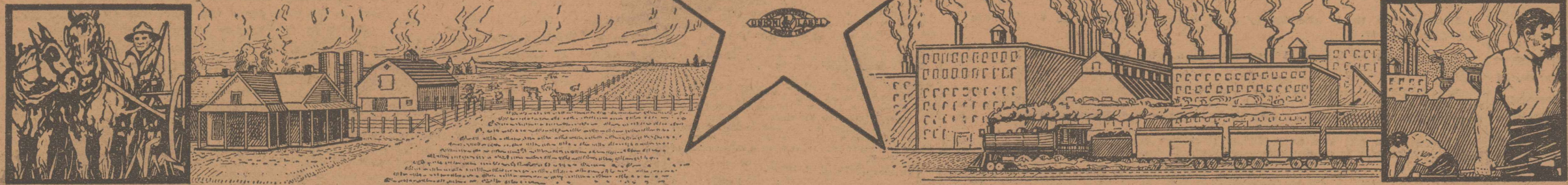


The Ferguson Forum



VOLUME 1.

TEMPLE TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

NO. III.

LIBERTY DOLLARS FLOOD TREASURY

Come in So Fast They Can't Be Counted—Swell Cash Total to Record Figure.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Liberty Loan dollars were piling into the treasury today in a steady stream of such volume that it was physically impossible to count them. The receipts swelled the total cash in the treasury to a new record. The net balance was estimated at about \$1,500,000,000. An 18 per cent payment of \$685,000,000 was due, but hundreds of thousands of subscribers paid in full.

Reports from the New York Reserve bank indicated that at least half of the district's allotment had been paid and preliminary estimates placed payments there at an equally high proportion. Official totals on Liberty Loan payments probably will not be available until early next week.

The treasury has determined that of the \$1,550,453,500 subscribed in New York it will accept \$1,163,475,200. This is in line with the original announcement, that allotments of bonds would be made to the extent of only 50 per cent of the subscriptions to the total loan above \$2,000,000,000.

2,723,714 TONS MEAT IS SENT ABOARD

In First Three Years United States States Exported 779,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Almost five and one-half billion pounds of meat and meat products were exported from the United States in the first three years of the war. Department of Commerce statistics show almost two billion pounds were exported during the fiscal year of 1917. The exact three-year total was 5,447,429,948 pounds.

Other foodstuffs exported during the three years were: Wheat, including flour, 779,160,700 bushels; oats, including oatmeal 294,678,643 bushels; barley, 70,968,759 bushels, and potatoes, 9,642,265 bushels.

United States Auto Fees \$33,095,000

Boston, Mass., Nov. 21.—Owners of motor vehicles in the United States will pay \$33,095,000 in license fees during the coming year, according to figures announced tonight by the Special Recess committee of the legislature of finance and budget procedure.

Of this amount it is estimated Pennsylvania will receive \$3,000,000, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin will each take in \$2,000,000 or more.

ORDNANCE DIVISION NEEDS MANY MEN

Mechanics, Blacksmiths and Experts on Storage Batteries Needed in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Motor Section, Ordnance Division, of the office of the Chief of Ordnance will need several thousand skilled men for its work. This section is entrusted with procuring all the special motor driven vehicles for the war department—such vehicles as four-wheeled drive trucks, caterpillar tractors, armored cars and tanks—and for work in connection with the maintenance and repair of this equipment and for field artillery, artillery carriages, trailers, recoil mechanism, etc. Men with experience as mechanics, machinists, blacksmiths and storage battery experts are wanted.

There are four ordnance training camps to which men with mechanical ability enlisting for the ordnance department are sent for special instruction to fit them for the grades of first class sergeant and ordnance sergeant. Many of these will later be placed in charge of enlisted men in this service.

Wm. F. Wehe to Be Interned

Waco, Tex., Nov. 21.—William F. Wehe, cotton expert in the state department of agriculture at Austin, was taken into custody here today by United States federal officials under the alien enemy act and will be interned, probably at El Paso, as soon as an order to that effect is received from Attorney General Gregory at Washington. Wehe was in charge of the state agricultural exhibit at the Cotton Palace and was detained last week, but released under surveillance. Developments since that time were such as to warrant his internment, according to officials here.

Why the Dallas News Would Not Print All the News

A GREAT trial was in progress. For the first time in the history of Texas a movement was started by the little men and the politicians to remove a governor from office.

The announcement that an impeachment trial was to be had was not only headlined in all the papers of Texas, but likewise the news was heralded to different parts of the union. The plot had been formed and the play was to be staged before the Texas legislature. The galleries were packed daily by the University boarding house keepers and every little gourd head in the legislature was improving every opportunity to abuse Ferguson by making speeches in the legislature against him which they knew would be published in the daily papers and more especially the Dallas News. All sorts of charges were being made against Ferguson and printed in the papers. The daily press was against him. As governor, he had vetoed a bill put through the legislature by the daily papers preventing them from being sued in the county where they might libel the character of any citizen. The Dallas News wanted to be sued in Dallas and say what it wanted to in Austin about the man who lived in Waco. So it was some at Ferguson and therefore notwithstanding it claimed to be a great newspaper that published all the news, it was determined that it was not going to give Ferguson any publicity that might enlighten the people as to what he had to say about the charges against him.

It had taken the side of the university and it was going to publish that side only—news or no news.

To show to what extent the daily press was controlled the correspondence between Governor Ferguson and the Dallas News in reference to a statement which the governor gave out in the midst of the trial is hereinafter set forth:

Austin, Texas, September 5, 1917.

The Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas.

The publication sent you for release on Monday and which you declined to publish was earnestly solicited by your agent here. What will you charge to print said communication on your front page, and if you will not print it on your front page what will you charge to print it on your back page? Please wire me.

JAMES E. FERGUSON.

To which the News replied:

Your telegram today. Our representatives at Austin say they did not solicit your statement, nor do we solicit you to publish it as advertisement. But if you wish to so publish it, we will print it marked advertisement. This is subject to amendment of the copy on advice of our attorneys so as to eliminate that portion of the statement relating to penitentiary management, which declares that the system reeked with mismanagement, incompetence, criminal negligence, interminable litigation confusion and disorder, but not eliminating statement that it lost one hundred to five hundred thousand a year. And amending it further so as to eliminate the language quotation "and the land which I purchased was better land than the land purchased by a former administration at forty dollars an acre. I am not reflecting on anybody."

We never publish advertisements on our first page and have not space available on last page. The charge for insertion on inside page full position will be ninety-five dollars.

DALLAS NEWS.

The governor's communication above referred to was as follows:

To the People of Texas:

In view of the fact that I am on trial before the senate of Texas on various charges with which the public is familiar, it has been my purpose to withhold any statement to the public until the trial could have been concluded. I indulged the hope that the members of the senate would be left free to decide the charges against me upon their merits, and if the senate if left alone to thus pass upon the charges no friend of mine need have cause for fear as to the outcome.

But it appears that those who from political reasons are bent upon my destruction are not content with the merits of the case, and are engaged in a scurrilous, unjust, unfair and unwarranted attack upon my honesty and integrity. In justice to myself and to my family, I can not further sit by, and by silence which might be construed into acquiescence, let those defamations continue.

I have always tried to live honestly and deal fairly with my fellow man; and I am conscious of no wrong intention to defraud the state or anybody else out of one cent. It seems as if the issue has been pitched upon petty ground. For instance, they say that the secretary of state deposited \$250,000 in the Temple State bank, in which I owned one-fourth of the stock, and said sum was loaned to other banks at 2 per cent interest. In the first place, the matter of interest was never thought of by me, but if it was, they failed to state that the \$250,000 did not stay in the Temple State bank over 60 days, and at 2 per cent would earn only \$5,000 a year, or \$933 for two months, and upon my stock it would only be \$233, which they would have you believe that I deliberately stole from the state. They failed to tell you that I was entrusted with the erection of \$740,000 of state buildings under appropriations made by the Thirty-fourth legislature, and upon which architect's fees heretofore paid would amount to \$27,000, and that I employed a reputable architect at \$300 per month and expenses and his fees for the erection of this building under appropriations made by the Thirty-fourth legislature, and upon which architect's fees heretofore paid would amount to \$27,000, thus saving the state \$30,000 in that transaction alone. The university employed an architect who lived in New York and who never came to the state, and contracted to

pay him \$11,000 on a building that only cost \$220,000. If I had been as dishonest as some people would imagine, I could easily have winked the other eye at some architect and divided this \$30,000 and the public would never have been the wiser.

They tell you that I have intentionally and dishonestly misappropriated about \$2,400 of the maintenance of the governor's mansion, and want honest people to believe that my acts were intentionally dishonest. When the legislature appropriated this money for my use I had a right to presume that they wanted me to use it, and I did use it, and any other governor of Texas would have done the same under the same circumstances. And other governors have spent similar sums for similar purposes. As soon as they intimated that they wanted it back, I promptly paid it into the treasury. And while they would have you believe that I would steal \$2,400, yet they fail to tell you how, in the purchase of the Eastham farm of 13,000 acres in Trinity county for \$350,000, or approximately \$23 an acre, that I made for the people of Texas at least \$250,000; and if I had wanted to have been dishonest I could have easily made \$50,000 out of the deal for my personal benefit and nobody would have been the wiser. The same could be said of my purchase of the Herring farm of approximately 4,000 acres in Anderson county for \$100,000 with the mules, cattle and implements thereon. If I had been inclined to be dishonest I could easily have found a way to have added \$50,000 to the purchase price of that place and the public would never have been the wiser.

They tell you that I have taken a 2 per cent interest on one or two hundred thousand dollars for 60 days, which they say I stole from the state, I want to remind them that the penitentiary system last year made \$400,000 clear money and will make \$1,000,000 clear money this year under my management. And it is a well known fact that for eight years preceding my administration it had been an eyesore to the people of Texas, and had reeked with mismanagement, incompetent, interminable litigation, criminal negligence, and a loss from one hundred to five hundred thousand dollars a year.

They tell you that I deposited \$40,000 in the Temple State bank and that an average daily balance of \$20,000 remained there for a year in order that I might steal the interest on the same for that time. Putting the deposit on a pure matter of interest it would not pay but \$1,200 at 6 per cent for the whole year to the bank, and my part, as owner of one-fourth of the stock of the bank, would have been \$300, which they would have you believe that I dishonestly appropriated. While they tell you this they fail to tell you how, as governor of the state, I purchased 1,800 acres of land for the penitentiary system at about \$15 per acre, and joining the noted Shaw farm on Red river, and the land which I purchased was better land than the land purchased by a former administration at \$40 an acre. I am not reflecting on anybody, but certainly if I had been the common, cheap thief that some people would have others believe that I am, I could have easily found a way to add \$10 an acre to the purchase price of the land which I purchased adjoining the Shaw farm and made \$18,000 thereby, and I would not have

had to worry about making \$300 or \$223 on a temporary deposit by a state official.

Again, if I had been dishonest and had been out to make money out of my position, how easy it would have been when the bill for the payment of the penitentiary debts, amounting to \$750,000, was before me, to have taken advantage of the situation and profited to any amount which I might have demanded, if I had been disposed to do so.

No man has ever had a greater opportunity to graft without fear of detection than I have had. I have handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of the state's property and money, and if I had been seeking financial advantage my finances today would be in far better shape than they are, and I would not be \$50,000 poorer than I was when I went into public office. And yet, after scraping my record with a fine tooth comb, no one can say that I have not kept faith with the people.

What man in the governor's office has done more for the cause of education than I have? Who ever mentioned the tenant farmers until I came into public life? Who ever mentioned the country schools until I became governor? When did the demand for good roads of the country start? What governor has been as bold to declare himself upon labor questions and poor issues as I have? What three governors who ever sat in the chair ever approved as much money for education, all put together, as I have?

What governor ever called attention to the fact that 110,000 children in Texas of scholastic age had never darkened a school room door until I came into office and gave my influence to the passage of the compulsory education bill? What governor ever declared himself upon a movement for the patronizing of home industry to the same degree that I have co-operated in the Buy-Texas-Made-in-Texas movement? What governor ever manifested any interest in the cattlemen of Texas and the cattle industry and had more beneficial laws passed for increasing the wealth of the stockmen than I have? What administrator has ever done any more for the normal schools of Texas than this administration has?

And yet, when this storm of persecution and prosecution and of malice and envy against me is raging against me in an effort to destroy my good name and the good name of my family, all these things seem to have been lost sight of, and I am to be tried for depositing money in a bank to be kept there until needed, when every department of this government, including the supreme court, the courts of appeal, the regents of the university, the attorney general, the land commissioner, the comptroller, the state treasurer and every other department had done the same thing for twenty years before I came into office. I appeal to the honest, appreciative democracy of Texas to stand by me in this hour, and to protect my name from the wilful and intentional misrepresentation in which the muck-rakers indulge in a desire to prevent an honest and impartial consideration of the charges against me upon their merits.

To fill the office of governor is a great honor. To serve the people of Texas is a proud distinction. But far greater to me is the preservation of my good name, my honesty and my integrity.

JAS. E. FERGUSON.

Furloughs for Men Who Will Help Harvest

Camp Funston, Kan., Nov. 21.—Enlisted men here who are needed at home to harvest crops will receive a furlough of ten days to two weeks, it was announced today. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander, instructed regimental commanders to grant such furlough where they are convinced requests are made in good faith.

Prison System in Two Years Has Passed From Heavy Deficit To Cash Surplus of \$1,000,000

Remarkable Transformation in Penitentiary Affairs Has Resulted from Business Management, Coupled With High Price for Cotton—Audit Shows Pleasant Surprise for Taxpayers.

(Houston Chronicle, Nov. 16, 1917.)

Austin, Texas, Nov. 16.—Newspaper reports emanating from Huntsville and accredited to the legislative committee investigating the penitentiary system contain criticisms for which former conditions alone are responsible. The charge is made that the prison buildings are not fire-proof and that the lives of the convicts are further endangered by the use of kerosene lamps.

When these buildings were built the penitentiary system had no money and little credit. Prison buildings must be erected on the farms and the commissioners then in office built the best they could afford to receive the convicts the district courts over the state were grinding out.

Conditions of Past Years.

An idea of the ragged financial and impaired credit conditions of the penitentiary system of the state of Texas may be had on the incoming of the present oldest member of the present board of prison commissioners on January 25, 1915. There was turned over to him \$21,672 in cash, all the money the system had on hand. In addition, the system faced a condition that would be bankruptcy in private life. The system was badly in debt. Its credit was worse than bad.

In three years' time all these conditions have been reversed. Since January, 1915, the commission has purchased 575 young mules. All the small claims were soon paid off up to \$50. Nearly \$3,500 in rewards to peace officers long standing, were paid off. The system was put on a cash basis and everything purchased since that time was paid for in cash or the bills discounted. In the three years just closing the cash system of purchasing and discounting has saved nearly 15 per cent of the total bills.

Credit Now Maintained.

The credit of the system was one of the first things looked after. Prior to January, 1915, it was practically impossible to borrow a dollar while the merchants were loath to sell without cash in hand. Credit was established at the banks and twice since 1915 \$125,000 was borrowed from a bank and each time paid off before maturity. In another instance \$200,000 was borrowed from an individual and this loan was paid off before it became due.

Today the penitentiary system has the best credit in its history. It can borrow money if it needs it, but business tact has put the system on the

credit side of the ledger instead of the red side.

A financial statement of the prison system today will show a cash balance on hand of \$1,040,000. This after paying off all the old and bad debts of previous years to 1915, after paying all expenses of the system, all clothing, food and overhead charges, and all interest on land notes. Within the last few days the system sold 4,000 bales of cotton, on which the returns have not yet been received, but when this money does come in it will add about a half million dollars to the already large cash assets. The still remains between three and four thousand bales of cotton to be sold, in addition to the cane crop which at present is an uncertain quantity.

One Million Dollars Surplus.

After all expenses are paid to the first of 1918, including all expenses since 1915, the penitentiary system will show a cash balance on hand of \$1,000,000, credit good and the system an asset to the state. This in contrast to a cash balance of \$21,672 on hand January 25, 1915, and no credit and a horde of old debts.

The prison commission does not deserve all the credit for this excellent situation. A good cotton year and good prices are responsible to a great extent. But this all has been conserved by good business management. Every available acre has been made to produce and a business administration has had the tact and business sense to save it to the state. Men well versed in prison affairs have said that the penitentiary system today is in better shape than for 20 years.

Agitators Always Ready.

The large majority of the prisoners are well satisfied and are making no trouble. The prisoners are given all they want to eat of good wholesome food. The commissioners go on the proven theory that a well fed man makes a better laborer than a poorly fed man. Yet like in all lines of business there will be found some agitators. Were an investigator, clothed with the powers of the legislature, to go among them with pad and pencil he could get any kind of a story he desired from the agitators, but which would be instantly discredited by the large majority of satisfied prisoners.

If the audit of the penitentiary books is complete the report will be a pleasant surprise to the taxpayers of the state, as it will develop a going institution, with cash on hand, good credit and no demand on the state for a deficit.

Sees No End to War Before the Year 1919

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.—Russia's collapse and the unreadiness of the United States make hopeless any thoughts of peace before 1919 in the opinion of Medill McCormick, congressman at large of Illinois, who has returned from a visit to most of the important fronts of the European battle line. Mr. McCormick said: "The Germans are not winning the war. Neither are we. The war today presents a stalemate from which we are unable to extract ourselves, because of the collapse of Russia and the unreadiness of the United States. Nowhere in Europe did I find an informed soldier or public man who believed that a military decision could be achieved before 1919, when the United States might be ready to add effectively to the sum of pressure on the central empires. Perhaps economic conditions or political events in Germany may induce peace before that time, but although Germany is suffering progressively more than her enemies, her autocratic machine and her economic reserves seem altogether adequate to hold her together through the more winters. There is practically no hope that Russia can be in any sense useful during the year 1918. From the most responsible people I heard a disheartening tale of Russian inefficiency, corruption, incendiarism and murder. Russia is so disordered that she cannot make war. Happily, in all probability, neither can she make peace. Germany might propose concessions and indemnities in the west and recoupe herself in the east. They made a seemingly successful drive into Italy, but the German command is opposed for a true military success, certainly they did not believe that they would achieve it. The real object of their political foray into Venetia was partly to make camouflage on a grand

Injunction Suit Filed in Travis

Austin, Tex., Nov. 21.—In the fifth-district court today suit was filed by Representative W. C. Dunnam from Coryell county for an injunction to restrain H. B. Terrell, state comptroller from issuing warrants against the appropriation made by the thirty-fifth legislature for support and maintenance of the University of Texas. Judge George Calhoun of this court set the case for hearing on December 1.

It is alleged in the petition that the appropriation is unconstitutional in that the constitution of Texas provides that the University shall be supported and maintained out of the revenue from the University permanent fund and that no money for this purpose shall be taken out of the state's general revenues. It is also contended that the appropriation for the university was made after the legislature had made other appropriations in excess of the constitutional tax limit of 85 cents plus \$200,000 for deficiency appropriations. This suit is similar to one instituted by Dunnam in Bell county and which was decided against his contention.

President Proclaims Day of Thanksgiving

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise that spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The

great duties of a day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great Ruler of nations.

WOODROW WILSON.

No Opinion in the McKay Case

Austin, Tex., Nov. 21.—No opinion was handed down today by the court of criminal appeals in the habeas corpus case of John G. McKay, former secretary of state, as had been anticipated. This is the case which involves the validity of the indictments returned against McKay by the grand jury of the criminal district court of Travis county charging misapplication of public funds.

The Markets of the North and East

MEATLESS days and meatless meals are exerting a logically depressing influence on several branches of live stock trade, notably good cattle and live muttons.

Unprecedented Boom in Pigs. Pigs have advanced \$3 per cwt since the Food Administration announced an intention to endeavor to maintain a \$15.50 minimum price on packers' droves during the winter season.

Cattle Receipts Continue Heavy. Cattle receipts at western markets, large and small, continue close to 400,000 weekly, and trade is subject to wide and violent fluctuations.

Medium Cattle Best Actors. Packers are substituting the product of \$12@14 cattle for that of grades recently selling at \$16.50@17.50, causing a sharp decline in the latter.

Narrow Fluctuations in Branded Cattle. Few choice western cattle are reporting and that trade is on a stable basis showing a strong undertone.

Butcher Market Recovers Promptly. Heavy receipts of light western steers have depressed butcher cattle values, but the market shows signs of recovery at every opportunity.

Country buying of unfinished cattle continues on a large scale, but quality is the factor. Such cattle are selling relatively higher than fat steers.

Packers Lose Control of Hogs. Two weeks ago what appeared to be an effective bear campaign was in progress in the hog market.

ally the spread has narrowed, packers being deprived of access to light stuff by feeders, and this week \$17@17.50 has taken the bulk of the crop.

Good Demand for Hog Product. Provision values have had substantial gains coincident with the advance in hogs and further depletion of stocks in packers' cellars.

Restricted Consumption of Lamb and mutton is counteracted light receipts due to subsidence of the western market and favorable weather for holding range stuff in corn fields.

Australian Wools are Due. The first consignment of 45,000 bales of wool from Australia is due in San Francisco this week and the trade is awaiting the auction sale.

Course Grains Display Strength. Both corn and oats have advanced sharply. A broad export demand for oats has developed and that grain is being shipped in large quantities to the Pacific coast.

Wednesday's Special Features. Wednesday's Chicago receipts were estimated at 24,000 cattle, 32,000 hogs and 21,000 sheep.

Choice to prime heavy \$15.00@15.90 Good to choice heavy 14.00@15.00 Choice to prime handweights 13.00@13.75

Country buying of unfinished cattle continues on a large scale, but quality is the factor. Such cattle are selling relatively higher than fat steers.

\$2.23@2.25; No. 4 white, \$1.90; No. 5 white, \$1.88; sample grade, 40c@1.50. Oats—Sample grade, 56c; No. 4 white, 64@65 1-2c; No. 8 mixed, 64 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 63 1-4c; No. 3 white, 64 1-2@66c; standard, 65@65 1-2c.

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The Texas State Fair

THE Texas State Fair opened at Dallas on Oct. 13. It was held under the most favorable weather conditions. The great throng brought to gather its resources and Texas people, stimulated by the high price of cotton, were in an excellent mood to furnish an enormous attendance.

The management has eliminated the indecent sideshows. The display of tractors, threshing machines and farm implements occupied a space about 50 feet wide and half the distance.

Hereforders were shown by C. M. Largent, Merkel, Tex.; the Hereford Corporation, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Henry M. Half, Midland, Tex.; N. P. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.; Wade H. Sears, Weatherford, Okla.; and Enoch Farm, Fernwood, Miss.

The Jersey exhibit was large, composed of every section of the state. Ed C. Lott, of California, Tex., put on a display of native and Island-bred cows which looked good enough to have held their own among the bovine elite anywhere.

For some years the draft horse has not been much in evidence at the Texas fair, but this season there was an excellent showing of Percherons from Texas and Oklahoma.

The sheep were judged by W. T. McGee and the goat by M. E. Galbut, both of College Station, Tex. Nat Edmundson, Sherman, Tex., judged the swine.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kans., had the grand champion Poland-China boar, and H. M. Lamour, Lott, Tex., the grand champion sow.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 21.—The letters threatening him and his family with violence have been received by City Finance Commissioner William D. Doran, who recently offered his soldier boy, Robert Doran, \$500 for every German h killer.

Railroad Strike Now Hardly Probable

Washington, Nov. 21.—Concessions made by both railroads and the heads of the four brotherhoods as a result of present wage issue is taken by officials as complete assurance that America's warfare against Germany will go forward to the end unhampered by the possibilities of transportation tie ups over wage differences.

Officials believe that such unqualified adherence to the principles of settling disputes through discussion eliminated whatever chance there might be of a traffic strike due to misunderstandings and the coming negotiations, commencing Thursday at the White House when President Wilson will confer with the brotherhoods' heads are looked upon as likely to make this still more certain.

Work of the two strikes had been averted by the attitude of railroads and employes toward the war reached the Board of Mediation today. Wage differences which threatened a walkout of engineers and firemen on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, will be arbitrated through an agreement reached by the two sides.

Red Polls were shown by J. M. Sewell & Son, Benton, La.; J. W. Mann, Waco, Tex., and N. T. Lawler, Lone Oak, Tex.

The display of the Star Cattle Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., showed 125 Holstein-Friesians, among which were some very good animals, though on the whole they were not quite representative.

With all due respects to the representative of your state who visited this city for the alleged purpose of making an investigation regarding the case, I am compelled to say that he has evidently misled you as to the facts in this matter.

THE War Department has the names and addresses of about ten million men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age. Two or three millions of them were called up last summer, examined as to their physical condition and dependents, and either put into training or exempted.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Opposition to holding aeronautic exhibitions during the war was expressed in resolutions made public today by the national advisory committee for aeronautics.

Shall We Eat Horses

EIGHT million people in the United States were born in countries where horses, mules, asses, donkeys, or burros are slaughtered for human consumption. Eight million more people live here who speak the tongue of the nationality from which they sprang, with quite as much fluency as they speak English.

Between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 cattle can be slaughtered yearly out of farm holdings of 62,000,000. On the same ratio, with unlimited breeding 3,000,000 horses could be raised and slaughtered every year.

Butchers of horses find themselves in an anomalous position in the packing world. Horses are not recognized by the Department of Agriculture as a food product; therefore the butcher who operates horse packing plants are unable to obtain a food inspection from the United States government.

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Uncle Sam Feeds His Boys. WHILE civilians are grumbling about the high cost of living, Uncle Sam is providing food for his soldier boys at prices which must make persons outside the army, and who must supply their own wants, feel envious.

THE remaining nine-tenths of the population remains mostly under the general heading of unsorted and miscellaneous. But, of course, it is that nine-tenths which finally must win the war.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Department of Justice officials today began investigating reports that concerted efforts had been made to influence nationalized Greeks of the District of Columbia against joining the new guard being organized in Washington.

Relative Values in Price Fixing

THOSE who have studied price fixing for two years or more in Europe know that it has been for the most part a compromise between the goodwill of those determined to win the war and their more exact rights in the matter.

Between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 cattle can be slaughtered yearly out of farm holdings of 62,000,000. On the same ratio, with unlimited breeding 3,000,000 horses could be raised and slaughtered every year.

Butchers of horses find themselves in an anomalous position in the packing world. Horses are not recognized by the Department of Agriculture as a food product; therefore the butcher who operates horse packing plants are unable to obtain a food inspection from the United States government.

With all due respects to the representative of your state who visited this city for the alleged purpose of making an investigation regarding the case, I am compelled to say that he has evidently misled you as to the facts in this matter.

THE War Department has the names and addresses of about ten million men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age. Two or three millions of them were called up last summer, examined as to their physical condition and dependents, and either put into training or exempted.

Uncle Sam Feeds His Boys. WHILE civilians are grumbling about the high cost of living, Uncle Sam is providing food for his soldier boys at prices which must make persons outside the army, and who must supply their own wants, feel envious.

THE remaining nine-tenths of the population remains mostly under the general heading of unsorted and miscellaneous. But, of course, it is that nine-tenths which finally must win the war.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Department of Justice officials today began investigating reports that concerted efforts had been made to influence nationalized Greeks of the District of Columbia against joining the new guard being organized in Washington.

