30—Charles C. Rice, Crockett.
- District No. 31—H. T. Brown, Jacksonville.
- District No. 32—T. J. McBride, Swan.
- District No. 33—Gordon Simpson, Tyler.
- District No. 34—J. N. Davis, Peach.
- District No. 35—J. W. Harper, Mount Pleasant.
- District No. 36—Tom DeBerry, Bogata.
- District No. 37—James W. Stell, Paris.
- District No. 38—G. J. Cox, Paris.
- District No. 39—J. M. Dunn, Sulphur Springs.
- District No. 40—V. E. Conway, Commerce.
- District No. 41—F. A. Dale, Bonham.
- District No. 42—C. E. Dinkle, Greenville.
- District No. 43—Sam E. Bateman, Celina.
- District No. 44—Place 1, G. A. Atkinson, Sherman; Place 2, J. R. Westbrook, Denison.
- District No. 45—C. A. Barker, Sherman.
- District No. 46—D. J. Enderby, Valley View.
- District No. 47—W. A. Morris, Montague county.
- District No. 48—Grady Woodruff, Paradise.
- District No. 49—J. M. Coffey, Aubrey.
- District No. 50—Place No. 1, True Strong; Place No. 2, Nathaniel Jacks, Dallas; Place No. 3, John E. Davis, Mesquite; Place No. 4, T. K. Irwin, Dallas; Place No. 5, George C. Purl, Dallas.
- District No. 51—John A. Rawlins, Dallas.
- District No. 52—W. A. Wade, Terrell.
- District No. 53—R. E. High, Willis Point.
- District No. 54—H. A. Justice, Athens.
- District No. 55—R. M. Johnson, Palestine.
- District No. 56—Roger F. Robinson, Jewett.
- District No. 57—John F. Wallace, Teague.
- District No. 58—Ernest C. Cox, Corsicana.
- District No. 59—Ellis Taylor, Blum.
- District No. 60—William A. Fields, Blum.
- District No. 61—W. P. Alexander, Prairie Hill.
- District No. 62—A. C. Dunn, Rosebud.
- District No. 63—Corry T. Sheats, Franklin.
- District No. 64—L. D. Hollowell, Rockdale.
- District No. 65—C. W. Fields, Giddings.
- District No. 66—James Pavlica, Platonia.
- District No. 67—B. B. Hoskins Sr., Gonzales.
- District No. 68—J. C. Albritton, Yorktown.
- District No. 69—C. B. Parks, Goodland.
- District No. 70—H. S. Bonham, Beeville.
- District No. 71—L. C. Smith, Bishop.
- District No. 72—Harry L. Faulk, Brownsville.
- District No. 73—W. R. Montgomery, Edinburg.
- District No. 74—E. D. Dunlap, Kingsville.
- District No. 75—Robert Lee Bobbitt, Laredo.
- District No. 76—W. E. Jones, Jourdanton.
- District No. 77—A. J. Dunham, Salsbath.
- District No. 78—Place No. 1, W. A. Williamson, San Antonio; Place No. 2, J. H. Cade, San Antonio; Place No. 3, H. B. Diehlman, San Antonio; Place No. 4, Harold Kayton, San Antonio; Place No. 5, P. T. Hull, San Antonio.
- District No. 79—S. V. Houston, Floresville.
- District No. 80—Walter A. Scholl, New Braunfels.
- District No. 81—Place No. 1, A. J. McKean, Prairie Lea; Place No. 2, L. L. Carter, Kyle.
- District No. 82—Place No. 1, Felix A. Raymer, Austin; Place No. 2, John T. Smith, Austin.
- District No. 83—C. D. Teer, Granger.
- District No. 84—Luke Mankin, Georgetown.
- District No. 85—Alfred P. C. Petsch, Fredericksburg.
- District No. 86—Roscoe Runge, Mason.
- District No. 87—Ben F. Foster.
- District No. 88—W. W. Stewart, Balmorhea.
- District No. 89—Place No. 1, Joseph McGill, El Paso; Place No. 2, R. B. Stevens, El Paso.
- District No. 90—Adrian Pool, El Paso.
- District No. 91—J. H. Boggs, San Angelo.
- District No. 92—O. L. Parish, Balinger.
- District No. 93—James Finlay, Lohn.
- District No. 94—Lawrence N. Lane, Hico.
- District No. 95—J. R. Donnell, Temple.
- District No. 96—W. M. Harmon, Waco.
- District No. 97—Place No. 1, D. W.

- Bartlett, Waco; Place No. 2, W. R. Poage, Waco.
- District No. 98—J. L. Bird, Walnut Springs.
- District No. 99—John H. Veatch, Joshua.
- District No. 100—Place No. 1, Royce Stout, Ennis; Place No. 2, Bowd Farrar, Waxahachie.
- District No. 101—Place No. 1, Frank Jordan, Fort Worth; Place No. 2, H. S. McNatt, Fort Worth; Place No. 3, Charles T. Rowland, Fort Worth; Place No. 4, George C. Kemble, Fort Worth.
- District No. 102—G. R. Lipscomb, Fort Worth.
- District No. 103—Fine G. Bedford, Poolville.
- District No. 104—Thomas J. Renfro, Mullin.
- District No. 105—W. T. Graves, Stephenville.
- District No. 106—M. H. Hagaman, Ranger.
- District No. 107—J. Frank Sparks, Gorman.
- District No. 108—Homer G. Maxwell, Breckenridge.
- District No. 109—W. D. McFarland, Graham.
- District No. 110—Rube Lofton, Henrietta.
- District No. 111—Place No. 1, Roy J. Daniels, Wichita Falls; Place No. 2, J. D. Avis, Wichita Falls.
- District No. 112—Cecll Story, Vernon.
- District No. 113—A. H. Kling, Throckmorton.
- District No. 114—E. L. Covey, Goree.
- District No. 115—Bowen Pope, Hamlin.
- District No. 116—E. S. Cummings, Merkel.
- District No. 117—R. M. Chitwood, Sweetwater.
- District No. 118—J. A. Merritt, Snyder.
- District No. 119—J. K. Wesler, Lubbock.
- District No. 120—R. P. Smyth, Plainview.
- District No. 121—M. J. Hathaway, Childress.
- District No. 122—Dewey Young, Wellington.
- District No. 123—Lee Satterwhite, Amarillo.
- District No. 124—E. C. Gray, Higgins.
- District No. 125—A. L. Pearce, Coleman.
- District No. 126—H. H. Moore, Cooper.
- District No. 127—R. B. Alexander, Smithville.

Justices of Courts of Civil Appeals as Named in Primaries

Nominees for seats on the various courts of civil appeals of the state, who were chosen in the recent primary elections are as follows:

- First District, Galveston—Associate Justice, C. E. Lane, Houston.
- Second District, Fort Worth—Associate Justice, Irby Dunklin, Fort Worth.
- Third District, Austin—Chief Justice, James W. McClendon, Austin; Associate Justice, J. H. Baugh, Austin.
- Fourth District, San Antonio—Chief Justice, W. S. Fly, San Antonio.
- Fifth District, Dallas—Associate Justice, Ben F. Looney, Dallas.
- Sixth District, Texarkana—Associate Justice, William Hodges, Texarkana.
- Seventh District, Amarillo—Chief Justice, R. Walker Hall, Amarillo; Associate Justice, H. C. Randolph, Plainview.
- Eighth District, El Paso—Associate Justice, Will H. Pelphey, El Paso.
- Ninth District, Beaumont—Chief Justice, L. B. Hightower, Beaumont.
- Tenth District, Waco—Chief Justice, J. N. Gallagher, Waco; Associate Justice, Place No. 1, George W. Barcus, Waco; Place No. 2, J. A. Stanford, Waco. This last nomination is contested by J. W. Spivey.

Thinks Ban Against Ferguson Should in Justice Be Removed

To the Dallas News.

I have stated to several friends my intention, after the campaign was over, of writing a letter to the News suggesting that the legislative ban against former Governor Ferguson be removed.

So many have come forward with the same suggestion, however, that I am unable to lead in the movement, but am content to be a follower. That is more to my liking, anyway.

While it has been common topic to hear Ferguson charged with all the crimes possible under the sun, yet the indisputable legal verdict clearly shows that not one dollar of money was lost to the state, as all the charges were formerly dismissed when brought to trial in a court house.

Inappropriately was the only charge possible to legally sustain, was over my opinion.

I recall having a conversation with Hon. R. L. Henry in front of the President building in Waco, soon after the impeachment proceedings seven years ago. (We were discussing

Comes Over 200 Miles To Attend Ma's Party In Temple August 30

Herman G. Namt, an attorney from Cuero, traveled more than 200 miles last Friday in order to attend the great ratification meeting held in Temple in honor of the victory of democracy over intolerance and bigotry.

Mr. Namt said he had determined to attend "Ma's Party" and so he turned up the flivver, filled the gas tank and grease cups and "hit the trail." It is something more than 200 miles from Cuero to Temple but he made the trip merrily and without mishap and when he dropped into the Forum office just before starting back he was happy over the fact that he had come.

"I wouldn't have missed it for anything," he said. "It was a real old-fashioned democratic rally and shows that the people of Texas are awake to their situation."

Mrs. Ferguson Tells Why She Won

(Continued from Page One)

popularity, or chiefly to the fact that you defied the clan's power?"

"A. 'Victory came to me, a Texas woman, without any particular claim to statesmanship, because of a combination of reasons. The time had come when lit rty-loving Texans demanded that the Ku Klux Klan cease dominating the affairs of this state. Another big reason for the victory was that the sense of fair play of the people of Texas has been aroused. They know that the sentence imposed by the senate court of impeachment seven years ago was unjust. Jim Ferguson had resigned the office of governor of Texas. They believed, I am fully convinced, that the senate had no right to say to the voters of this state that they might never again elevate James E. Ferguson to any public office within the state.'

An Anti-Klan Victory.

Q. "Why did Dan Moody run ahead of the ticket? What had he done?"

A. "When the figures are scanned it will be noticed that Mr. Moody did not run far ahead of me, though his opponent received far fewer votes than my opponent. An explanation is that the race for governor attracted a much larger vote. 'There are numerous reasons and excellent ones why Dan Moody ran such a splendid race. In the first primary he all but received a majority over three opponents. He is a sterling young man with a splendid record as district attorney in Williamson and Travis Counties and has abilities of an outstanding order. He has attracted the people of all Texas by being the first district attorney in the state to prosecute masked floggers and bring about their incarceration in prison. Fearlessly and vigorously he exposed the Ku Klux Klan in Williamson County and the citizens of that county where he resides gave him magnificent support.'

Q. "Is the legislature likely to support the new governor in anti-klan legislation?"

A. "The people of Texas have spoken on the klan question in terms that cannot be mistaken. I promised to ask the legislature to enact laws requiring the membership rosters of all secret fraternities to be filed with county clerks and to provide prison sentences for grown persons who appear in public or private wearing masks. I would have the law provide a prison sentence for failure of the responsible officer of the fraternity who failed to comply with the law making public names. Also I would make the penalty for appearing in public masked a one-year sentence in jail and where three or more congregated in any private place wearing masks I would provide for two years imprisonment."

Q. "Did the klan use more money in its fight?"

A. "Not so much as two years ago. They did not have so much as they had two years ago and then the disclosures in the Mayfield hearing made the klan afraid to be so bold as they were two years ago with klan money."

(Signed) MIRIAM A. FERGUSON.

VINDICATION OF NAME WAS NOMINEE'S AIM

(Continued from Page One.)

name from the ballot in the democratic primary. When I realized that the obligation was 'up to me,' I did as I have always done, as I believe every human being should do—I did the thing I knew was right, the thing I felt I could do intelligently and well.

"If I had thought that my qualifications as a politician and executive were such that the welfare of my state would have suffered from a victory by me, I would not have presumed to ask office from the loyal friends to whom I owe so much. But I believe that with specific and practical reforms in view, with a sane platform of economical policies to be carried out in a practical manner, with a definite purpose to do good wherever good is needed to be done and with the desire, to first of all, better my office and my state, in accordance with the loyalty that sent me to the capitol. I will make as good a governor as a governor can be, who really wants to govern well.

"When the people of Texas gave me endorsement as their leader, vesting in me the confidence that only faith such as theirs can give to any representative of the people, they did what I have been waiting seven years to do—they vindicated my husband's name, they brought justice about and demonstrated the public faith that has been my goal, my victory.

"If I should stop now, I would feel that I have done what I waited and wanted to do, but I must go on, and I will; and I shall go the way of my better judgment and common sense, the way of my ideals and my conscience. 'My mission is done, but my work has just started.'

MIRIAM A. FERGUSON,
Democratic Nominee for Governor of Texas.

was head of a corporation. I said to my lawyer, 'Why this is preposterous,' and he replied, 'Well, you know in a damage suit they charge everything under the sun, and prove what they can.' So it seemed to me to be in the case of Ferguson. I won the suit against my company.

Camouflage it much as one will, Ferguson's undoing was over the university, in my opinion.

It has seemed remarkable that he was prevented for so long in carrying his case before the people. And but for having given the women the right to vote (it was given in the 1918 democratic primaries in Texas before the adoption of the nineteenth amendment for reasons generally understood at the time) it had been possible to keep him from going before the people (by entering his wife's name) forever, but with the right given by the nineteenth amendment

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given emergency treatment the man told authorities that he had been kidnapped in Detroit by six men and taken to a shanty in an outlying part of the city, where the letters were burned upon him with a hot iron.

He was then placed in an automobile and driven to Winthrop Harbor and thrown into the street. He said he crawled into a building where he lost consciousness. The officer who first found the man believed he was intoxicated.

He investigated further when the man moaned "go ahead and burn me; burn me! Cut my throat!"

In St. Paul's billfold was found a three dollar bill, and a woman and three St. Paul, Minn., with the name "K. K. K." sealed in a vacant space.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Delirious and nearly dead from hunger and thirst, a man believed to be Thomas Stulp of Cudahy, Wis., with the name "K. K. K." sealed in a vacant space.

At the hospital after he had been and confined to a hospital, the name of St. Paul's billfold was found a three dollar bill, and a woman and three St. Paul, Minn., with the name "K. K. K." sealed in a vacant space.

With 'K. K. K.' Seared Upon His Breast Man Is Found Unconscious

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Delirious and nearly dead from hunger and thirst, a man believed to be Thomas Stulp of Cudahy, Wis., with the name "K. K. K." sealed in a vacant space.

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