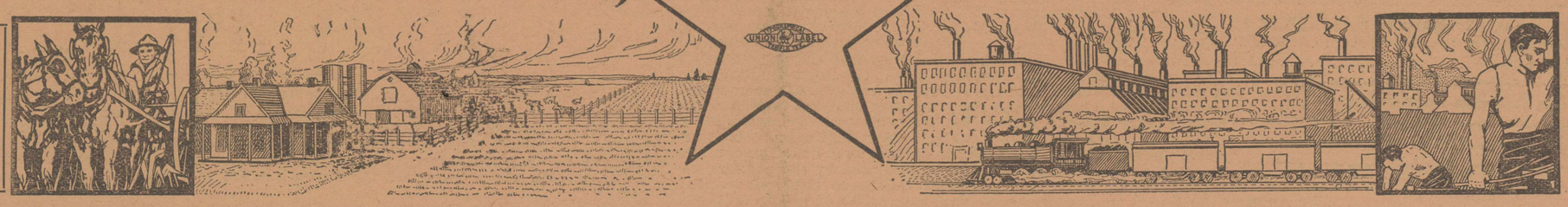
Back to the Schoolroom With the Political Teacher.

# The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I | TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918. | NUMBER IX.

## TARDY AID FOR TEXAS DROUTH VICTIMS URGED

**Conference of State Council for Defense, Warehouse Commissioner and Others Being Held Today in Austin.—Legislative Smellers in Conclave.—Special Session Call Still in Doubt.**

Austin, Tex., Jan. 2.—The legislative investigating committees have reassembled to bring forth some sort of report upon which about nine-tenths of the committees' membership hopes to drive the governor into calling at an early date a special session of the legislature; the governor has announced that he will pass on the question of such a call after he has received and considered the report of the central smelling committee; several ambitious legislators who are members of the various committees have given interviews as to what they think should be done, and done at once, to keep the Grand Old State of Texas from going to the demnition bow-wows; a call has been issued for the assembling of the state council of defense to meet Thursday, January 3, to talk about relief for the suffering victims of the drouth, whose plight was ignored last August when Governor Ferguson asked the legislature to take action for their relief and was rewarded with a pretended impeachment on grounds since found to be without legal or other foundation, except the prejudice of weak and sap-headed solons who thought they saw a great light in which they might pose as saviors of the state; another local option election, this time to include only the city of Austin and its beloved and autocratic university crowd has been ordered for January 21, coupled with a contest of the election in which prohibition was repudiated and defeated last November.

These are the items of news in the state capitol at the opening of a new year and the question with most of those who observe the course of public events is "What will the harvest be?"

Federal aid for the drouth stricken people of south and west Texas having been denied, save through a possible scheme for the depositing of government funds in banks in the drouth stricken area, to enable those banks to supply funds to those with collateral upon which to borrow, the crowd which made such haste to try to impeach a governor who offered a chance for practical relief by the state, now finds it necessary to make some pretense of sympathy and assistance for people whose troubles last August were ignored that a governor might be impeached to make a holiday for brainless but ambitious politicians and a "highly cultured" University mob.

In west Texas there is a lack of both seed and money, not to mention food which the suffering "nester" and the cowman alike require to sustain life. That same lack was recognized last August, and earlier by those who had not been dazzled by the highlights of impeachment, and the governor then in office, James E. Ferguson, in an official message, called the attention of the legislature thereto and urged prompt action that would bring relief.

What happened is known and condemned by all who give allegiance to truth, patriotism and humanity. Sufferers from the unparalleled drouth conditions in Texas practically were told to go to, that the legislature had a job of character-blasting on hand and had no time to give to their troubles.

What the State Council of Defense, the warehouse commission, the state government and others who have been called into this conference may be able to devise in the way of relief and to atone for the deliberate failure of the Texas legislature to make some effort in that direction, no one seems to have a very clear idea. It is palpable at this writing that some eyes are turned toward Washington while voices and letters of other persons are condemning interference by the federal government with local affairs of the respective states.

Jim Ferguson offered a way to avoid this contratemps but the word had gone forth that he must be slaughtered to make way for the ambitions and the intolerance of small-brained and selfish politicians and now the state of Texas is seen, on one side kneeling in pleading to federal government for aid, while on the other side are riotous protests that the federal government must not interfere with our local affairs.

Does this look consistent? If Texas must beg from the federal government to relieve a situation which its own legislature refused to relieve after its attention had been called to it by the governor's message months ago, although the state's resources were, and are, abundant for the purpose are we justified in raising such a clamorous howl against federal interference with other affairs in this state? It is accepted and known that the Forum stands for the doctrine of states rights and personal liberty in the broadest sense of their democratic interpretation, therefore this paper cannot, and must not, be charged with advocacy of federal interference into the local governmental affairs of the states.

The purpose is simply to call attention of the people of the plain and unvarnished truth that with some people, even pretended patriots, it makes a great difference just where the effect of the federal interferenc hits to have it regarded as an unpardonable intrusion upon those doctrines of the south for which the Forum and its publisher, editor and friends, ever have stood with unqualified expression and undeviating democracy.

Whether there will be a special session of the legislature seems to depend as much upon the prohibitionists as upon the state administration at this writing. It is known that if a special session is held there will be a demand from the drys that the ratification of the nation-wide prohibition amendment be acted on, and in this connection, let it be remembered that the lawmaking body can do this whether it is so resuested by the governor or not.

In addition is the emphatic announcement of certain dry leaders that statutory prohibition will be pressed for legislative consideration at the very next special or regular session of the Texas legislature and there you are. The present administration is not hankering to measure strength between its dry and wet friends and it has, in addition, other troubles, only some of which have been referred to in this article, which make the statement that the governor is not yet decided upon the question of calling a special session before or after the July primaries eloquently expressive of the situation of affairs at the state capital at this particular time.

## REPUBLICANS TAKE LEAD IN CONGRESS BY THREE

Washington, Jan 2.—Deaths and resignations have altered the political classification of congress. When it reassembles Jan. 3, the democrats in the house will be outnumbered by the republicans three members, instead of being two in the lead, and the democratic majority of nine in the senate will be cut down to eight.

The democrats of the house have lost five members. W. C. Adamson, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce resigned to accept a position on the appraisers' board at the port of New York, effective Dec. 18. Representatives Griffin, Bruckner and Fitzgerald of the New York delegation tendered their resignations, to become effective Dec. 31, the first two to take office in New York city. Mr. Fitzgerald will practice law. Representative Ellisworth R. Bathrick of Ohio died.

The republican membership in the house is not changed by the decision of Representative Johnson of South Dakota to go to war, although he cannot receive his salary while drawing pay as an officer He did not resign. The vacancy by death last fall of Mr. Martin, republican, of Illinois, has not been filled.

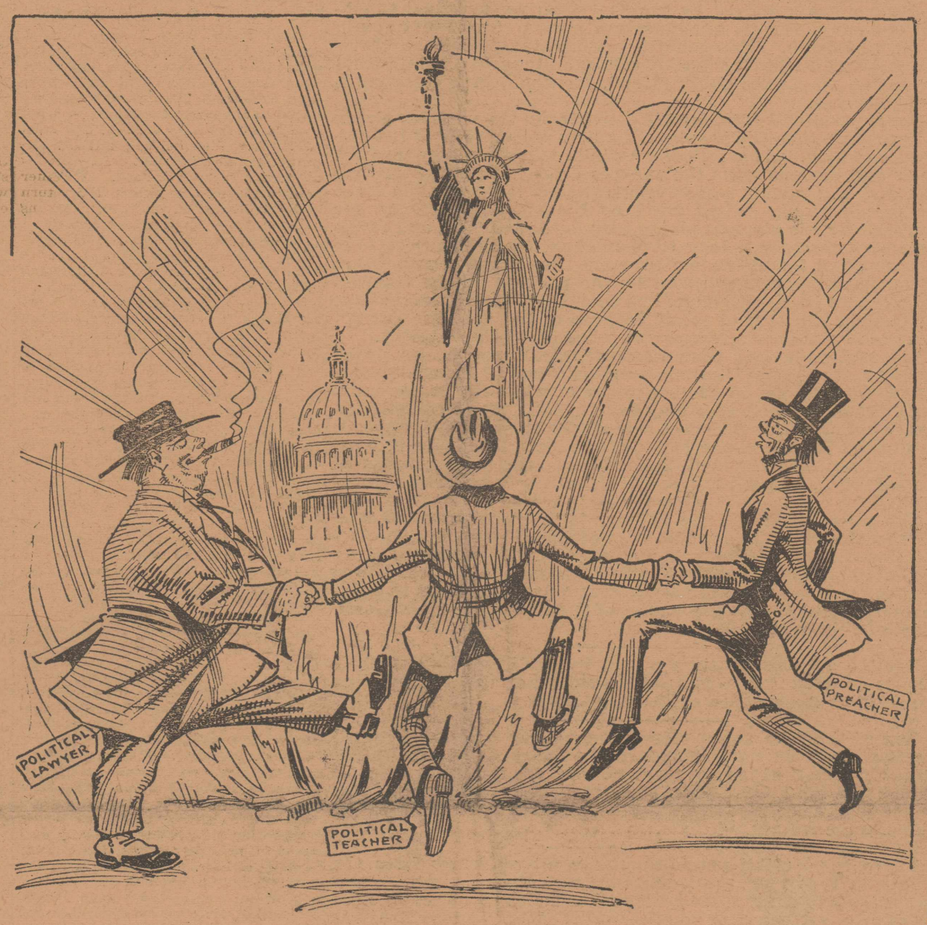
Senator Newlands' death cut the margin of the democrats in the senate. It had been reduced by the death of Senator Husting of Wisconsin.

The political classification of congress Jan. 3 will be:

House—Republicans, 212; democrats, 209; progressive, 1; independents, 2; socialist, 1; prohibitionists, 1; progressive-protectionist, 1; progressive-democrat, 1; non-partisan, 1; vacancies, 6.

Senate—Democrats, 51; republicans, 42; republican-progressive, 1; vacancies

## POLITICAL GRAND JURIES




When political teachers, political lawyers and political preachers get their foul hands upon the judicial branch of government the witch-fires start burning in the Temples of Justice and these polished prostitutes of learning, justice and mercy begin a war-dance around the Statue of Liberty which, for barbarism, cunning and cussedness would awe a savage, subdue a criminal and shame the Devil.

There is nothing that so blackens the heart of a state as grand juries finding political bills. It makes the Goddess of Justice weep shakes the foundation stones of government and imperils the life, liberty and destiny of every citizen within the commonwealth. There is no crime so foul as a legal crime, no criminal so depraved as a legal outlaw and in no place in government is politics so reprehensible as in a grand jury room.

When political teachers, political lawyers and political preachers get their foul hands upon the judicial branch of government, the witch fires start burning in the Temples of Justice and these polished prostitutes of learning, justice and mercy begin a war dance around the Statue of Liberty which for barbarism, cunning and cussedness would awe a savage, subdue a criminal and shame the Devil.

When the degenerates of these three professions form an unholy alliance and seize the secret chamber of state to stage their unlawful orgies making the Temple of Justice a rendezvous where political criminals can congregate and whisper in legal secrecy the contents of their vile hearts, then the grand jury room sinks below the level of a den of vice in the underworld and becomes a blind tiger of crime and a bootlegging joint of injustice. When a grand jury permits its acts to be influenced by the prejudices of political stool pigeons who have access to their confidence, it increases rather than diminishes the enormity of the crime and shakes the confidence of the people in the efficacy of our system of jurisprudence.

The grand jury room is the sacred precinct of the Temple of Justice—this holy of holies—of state. No political lawyer, political teacher or political preacher should be permitted to slip in like a weasel sliding in its den, his glib tongue wagging like the tail of a skunk scattering the sickening odor which nature gave it, his putrid lips gaping like a foul wound sending forth corruption and his eyes flashing crime like a blood-thirsty tiger as it springs upon its unsuspecting prey. Under such conditions, can justice obtain—is liberty safe—can government endure? When political preachers poison the fountains of Justice in the name of the church, political lawyers assassinate liberty in the name of the state and political teachers prostitute education in the name of culture, it is time for the common people to become aroused to the perils of the hour. Every citizen ought to have the right to shoot a legal criminal on sight. These nimble-tongued gentry of our professions who frame up grand juries and prostitute their office for political gain, partisan success and personal profit should have no rights which any man is bound to respect.

To handcuff political crooks is no reflection upon the honest, capable and patriotic members of our professions whose noble ideals, matchless integrity and immaculate lives stand as a beacon light to the world's progress and whom we all honor for holding aloft the standards of their high callings.

To make Texas a safe place in which to live, the political teachers, political lawyers and political preachers must have their immoral conduct regulated by criminal statute. There is no reason why they should go unhung when they commit a capital offense against society. The constitution of Texas makes no exemption in their favor. They require special and summary legislation as their crimes are of a character that no one outside their profession is capable of committing and they are too slippery for any law to hold unless it has teeth. When a grand jury commits a crime, then every man in the commonwealth commits a crime. The good name of every citizen is tarnished by the criminal acts of its duly authorized agents which can only be erased by repudiation and restitution.

The court in dismissing political indictments against the state officials absolves the bench from becoming a party to a legal crime and the people can remove the stain a grand jury has placed upon the character of every citizen by its unlawful act by restoring their public servant to the office to which they elected him. Justice is the holiest thing on earth. It is divinity in action. It is the beginning and the end of government

## FERGUSON SURE TO HAVE NAME ON THE TICKET

**Dying Wails of Disappointed Politicians, Seeking to Foo the People Will Not Prevent His Election and Taking His Office As Governor.—Law Is Mandatory As to Action of State Executive Committee.**

When, without cause, in the closing days of September the previously agreed plot to put me, a servant of the people and elected by the people, out of the governor's office, had caused my resignation so that the people would be left free of litigation entanglements, to elect me again, the crooked politicians laughed and danced with joy. They said Ferguson is dead. He will interfere with us no more.

But their revelry was short-lived. As soon as the people became informed and realized what had been done a storm of indignation began to arise in every precinct in Texas and now these political vultures are running to cover. The merits of the charges can no longer be defended. The people and the courts alike have put the iron heel of disapproval upon the morality and legality of the whole disgraceful proceeding.

Thus backed into a corner, this disappointed crowd, which wanted to rule the state with a college diploma, is now making a dying attempt further to defy and disregard the right of the people to rule by saying:

First: That Ferguson cannot get his name on the democratic ticket.

Second: That if he gets a majority of the votes he can not hold the office.

In other words their position is that if the people want to say they can't and if they do say their wishes will be disregarded.

This is the viewpoint of the average inmate or graduated inmate of the university. It is the universal view of the political demagogue who fears to trust his case to the judgment of the people.

Let us see if either contention is correct.

Can Ferguson's name go on the democratic ticket?

Yes!

Article 3098, Section 189 of the election law reads as follows: "Any person affiliating with any party who desires his name to appear on the official ballot for a general primary, as a candidate for the nomination of such party for any state office, SHALL file with the state chairman not later than the first Monday in June preceding such primary his written request that his name be placed upon such official ballot as a candidate for the nomination named therein, giving his age and occupation, the county of his residence and his postoffice address, which shall be signed by him and acknowledged by him before some officer. Any twenty-five qualified voters may likewise join in the request that the name of any person affiliating with such party be placed upon the official ballot as a candidate for any state nomination, giving the occupation, county of residence and postoffice address of such person, signing and acknowledging the same as above provided, and may file the same with the state chairman, on or prior to the date above mentioned, with the same effect as if such request had been filed by the party named therein as candidate for such nomination. All such requests shall be considered filed with the state chairman when they are sent from any point in this state by registered mail addressed to the state chairman at his postoffice address."

Article 3099, Section 190 of the election laws reads as follows: "On the second Monday in June preceding each general primary, the state committee shall meet at some place to be designated by its chairman, of which designation it shall be the duty of such chairman to notify by mail all members of said committee, and all persons whose names have been requested to be placed on the official ballot, not less than three days prior to such meeting.

"Such committee at this meeting SHALL by resolution direct their chairman to certify to each county chairman in the state the names of such candidates and county residence

(Continued on Page Four.)

## UNNATURALIZED GERMANS IN U. S. TO BE ENROLLED

All the unnaturalized Germans in the United States are to be registered and this registration, under orders issued from Washington, will begin February 4 next and continue through that week. Postmasters and the police departments of cities and towns are to be charged with the duty of making registration of these Germans, whose number is placed at 500,000.

In his proclamation ordering this registration President Wilson explains that it is done as a means of minimizing the danger from enemy sympathizers in the United States.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war.

The orders do not apply to German women nor to any persons under 14 years of age because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

In announcing the regulations the department of justice took care to avoid creating the impression that the government looks on each German with suspicion.

"Registrants are not to be treated as persons of evil disposition," said the instructions to registrars, "and the registration officers are urged to deal with them in a courteous and friendly manner."

Police, federal marshals, and postal authorities are expected to co-operate in the round-up during registration week, and to investigate and check up each fact reported by the registrants. Certificate cards will be issued only after a complete verification is made. The information obtained will be of distinct value to officials in running down enemy plots and propaganda and in discovering what Germans will bear close watching. The task will be great in cities where the German population is large and newspapers and citizens will be asked to assist.

Every German is required to go to the registrar and make out triplicate affidavit blanks to furnish four photographs of himself, one for each affidavit and one for his registration card. The photograph must be with his signature written across the front and no larger than three inches square. It must be on thin paper and have a light background.

The affidavit provides for recording name, address, age, place of birth, and residence since January 1, 1914, date of a removal in the United States, whether married, names and ages of children, whether the registrant has, or has had any male relative in arms againts the United States, whether registered for the draft, military training, naturaization conditions and military information. The description of the man and the prints of each finger must be taken by the registrar. The registrant must swear to the affidavit before the registering officer.

Small postoffices not equipped with finger print apparatus are advised to borrow a small quantity of printers' ink and a roller from the town printer and to make the impression upon the ink spread on a pane of glass.

One of the triplicate records is to be kept by the registration agent, one sent to the United States marshal and one to the department of justice at Washington.

Germans not at their place of residence during the week of February 4, may be registered in the district in which they happen to be.

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## KAISER'S PEACE RECIPE IS TINCTURED WITH POISON

The kaiser wants peace; he says so himself and to save the rest of the world the trouble of working out the details, he generously lets it be known just on what terms he will make peace. That is kind of the kaiser; the autocratic ruler who has bathed the world in blood, who has murdered men, women and children in the most ruthless and heartless manner, who has egotistically proclaimed God's friend and partner, but, as usual, the kaiser has poisoned the peace draught he offers the world and its nauseating contents have been refused and spurned. The world sees in the kaiser's prating of peace only an effort on his part to impress the people of Germany, who loyally and at untold sacrifice and suffering, have given him allegiance and support in his ambitious attempt to rule the world and that therein is, whether on earth, in sky or under the sea.

To the allied powers who are fighting the battles of freedom and democracy the kaiser's talk of peace serves only as an inspiration to redouble his effort the sooner to crush this monster of autocracy and end the tribute of blood and treasure he is exacting from the world. His words are not believed, his pledges, as the world too well knows, are made only to be broken, and the only answer he will get from the nations he is trying to dominate will be more shot and shell, more steel and dynamite, more messages from the sky that he is tottering to deserved and ignominious doom.

As one of the first conditions of his peace proposal the kaiser stipulates that whatever terms he may make with the Russians shall be guaranteed by the allied powers, but he fails to give his own pledge that Belgium and northern France will be restored. He acknowledges no claim upon himself but fixes conditions that he demands others shall meet. That in itself gives ample assurance that his peace offer is a grim and ghastly mockery, worthy the inhuman character of the self-annointed war lord who offers it. Having broken all international law in his treatment of Belgium and having violated all doctrines of humanity and civilization he knows his offer is not made in good faith and no one will be so deluded as to accept it as so made. As already said, he faces the pressing necessity of stilling the cries of his own people and finding a new means of corrupting their allegiance and winning their renewed efforts in support of his evil designs.

The world is not prepared to accept peace from the kaiser who couples with his mockery of a peace proposal such a declaration as this: "If the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fist and the shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace." This self-styled partner of Deity prefaced this statement to his troops north of Verdun with an acknowledgment that he did not know what still was in store for him, but he could see how "in the last four years of war God's hand has visibly prevailed, punished treachery and rewarded heroic persistence." Then he adds: "From this we can gain confidence that the Lord will be with us in the future also."

The kaiser surely is overestimating the loving kindness and forgiveness of Providence if he relies on Deity to help his nefarious and inhuman policy. When final accounts between the kaiser and the Lord, whom he claims as his ally, he will find that the balance against him for his ruthless spilling of innocent blood and slaughter of helpless victims in defiance of law of God and man, will be such that he can never wipe out by any contrition or restoration of which he may be capable.

At this time with the great world war well advanced into its fourth year peace still is far away and the world may as well realize that any peace that is brought about will be brought through the victory of the allied powers over blasphemous autocracy and the forces of brutality. When terms of peace are considered there will be stipulations that the ruthless assault on Belgium shall be atoned for so far as mortal atonement can be made, and the heartless despoiling of northern France must be settled for by the kaiser.

In the United States little heed is given the kaiser's talk of peace because long ago the people of this country accepted the declaration made with solemn and impressive words to the congress of country that no promise of the present powers that control Germany could be believed or should be given any weight. With the mockery offered by the kaiser in the form of a peace plan thus shown in all its palpably selfish and insincere purpose the war will go on and will be prosecuted with renewed determination to bring to his knees the ruler who has plunged the world into the greatest of all world wars.

Let us put aside thoughts of considering any peace suggestion from the kaiser, because he will offer none except that which is for his own selfish purposes and set about forcing a world peace that will bring lasting relief to the world and relegate forever the forces of autocracy and oppression. A peace that will be based on human liberty and the rights of man; that will recognize that all power in a nation of freemen is inherent in the people and that the highest type of democratic government only can be attained through a free people.

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Don't forget it is 1918.

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Aviators continue to fall around Fort Worth.

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Start the New Year right:—Subscribe for the Forum.

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How are your New Year resolutions standing the strain?

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To vote in July get a poll tax receipt in January,—or sooner.

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Peace a la kaiser will not appear on the food conservation menu.

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Cheer up! If you want to see the kaiser whipped push ahead; don't pull back.

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It will require poll tax receipts to insure properly filled ballot boxes next July.

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The question of another special session of the Thirty-fifth legislature is not yet decided.

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Recent reports of the nefarious activities of the I. W. W. go to show that the only good I. W. W. is the dead one.

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Now that the holidays are over the ladies will return to their knitting and the men to their work to help win the war.

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**Don't forget that the FERGUSON FORUM will visit you every week throughout 1918 for one dollar. You will find good reading for farmer, professional man, politician, housewife, stockman, lawyer or merchant in its columns. Subscribe now and get it all the year.**

## ALL LINES OF BUSINESS HELD IN GRASP OF PACKERS

More and more is it becoming plain, as the probe by the Federal Trade Commission, under the leadership of Frank J. Heney, progresses, that the great combine of the big meat packers either already have gained or have made long headway toward gaining control, not only of the nation's meat supply of fish, fruit, vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, leather, fertilizer, cattle feed, stockyards, terminals and banks.

In the course of the inquiry by Heney into the operations of the packers at Boston it developed that the huge combine now is in practical control of the rendering business of the country. One man who has been in the rendering business in Massachusetts many years testified that the packers had established a chain of retail meat stores through New England at which retail prices were set so low that independent dealers soon are forced out of the business. The name used by the packers for their company in New England to freeze out independent dealers is the Mohican company, suggestive of Indian methods of dealing with all who dare oppose them. This witness said he was owner of a small rendering plant worth about $35,000 but that the packing house combine in an effort to drive him out of the business had made him an offer, first of $200,000, then of $250,000 for his plant. He said his reason for not accepting this munificent offer was that he preferred to have a hand in directing his own business.

Another witness related how the trust controls all waste from butchers' business. He told of his company being taken over after heavy losses, by the American Agricultural Chemical company, and its headquarters moved from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston. This concern manufactures from butchers' waste, oleo oil and oleo stocks, tallow and the like, while from the residue it makes poultry food, fertilizer, lard compounds and glycerine.

Heney soon will transfer his activities to the packing plants in Texas and then the people will gain a closer view of the disclosures which, it is practically certain, will show how through many and devious ways the packers drive hard bargains with beef and hog raisers whose products they buy and then force the people to pay prices fixed by the packing combine for everything their gigantic plants turn out. Cattlemen and farmers with hogs to sell long have realized that the prices they have received for their stuff have not been at all in proportion to the immense profits taken by the packers on the finished product and its by-products, but they have been helpless thus far to gain any sort of relief because of the absolute control exercised by the packers over every branch of the industry.

What already has been accomplished through the probe opened by the Trade Commission reveals one of the most widespread conspiracies to control prices of what the people must buy and the products they may have to sell. If the commission makes out only half the cases against the packers, as it appears at present, it will, in the belief of the New York World, have the packing industry convicted of being the prize octopus of the century, and such the people generally long have regarded it.

The commission and the country is to be congratulated on the fact that F. J. Heney has been obtained as counsel to pursue this trail of iniquity and suggest a way by which to bring the haughty beef barons and their henchmen to justice. These are not the times when the country tamely will submit to open, barefaced plunder at the hands of men who have plundered them of countless millions.

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The investigators again are back in Austin making up their reports on what they saw, heard and smelt on their jaunts over the state at the expense of the taxpayers.

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One of the first announcements made by Director General McAdoo when he took charge of the railroads of the United States in behalf of the government was that top heavy salaries of many of the high officers of some of the great systems will be cut and cut deeply. This is some slight relief for the people who pay the freight.

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There is no relief yet in sight for the sufferers from the drouth in Texas, yet the legislature was given an opportunity last August to enact some measure for relief and to enable the victims to get seed for another crop. That legislature was bent on overriding the will of the people at that time and gave no heed to the cry of distress from thousands of victims of the drouth. The people now are bent on overturning the action of the legislature and there is no sort of doubt they will succeed.

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Brenham, through a communication signed by several of its most prominent and reliable citizens denies the story printed in a Houston paper that buggy whips were used on pro-German sympathizers who refused to join the Red Cross. It is pleasing to learn that Brenham's splendid reputation as a law-abiding and law-loving community has not been tarnished by such breach of statutes, although the signers of the communication say there were three personal encounters between Red Cross solicitors and some who refused aid.

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Raids by Mexican bandits across the Texas border are inspired by German agents in the sister republic aided by American draft slackers and bandit chiefs, according to information that has come to United States officials. Secret service men are making a careful investigation into these reports. Let it be hoped that when Uncle Sam's boys chase these raiders again they may "get" some of the slackers, who, in addition to evading service themselves, are giving active aid to the enemies of their country. War rules in dealing with spies, traitors and deserters cannot be applied too soon by the United States to inspire a healthy respect for this country.

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C. M. Cureton, assistant attorney general, announces that he will be a candidate in the democratic primaries next July for the nomination as attorney general to succeed B. F. Looney. Mr. Cureton is a lawyer of ability and in the time he has spent as assistant attorney general has come to be recognized as the real brains of the Texas attorney general's office. To his division of the state's law work have been assigned most of the important questions that have arisen and his record shows how successfully he has administered the duties committed to him. He has many friends all over the state and his candidacy will meet favorable consideration from all sections. Mr. Cureton is a citizen of Bosque county and had attained high standing as a member of the bar of that county before entered the service of the state.

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The percentage of deficiency at Camp Bowie, according to the reports of the commanding officer is rather appalling when we consider that troops have been in camp weeks supposed to be gaining experience with weapons and equipment such as will be used when they reach "Somewhere in France." Machine guns are shy 100 per cent, which means there are few such guns in camp; rifles are 59 per cent short; bayonets 86 per cent; automatic rifles 100 per cent; 3-inch guns 88 per cent; 6-inch howitzers 100 per cent; one-pound cannon 100 per cent; artillery harness 92 per cent; horses 81 per cent; small arms ammunition 75 per cent; artillery ammunition 90 per cent. Surely Frank Vanderlip is correct when he stresses the fact that "Things" are needed to make soldiers, and the way to get things is to get money. Some new year resolutions in the way of determination to overcome these sad deficiencies in war camps are needed somewhere in the United States.

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A petition for a prohibition election in Bexar county is in circulation and is reported to have hundreds of signatures. This one step in the campaign to "clean up" and prevent the holding up by congress of all appropriations for additional cantonments at San Antonio on account of vice conditions existing there. One of the incidents of the clean up campaign has been the pouring in upon Senator Morris Sheppard at Washington of telegrams from San Antonio preachers and anti-vice workers urging him to probe all phases of reports of conditions in San Antonio and advising him that any emissary from San Antonio to Washington at the time the telegrams were sent did not and could not represent the great body of the citizenship of San Antonio, the churches and civic purity organizations included. These telegrams followed the departure of Carlos Bee for the national capital commissioned as the representative of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

# *POLITICS TAINTS BILLS BY GRAND JURY AT AUSTIN*

**The Forum gives below another batch of extracts from Texas papers commenting on the recent dismissal of the grand jury indictments at Austin against Governor Ferguson, Secretary of State Church Bartlett, former Secretary of State John G. McKay, State Banking Commissioner Charles O. Austin and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds Charles L. Stowe, which are fairly representative of the views of the editors of the state on those indictments and the animus which prompted their presentation in spite of the advice of the district attorney.**

**In addition to these newspaper comments scores of personal letters, including many from men who never hitherto had supported Jim Ferguson, are daily being received from all sections of the state bearing messages of congratulation on the dismal failure of the attempt to besmirch the character of Ferguson and assurances of hearty support and indorsement in his candidacy to complete his term as governor, which was cut short by trumped up charges in both courts and legislature.**

**Taylor County Times:** The indictments against ex-Governor James E. Ferguson and ex-Secretary of State John McKay, charging misappropriation of funds, have been dismissed. The indictments were returned by the grand jury of Travis county, and there were several counts all of which have been dismissed. The district attorney stated to the court that there was not enough evidence to convict, and stated further that he had advised the grand jury to this effect before the indictments were returned. Whether politics played any part in the return of the indictments, we have no means of knowing.—Honey Grove Signal.

Of course no man can say of a certainty that there was political animus back of the indictments, but the smell of such was so strong that it will be impossible to convince a great mass of voters to the contrary. Grand juries are supposed to accept the opinions of district attorneys as to the weight of evidence presented to them, and any body of men who would return an indictment after being advised by the attorney that the evidence was not sufficient to secure a conviction is either crazy or venting spite on the individual under investigation. And when our grand juries and courts can be used for political purposes the country is in a critical predicament. God pity the man who incurs the enmity of such a body. And God pity the community which has as citizens men who will perpetrate the wrongs. The Times cannot express its opinion of the disgraceful travesty in the name of justice, but the people will express their opinions in no mild way at the polls next July.

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**Jewett Messenger:** The district court of Travis county last week dismissed all the cases against ex-Governor Ferguson, Church Bartlett, John G. McKay and others, stating that there was no evidence to convict. These bills should never have been found. Grand juries should use more care in returning bills, especially where they carry a felony. Many people will naturally think these were prejudiced bills. For instance, in the case of Church Bartlett, there is not a man in Texas who stands higher among his home people than does Mr. Bartlett. And ex-Governor Ferguson, as a banker, he stood high in his profession. The Messenger can make as hard a political fight as any one, but we never felt like condemning a man to the everlasting bow-wows just because he did not agree with us. We happen to know that the gentlemen above mentioned have friends who find lots of good in their lives, who love them and who believe in them, and that is why we contend that felony bills should not be found without mighty good evidence.

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**Delta County Courier:** Some fellow has recommended that the state railway which runs from Palestine to Rusk be either sold or given away, and if Governor Hobby can be induced to call an extra session of the legislature to listen to the songs of that bunch sent out by the legislature to investigate everything in sight, then a bill will be introduced to get rid of the road in some manner. The state should never sacrifice this little jerkwater transportation affair, but on the other hand should take charge of it most vigorously and by extension make of it a very valuable piece of property. The senate and legislature have drifted into a kangaroo court aggregation and the respect which was once entertained for this department of state has gradually lowered itself to that of political contempt. Since that state road has been built there is only one instance recorded wherein it declared a dividend. That instance occurred under the Jim Ferguson regime. The superintendent, Charles Hurdleston, an appointee of Ferguson, declared a dividend above all cost of operation just $29. Some day the federal government and the state governments may be operating all the transportation facilities. These are moments when a man should pause and think. The greatest think that Texans ever had coming to them is now painfully apparent. Have you the time to consider, or, are you too busy drifting to seaward to care whether hades breaks loose within the next twenty minutes.

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**Hamilton Herald:** It seems that Governor Ferguson's fears that the state university was about to get bigger than the people who pay the taxes and who, through their regularly constituted representatives make appropriations to carry it along, were not entirely groundless, since it has been shown in the investigation now going on, by the testimony of Dr. Vinson himself, that the latter, as president of the university voluntarily raised the salaries of the professors above the amount fixed in the appropriations. It may be that the people will yet have to vote on the proposition of who is the biggest, the creature or the creator—the men in charge of the university or the people? It is unnecessary to offer a prediction as to what the verdict will be.

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**Bangs Enterprise:** Governor Ferguson was greeted by a crowd of three thousand citizens of Erath county at Stephenville where he spoke. The audience was so large that they had to occupy the court house lawn, the governor speaking from the court house steps. The Erath county people gave him a rousing reception and his speech was received with every mark of approval. This gives us an idea of the popular esteem in which the governor is held, and is a sure indication of his strength in the comang campaign. We are more than ever convinced that the people are going to sit down on that senate high court of encroachment with the deadly thud that will bring paralysis to the spinal column of the university crowd, and consternation to numerous political crooks that infest the land. You can fool some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time.

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**Temple Mirror:** In offering a motion to dismiss the case against Gov. James E. Ferguson in the district court at Austin Tuesday, John E. Shelton, district attorney, made use of several significant remarks. He stated to the court that if the latter denied the motion to dismiss that he would make the same statements to the trial juries and ask a verdict of "Not Guilty" as the state did not possess the evidence to convict and was unable to secure testimony that would warrant conviction. The esteemed Dallas News in its usual fair and impartial manner "innocently" overlooked mentioning the "Not Guilty" feature in its report of the proceedings. The district attorney went further and said that he had stated when the grand jury of University alias Travis county, was considering the indictments that he advised that wise aggregation that in his opinion the state would be unable to secure evidence to convict. Here is the strongest kind of presumptive evidence of a "frame-up." Despite the opinion of the district attorney given in advance by the man who would in the natural course have to prosecute the charges, that no conviction could be had, the grand jury in face of these facts returned wholesale indictments willy nilly. Who ribbed that grand jury to over-ride the advice of its expert and paid advisor? Who was it that was so interested in blackening the character of a man high in the favor of the people that resort to perversion of the law enforcing machinery was had? The people have a right to know and they will in due course be enlightened, if they already do not suspect the sinister influences responsible for such a despicable and damnable deed. The most they ever accused Jim Ferguson of was violation of the law. The courts have declared those accusations untrue. But in their wildest delirium they never charged him with perverting the course of justice and that is what the sweet smelling worthies who "framed up" on him appear to be guilty of.

## *Letters From Loyal Texans*

### FARMERS' BEST FRIEND.

Hon. James E. Ferguson,
Temple, Texas.

Dear Friend:—I am enclosing one dollar for your paper. I think it one of the best published in the state.

I feel as a farmer that you have been the best friend the farmer ever has had in the governor's office, since my children and grandchildren have a good school building to accommodate them.

And I here promise that I will vote for you against any man that may be in the race for governor next year; and I believe that three out of four of the farmers will vote for you in the next race.

You will find enclosed $1.00 for my subscription to your paper.

Yours truly,
J. S. COOK.

Mount Pleasant, Texas, R. F. D. 2, Box 101, Dec. 24, 1917.

### FAVORS FAIR PLAY.

Hon. James E. Ferguson,
Temple, Texas.

Dear Sir:—I have received a copy of your paper, the first I have had the pleasure of perusing, together with your circular, explaining some of the features of your recent attempted impeachment. I have, during my life, taken no active part in politics, other than to cast my vote for the candidates of my choice in the democratic primaries and for the nominees in general elections, and to assist, in my feeble way, worthy friends who aspired to office. I have given careful attention to your political career since you first announced for the office of governor of Texas and I want to say that, in view of the circumstances and conditions by which you were then surrounded, your success in being elected governor of this state was nothing less than wonderful; in the very beginning you not only combatted the enemies of the democratic party, but, even during your campaign for the nomination, you were compelled to meet and overthrow the opposition of the acknowledged able leaders of that party, whom you met honorably and successfully.

It must appear to every fair-minded man that after that campaign it dawned upon your opponents, who were unaccustomed to political defeat, that before they could ever again control the political machinery of this state you must be subdued, because no one can successfully deny that from that time until the closing of the so-called impeachment trial at Austin, their efforts to remove you from the political arena of Texas were vigorously exercised, and, in the opinion of your many friends, the fight against you will be continued, not only after the people of this state by their ballots shall have branded that proceeding at Austin as an unfair and unjust procedure, but until the courts of this country, in your case, shall have said that while the constitution provides that when a governor has been impeached he shall not thereafter hold office, under the provisions of that same constitution, and the laws based thereon, fraud and fraudulent collusions vitiate and annul all transactions, even one assailing the good name of an honest man, or attempting to impeach a governor.

I am induced to write thus principally by the fact that able counsel for the great state of Texas made it plain that an honest man had been imposed upon, when counsel recently stated openly in a court of justice, where no politics dwell, that there was no evidence against you sufficient to convict you of the grave offenses with which you have been charged and upon which the impeachment charges were based, and that he so informed the grand jury that indicted you. I do not write this for publication, but simply to acquaint you with my opinion of the treatment you have received at the hands of the politicians of this state, and to say that I am not ashamed of having voted for you in the past.

Yours truly,
A. B. RENNOLDS.

Mexia, Texas, Dec. 20, 1917.

(Permission to publish the above was given by Mr. Rennolds in a letter dated Dec. 24, 1917.)

### PERSECUTORS TO BE PUNISHED.

My Dear Governor:—Have received a copy of the Forum and your circular letter, for which I am thankful. Am now far along in my 81st year and the longer we live the more forcibly the truth comes to us that in whatever field, or on whatever uniform, or with whatever aims, we do our duty, matters very little, or even whether our duty be great or small, splendid or obscure, only to find our duty certainly, and to do it faithfully, makes us a good, strong, happy and useful man. And there is no man, or set of men who will be able always to prevent this result, for the people will think, and will, sooner or later, see the truth and act.

My dear governor, you will yet be vindicated and your persecutors brought to shame. Every word in your circular letter, from the time in 1914 when the people elected you our governor, over the protest of designing politicians, down to this day, your destruction has been vigorously and maliciously sought, but, I repeat again, my dear friend, you yet will be vindicated, and thousands, who have not and may not speak, will join me in doing all we can to secure the victory already won.

I am, my dear governor, your sincere friend and admirer,
JOHN R. RANSONE SR.

Cleburne, Texas, Dec. 24, 1917.

## *Letter Carriers' President Calls Burleson a Czar*

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Denouncing Postmaster General Burleson as "czarlike" and that he is using his office to make political capital, Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, flayed the postal head in a speech here before the City club.

Gainor said that Burleson is obsessed with a desire to make the postoffice department show a surplus, and that he instituted unwise economies which have lessened efficiency.

The Railway Mail association, with a membership of 13,000 railway mail clerks, has been granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor, Edward J. Ryan of Boston, the association president, has announced from Washington. Mr. Ryan said this action was taken despite Postmaster General Burleson's "known opposition."

Postmaster General Burleson's administration was criticised by Mr. Ryan, who said the association was preparing to place before President Wilson data designed to show inefficient management of the railway mail service.

## *RELIGION*

I have ever thought religion a concern purely between our God and our consciences, for which we are accountable to Him; I never told my own religion nor scrutinized that of another. I never attempted to make a convert, nor wished to change another's creed. I have ever judged of the religion of others by their lives; for it is in our lives, and not from our words, that our religion must be read. By the same test the world must judge me.—Thomas Jefferson.

# TEXAS NEWS NOTES

State Treasurer Edwards predicts a deficit in the state treasury by July next.

The National Association of Credit Men will meet in annual convention in Dallas June 11-14, 1918.

A garage fire in Waco caused nearly $50,000 loss. Many cars were destroyed and the building badly damaged.

Rewards aggregating $1,000 have been offered for the murderers of a Fort Worth motorman named J. C. Brown.

Waco and San Antonio have added women to their police forces. Two have been put on at Waco and five at San Antonio.

Commission form of government for Lubbock was favorably voted on December 27, the vote being 289 for and 47 against the plan.

For a consideration of $450,000 the National Bank of Commerce, of Houston, has bought the Gulf building on upper Main street in Houston.

By a vote of 323 to 95 Waco approved an issue of $225,000 for the construction of a sewage disposal plant. Plans already have been accepted.

H. M. Little, United States commissioner at Austin, dropped dead while attending a school for instruction in making income tax returns in the Driskill hotel.

The state highway commission has eliminated its secretary by abolishing the office effective January 1, when the term of the incumbent, D. C. Colp, expired.

The shop force of the International & Great Northern railroad at Palestine was increased by 100 men January 2 in order to meet war demands for cars.

W. G. Watkins, of Oenaville, who was injured Christmas day when his car overturned upon him, died in Temple two days later. He was a prominent farmer.

News wells brought in recently widen the oil field at Brownwood about half a mile. One well is near a laundry in the town and the other is in North Brownwood.

Fire at Comanche last Saturday caused a loss of nearly $30,000 with not more than $20,000 insurance. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of cotton and several business houses were burned.

Dan LaRoe, Fagan Parker and J. J. Strickland of Palestine, have bought through W. L. Hill, of Huntsville, the Hill & Lloyd plantation in the Trinity river bottom near Elkhart, for $100,000.

Soda fountains and soft drink sellers must furnish a clean glass for every customer. Simply dipping a glass in a tub of dirty water no longer will be tolerated by the health officers of the state.

Judge William F. Ramsey has been re-elected as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for a term of three years and has been again designated as chairman of the board for a term of one year.

One thousand worsted nightcaps have been distributed among the 111th Ammunition Train at Camp Bowie, as an inducement to keep the boys from sleeping with their heads under the bed covers.

A. Davison, one of the aviators killed in an airplant accident at Everman Field, near Fort Worth, was a son of H. P. Davison, president of the New York Red Cross society and a leading financier of the metropolis.

Leading citizens of Brenham have published a signed statement in denial of a sensational report five farmers were whipped with buggy whips in the streets of Brenham when they refused to join the Red Cross during Christmas week.

Valuing a pet female fox terrier at $500 E. H. Vasmer, former county judge of Harris county, has filed suit at Houston against the Hercules Printing and Book company, whose motor truck ran over and fatally crushed the dog.

A. W. Bodde, a lawyer of Brenham, is a candidate for the seat in the lower house of the legislature made vacant by the resignation of Sam D. W. Low. He is a native of Washington county and a graduate of the University of Texas.

Employes of a yeast company, who were told by their employers to claim exemption from the draft, because of large army contracts being put out by the company, will get cold comfort from exemption boards in Texas. Each man must have his case decided as an individual and not in a group.

County Commissioner Pink Denman, Sam Denman and George Standifer were injured in an automobile accident near Salado last week. Commissioner Denman had two ribs and his left collarbone broken while Standifer had two ribs broken on his right side and his left collarbone fractured. Both are reported progressing toward recovery.

J. E. Mirick, chief master at arms and recruiting officer at Fort Worth for the United States navy, has been indicted in the criminal district court at Fort Worth on three charges. Two bills charge him with crimes against two girls, one 12 and the other 14 years old, and the third with attacking a 14 year old boy. His trial is set for January 3.

All uniforms and military overcoats carried by clothiers and haberdashers in Texas have been commandereed by the war department to provide clothing for soldiers without uniforms. The merchants were allowed a reasonable profit but not the fancy prices they had been charging the rich soldiers able to afford more than one uniform.

Temple is mentioned as a possible training place for the St. Louis Cardinals next spring. Branch Rickey, owner of the Cards, has announced that training grounds will be selected "Somewhere in Texas" and he names Temple, San Angelo, San Antonio and Houston as being under consideration. This talk has aroused Temple fans who will make a strong effort to have this place chosen by the St. Louis baseball magnate.

Texas flour mills now are producing but two grades of flour, under orders from the food administration board. One grade is 100 per cent wheat and is darker than the fancy patent brands that have been popular with lovers of snowy home-made biscuits. The other grade is very common and not a great deal of it is being ground. Under the new regulations millers must get a barrel of flour out of 264 pounds of wheat instead of 276 as heretofore.

The heaviest increase in deposits in the history of the state banks in Texas is shown in the reports of 875 state banks up to the close of business November 20, last. The total is $215,889,289, an increase of $60,364,483 as compared with the statements of 865 banks on September 11, 1917. This is the greatest increase between calls ever known in the history of the state banking department and, in the opinion of Commissioner C. O. Austin, shows increasing confidence in the state institutions.

A number of wealthy Texas cattlemen have taken over the property of the San Antonio, Fredericksburg and Northern railroad, running from Fredericksburg, in Gillespie county, to Fredericksburg Junction in Kendall county, a distance of 23.9 miles. The road was sold at receiver's sale and the new owners have incorporated under the name of the Fredericksburg and Northern Railway company with a capital stock of $25,000. The headquarters of the company will be at Fredericksburg and among the owners are: R. R. Russell, J. L. Browne, L. H. Browne, W. W. Collier, Cyrus B. Lucas, J. M. Dobie and others.

Colonel Charles Bigelow, retired manufacturer from New Haven, Conn., who had been making a lecture tour of the country at his own expense, advocating preparedness and the vigorous prosecution of the war, dropped dead while delivering a lecture in the City Auditorium at Houston, Sunday afternoon. Colonel Bigelow had been an Indian scout and frontiersman and spent his early years in the southwest, his brother having surveyed much of the lands on Galveston Island. He was born in Worcester, Mass., January 14, 1855, and his body was taken to New Haven for burial. His wife was seated in one of the boxes of the auditorium while he was speaking and when he fell to the floor.

Dr. A. L. Andrews, pastor of the First Methodist church at Fort Worth, with his wife and son, William, were instantly killed when the "Sunshine Special" on the Texas & Pacific railroad struck their automobile at Dalworth crossing between Dallas and Fort Worth. Dr. Andrews and party were on their way to Fort Worth when the tragedy occurred. Dr. Andrews had been presiding elder of the Terrell and also of the Sherman districts after having served as pastor of Grace Methodist church at Dallas. He also was pastor at Wichita Falls and then became pastor of the First Methodist at Fort Worth, which is one of the largest pastorates in the south.

bridge, Neb., last week for $129,900,

One hundred head of Hereford cattle sold at Mousel Bros. in Camden average of $1,299 each. Ten bulls sold for $38,000, averaging $3,800 each. Ten cows brought $18,000, an average of $1,800 each.

## 30-CENT COTTON NOT A DREAM IN TEXAS ANY MORE

### Price Reaches and Soars Above That Coveted Mark in Nearly All Markets in State.—In Houston 77,000 Bales Sold At That Figure.

Thirty-cent cotton no longer is a dream in Texas but a happy reality and the prospects are that the price instead of receding is likely to advance so that the next crop will open at figures that will give the farmer the full benefit of his labor and long patience.

The thirty-cent mark was reached and passed in practically all the Texas cotton markets, at ports and in the interior of the state, in the closing days of last week and as a notable feature of the advance to that level was the sale in Houston last Friday of 77,000 bales at 30 cents, middling basis. This not only establishes a new record for price but for quantity involved in one spot sale. The amount brought by the sale of this vast amount of cotton was approximately $11,550,000, estimating each bale at 500 pounds and the average grade at middling.

Thirty cents is the highest price touched by cotton in more than fifty years and there is increased demand for the staple as the price advances.

As an indication that prices will hold up well to the present level the future markets show the January option in New York well above 30 cents and in New Orleans barely below that figure. The lowest option at this time is October of next year which is selling above 28 in New York.

War conditions make certain a continued demand for cotton and unless cotton farmers become frenzied by high prices and plant too great an acreage in cotton and too little in food and feedstuffs prices will maintain their high levels. It is well at this time to look first after the food supply for man and beast before going with too headlong speed into cotton planting and finding that the staple must be sacrificed next fall to buy needed food at fabulous prices.

## *Asks Education For the Pupils of Pine Hollow*

Dear Governor Jim:

Good old Mr. Wiseacre, who lives near the school, comes every time we have special exercises and sometimes when we do not. He was here today when Sallie Simpkins, the smallest girl in school, stood, with a long pointer in her hand before the map of Texas that is framed in with the pictures of all the Texas governors. She pointed to the pictures one by one, but she could not remember a single name, so, in order to relieve her, for she was about to cry, I told her if she would just name the man who was governor now it would be all right.

Her bright, little, dirty face smiled itself into "Ferguson!"

"That's right! That's right!" shouted old Mr. Wiseacre, as he patted her on the head. "I didn't know little girls knew more than some grown men." Full of honor, Sallie passed to her seat with her curly head high in the air.

The next thing on the program was, "Curfew shall not ring tonight," that Verity Sametone pleaded forth. Just as she reached the part where she wailed "Curfew shall not, shall not, ring tonight," old man Morris's bull stuck his head in at the window and caught his bell on the long nail that Jim Fairplay hangs his dinner bucket on just under the window. Every time the calf turned his head his old brass bell rang and rang, in regular strokes, as if the old deaf sexton in the English church, of whom Verity kept on telling, were, sure enough, swinging the belfry rope, while a faithful woman's bleeding hands clung to its clapper to save her lover's life. The Morris calf and Verity kept ringing and tugging at their bells, one about as doleful as the other, until the next boy on the program, growing impatient to make his speech, cried out, "Give that calf Jim's dinner and maybe he'll stop."

"No, sir!" yelled Jim. "Give him Will's dinner or Earl's dinner, or Ben's dinner or Pat's, or anybody's old dinner, he sure can't get my dinner." With that Jim grabbed his dinner bucket and placed it high and dry on the highest desk in the room, where nobody dared touch it. He then threw a big rock at old man Morris' bull calf that sent him running down the road.

Old Mrs. Feedwell's pigs are plentiful this year. Two fine families of pigs have arrived in her well ordered pen today, and two bigger families arrived yesterday. She will have enough sausage, pork, hams, shoulders, back bones and spare ribs to feed her own big family and some others of us. Her idea is to look well to the way of her own household and to keep her household candles trimmed and burning. She is doing her full duty to God and man by looking well to the duty next beside her, which is, as is always the case, a great big, tremendous duty, which nobody can look after as well as she.

There are twenty new calves in old Mr. Lovestock's yard, and they are beauties. They are dainty, mild-eyed and graceful, and would be ornaments to a blue ribbon stall in a county fair or any other fair. And you should see his $2,000 breeder, "Adam!" He treats him like he were a king, and I believe he would line his stall with velvet and feed him yellow wine and cakes with nuts on them if he thought the great Adam would like it. I asked Mr. Lovestock why he named his breeder "Adam?" He said because he wanted him to be the head of a long and ever increasing race. Adam has many creditable descendants in many valuable stockyards, for Mr. Lovestock says Adam has only one superior in the state and that is the Monarch of your fine ranch.

Now, I must tell you the thing so close to my heart. It is not exactly a "sob story," and yet your big, brave heart would cry out if you could see it as I can. My boys and girls are trying to obtain just a plain, rational, common sense education. They strive, suffer and make the keenest sacrifices to come to school, and they try to learn all the lessons placed before them, especially the deeprunning, farseeping lessons of life. In the homes from which my pupils come, the mothers cook, sew, make gardens, and care for large families of young children, and I have pupils who ride in wagons, or on ponies or on mules ten miles to school, others ride six or eight miles, and some walk four miles morning and evening. Think of the daily work of these growing boys and girls who do milking, churning, field work, and any other kind of work to help in their busy homes before they start to school in the morning, and more duties await them upon their return to their homes in the evening.

They are craving the simplest rights to which they are so richly entitled, and, though I do not ask that they shall be "highly cultured" or "finished," I do want them to come unto their own and receive the actual, unconcealed truths which will prepare them for a noble citizenship. Some of them are receiving all of the opportunities that they will ever receive, right here, so, let the best come to them here, and let those who are so able to pay for "finish," and "high education," and "culture" take it all and welcome. We do not want extravagant, wasteful crumbs which fall from their luxurious tables for these poor, precious boys and girls of toil. Please, please, help us! For all of this we look to you.

SALLIE JANE SPOTTSWOOD.
Pine Hollow District School,
Pine Hollow, Texas,
December 31, 1917.

## SEEKS TO TURN $136,762 DEFICIT INTO $30,000 GAIN

Houston, Tex., Jan. 2.—An increase in rates amounting to $167,415, applying to both residence and business phones, is sought by the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone company, in a petition for the approval of a new rate schedule presented to the mayor and city council.

The proposed schedule has become necessary, it is said, because the company has lost during the past thirty months a total of $299,987.09, without one cent for dividends or interest. The new rates contemplated fellow:

For residence: Measured service, 60 local outgoing calls per month (or two outgoing calls a day) no restriction of any kind on the number of incoming call, per month $2. Excess calls at 2 cents each.

For residence: Unlimited service, per month $3.

For business: Measured service, 80 local calls outgoing per month, no restrictions of any kind on the number of incoming calls, per month $4. Excess calls 3 cents each.

For business: Unlimited service, per month $7.50.

For trunk lines to private branch exchanges, the "flat" or unlimited business rate.

For extension telephones, auxiliary telephones and miscellaneous equipment, no change from present rates.

The present rate is $2 per month for unlimited residence phone service and $5 per month for unlimited business phone service.

The contemplated increase of $167,415 annually, according to officials of the company, would act to place their concern in a position to realize $30,652.72 profit as against a loss of $136,762.28 suffered in 1916. This profit, it is explained, would amount to less than 1 per cent return upon the money invested in the Houston plant, which the company places at $5,000,000.

Unless the city council takes action sooner than indications point, chances are rather good that measured service telephone rates as proposed by the company, are not likely to take effect February 1.

Around the city hall there is no outspoken feeling of opposition to the new rate schedule. But the belief is general that the council will not have time to complete its investigations by the date set for the change.

But such will not be the case if hurrying will help. Mayor Hutcheson has already begun to dig into figures that have been furnished him by the telephone company and also from other sources.

The Duchess of Marlborough has started a movement among smart Americans to sell their jewels and put the proceeds into the American war loan. They seem to consider this is a rather strenuous act of patriotism, but if the Duchess leads the way by disposing of the Vanderbilt pearls they confess they may be compelled to follow suit. These pearls at the present enchanced price are valued at $1,500,000.

# SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Charles H. Chandler, state architect of Kansas, died of pneumonia at his home in Topeka.

The Mount of Olives, famous in Biblical history because of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, is now used by the British as an observation post.

Retail grocers in St. Louis were requested by the local food administration Saturday not to sell more than one pound of sugar at a time to a customer.

Particles of glass were found in large quantities of rice stored in a food depot at Camp Dodge, Iowa, according to an announcement by division headquarters.

Fear of the draft is believed to have prompted Charles E. Logan, a farmer near McLain, Okla., to kill his wife and baby as they slept, set fire to the house and then out his own throat.

Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, last heard from in March, 1916, is safe and sends word of his arrival at Fort Yukon. The expedition which thus is ended started out from Victoria, B. C., on June 17, 1913.

Evidence has been obtained by the government that I. W. W., Bolsheviki, revolutionary agitators and pro-Germans in countries at war with Germany are plotting for the overthrow of existing social orders.

A Missouri hen has beaten the world in egg laying! The national egg laying contest, conducted by the state authorities, gave the undisputed honors of 1917 to a pen of Ozark hens owned by J. F. Jordan, Crane, Mo.

Robert M. La Follette, United States senator from Wisconsin, was expelled from membership in the Madison club at Wisconsin Saturday because of "unpatriotic conduct and having given aid and comfort to the enemy."

Simon Plavon, a jeweler of Bloomington, Ill., has been sued for $20,000 by Mrs. Ethel Manfield, a Chicago widow of 31, who alleged that he won her love, promised to marry her and then refused to keep his word.

Negroes in the United States in addition to owning 20,000,000 acres of land, equalling the combined territory of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, own other property worth one billion dollars.

America's balance of trade approximated $3,000,000,000 at the close of November, according to figures issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. It was an increase of $141,000,000 over the same period last year.

A tariff frankly designed to be prohibitive was adopted recently in the Chicago Liverymen's association and the Chicago Undertakers' association, in order to discourage Sunday funerals and an ostentatious display of limousines.

Santa Fe railroad employes, including those at Temple and other Texas points, will get a salary raise of 10 per cent beginning January 1, 1918. This applies to unorganized employes, who heretofore have been receiving a bonus each year.

Roy Easterly, 18 years old, an orphan, was confronted with a problem when he applied at the recorder's office in Springfield, Mo., for a license to marry Miss Lillie Wilson, also 18. The license was refused because the young man was not of legal age and had not the consent of his parents. But Easterly was a determined young man and went to see the probate judge about it. The judge appointed a guardian for him, the guardian gave his consent to the wedding and the license was issued.

R. S. St. Clair, marshal of Malden, Mo., was shot and killed last week by H. W. Wissman, a German, who made disloyal remarks when appealed to by Red Cross workers. Wissman killed Marshal St. Clair when the marshal went to arrest him.

A cargo of Australian wool, valued at $7,000,000, has reached Boston. It is the first lot to be released by the British government since last spring. The cargo consisted of thirty-four thousand bales of high grade wool, weighing nearly twelve million pounds.

President Wilson last Friday celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of his birth. Messages of congratulation poured in on him all day. He played golf with Mrs. Wilson in the morning and later worked on his address to congress on the railroad problem.

Women nurses are to be employed on naval hospital ships in this war for the first time in American naval history. They will be assigned to two ships soon to be ready for service, Comfort, formerly the Ward liner Havana, and the Mercy, formerly the Saratoga of the same line.

There are approximately three hundred thousand drug users in New York city and many of them are persons of "high social position," R. B. Sands, chief of the drug division of the department of internal revenue, declared before the Whitney legislative committee, which is investigating the evil.

Unloading several cargoes of heavy cases by a German steamer at unguarded Brazilian ports has given rise to the belief that the vessel carried supplies for a submarine base maintained by Germany somewhere on the coast. Two suspects are under arrest at San Pedro de Madera, where the ship touched.

Poisoning bandages sent to the Red Cross is another form of the infamy of the kaiser's agents in the United States. A package containing 3,400 bandages shipped from Toledo to Cleveland, Ohio, was found infected with a mysterious greenish poison. Another score to be settled on the day of reckoning that is sure to come.

When William Kasitz, a rich German at Los Angeles, married an American girl he did not foresee that this country would go to war with the "Faderland," but he had a rude awakening the other day when he protested against Mrs. Kasitz buying a Liberty bond. In the quarrel that followed she shot him and he is now in a hospital and the police refuse to arrest her.

Exportation of butter except to nations associated with the United States in the war against Germany has been prohibited by the war trade board. This was disclosed in a statement by the food administration requesting butter makers and dealers to abandon certain types of packages used in shipping butter to the Orient, the tropics and other countries except the allies.

## QUAKE DESTROYS GUATEMALA CITY: 125,000 HOMELESS

San Salvador, Jan. 2.—Guatemala City, capital of the republic of Gautemala, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Many persons were killed in the disaster, some in their homes and others in the street. The theatre which was filled with people collapsed. There were many casualties among the audience.

Various hospitals and asylums were badly damaged and many patients and prisoners were killed.

The railroad depot, sugar mills, postoffice, the American and British legations, United States consulate and all the churches in the city have been leveled.

The inhabitants in panic have fled from the capital. The stock of provisions in the city is scant and aid is required promptly.

## Body of Fleet Heard, Shot at Camp Travis, Brought to Temple

The body of Lieut. Fleet Heard, who was accidentally killed at Camp Travis, San Antonio, was brought to Temple Wednesday evening and his funeral will be conducted today with military honors. The casket containing the body was draped with a national flag and a military escort under command of a captain accompanied it to Temple.

Lieutenant Heard was killed late Monday night by a shot from a pistol in the hands of a member of the military police at the camp, it was announced at headquarters of the Ninetieth Division. The tragedy is being investigated by the military authorities and in the meantime the policeman is being detained. The policeman stated that he had fired at the tires of the automobile in which Lieutenant Heard was riding when the driver disregarded his command to halt.

Lieutenant Heard was a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Heard of Temple. He is the first officer at Camp Travis to lose his life since the establishment of the cantonment. He was a graduate of the first training school at Leon Springs.

## Army Executions in Future Must Await Washington Approval

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers—except in General Pershing's forces abroad—before the sentence of the courts-martial has been reviewed in Washington.

Heretofore this has not been necessary in war time, but the president has made the rule that it may be made doubly sure that no injustice is done.


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# The FORUM Now

## And Keep Up With the News and Politics in Texas

FIRST—Because it is now and will continue to be the most widely read weekly newspaper in Texas. We want you to have it; it is not yet three months old and has a fast growing circulation, going to readers in nearly every county in Texas.

SECOND—This year is election year and The Forum will have more live political news than any newspaper in Texas. It is absolutely independent and can say what it pleases.

THIRD—In accordance with announced plans of the leaders, the ex-students association of the University intends to have at least one hundred of the ex-students to run for the legislature this year. The immense amount of money which this gang will put behind these 100 candidates will bring to their support nearly every large daily newspaper in the state. This subsidized press will only tell one side of the story. The Ferguson Forum has been established for giving the people a way and a medium of having answered the ten thousand political falsehoods which these papers will tell.

Governor Ferguson did not establish the Forum to make money, but mainly for the purpose of coping with the evil of a newspaper combination that does not and will not give fair play to matters in which the people are vitally interested.

The Forum is growing every day. We want to get 50,000 subscriptions by March 1st. The subscription price is one dollar per year. But for every ten subscriptions sent together we will reduce the subscription to seventy-five cents.

We will appreciate it if our friends in every community will co-operate in raising clubs of ten or more and help the good work along.

We are going to have the warmest cat and parrot time in Texas this year that we ever had.

If you just read the big daily newspapers you will only hear the parrot. If you will read The Forum you will hear the cat also. Subscribe for the Forum.

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# AID TO GOOD ROADS IN TEXAS NEARLY $350,000

The Texas State Highway Commission through George A. Duren, state highway engineer, has compiled a report of its work for the first six months of its operations. The report shows remarkable progress made in the encouragement and establishment of good roads in Texas. The conditions relative to Texas highways on Jan. 1, 1918, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total miles of public roads | 132,800 |
| Total miles of surfaced roads | 12,900 |
| Total miles of state highways | 12,500 |

Allotments of state and federal aid have been made for the construction of state highways as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| State aid | 560 miles |
| Federal aid | 1,575 miles |
| State highways already surfaced, approximately | 3,000 miles |
| Improvements done and accounted for | 5,135 miles |
| Percentage of state highways improved or accounted for | .41 |
| Total federal aid granted to date | $2,450,000 |

(The above is approximate. The exact amount not known until estimates of several counties have been received.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal aid available to July 1, 1919 | $1,753,973.40 |
| Federal aid available to July 1, 1920 | $2,923,289.00 |

Federal aid granted during 1917 will use up all allotment to July 1, 1919, and about one-half of the next year's federal aid allotment.

| | |
|---|---|
| State aid granted in 1917 about | $340,000 |
| Counties granted state aid only | 9 |
| Counties granted federal aid only | 42 |
| Counties granted both state and federal aid | 37 |

Seventy-nine counties received federal aid; forty-six received state aid.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of state and federal aid projects | 142 |
| Counties receiving aid | 88 |
| Counties having no state highway | 46 |
| Counties having state highways that have not yet received allotment of state and federal aid | 120 |
| Total number of counties | 254 |

The bookkeeper's general summary on December 1, 1917, shows receipts as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 190,207 automobiles | $791,531.72 |
| 3,379 motorcycles | 5,068.50 |
| 1,119 dealers | 12,004.00 |
| 5,156 transfers | 5,156.00 |
| 11,816 chauffeurs | 23,632.03 |
| 22 visitors' certificates | 22.00 |
| 194 duplicate seals | 48.50 |
| Directory | 85.00 |
| Checks redeposited | 345.18 |
| Total amount of receipts | $837,892.93 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Administration | $ 16,831.00 |
| Motor registration | 81,939.93 |
| Equipment | 9,366.07 |
| Engineering | 8,818.49 |
| Checks issued and charged back | 639.18 |
| Project No. 1 | 301.55 |
| First allotment to counties | 342,193.36 |
| Total warrants issued | 460,089.58 |
| Balance in bank | 22,253.75 |
| Balance in state treasury | 355,549.60 |

The above report was made in part by the writer at the annual meeting of the State Highway Officials of America held at Richmond, December 4, 5 and 6. The bare statement of the above statistics created a sensation of the convention. The magnitude of the work and the rapidity of progress as expressed by the figures therein was received by many state highway officials with incredulity and amazement. Although Texas is the last state to create a state highway department, yet in this report we show progress equalled by none, which progress has been made possible by the untiring effort of the commission and every member of the state highway department, together with an enthusiasm for highway improvement and the co-operation of the people of Texas, not surpassed in any other state.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT,
Geo. A. Duren, State Highway Engineer.

# LOSS TO TEXAS TRUCK GROWERS NEAR $2,000,000

## Freeze and Cold Weather in Lower Rio Grande Valley Reported to Have Killed Tender Vegetables and Damaged Other Crops.

The week between Christmas and New Year's was the coldest experienced in Texas in many years, freezing temperatures prevailing all over the state from the northern borders to the lower Rio Grande valley, where, in some cases the mercury fell to nineteen degrees. While the upper sections of the state suffered no material damage from low temperature enormous damage is believed to have been done to fruit and truck in the Rio Grande valley. All tender vegetables, especially tomatoes, beans, cucumbers and lettuce have been destroyed and the cabbage crop damaged at least 35 per cent, according to reports from that section of the state.

Estimates from truck growers place the loss at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The United States weather bureau at Brownsville reported a minimum temperature of 25 degrees at Brownsville, while further inland it was much colder. Ice from one to two inches thick in Brownsville was a novelty.

Reports from the centers of the truck growing communities in the valley indicated that it is still too early to estimate the damage, but it is certain that practically all tender vegetables were killed, except cabbage, depending on the amount of protection from wind.

Sugar plantations were in the midst of harvest and sugar men state that the freeze rendered the cane useless for planting purposes, but it is still good for milling. This will have the effect of cutting down next year's crop seriously.

It is probable also that the grapefruit orchards in the valley were seriously damaged, if not totally destroyed, in instances where the owners have not taken steps to protect by smudge pots and other methods. This crop was at its height and the best yet had since this industry was established.

# TEXAS RANGERS WITH U. S. TROOPS KILL 6 BANDITS

## Raiders Who Crossed the Rio Grande and Drove Off Cattle After Killing Herdsmen, Chased Into Mexico and At Least Six Slain.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Jan. 2.—At least six Mexican bandits were killed in a fight between bandits and United States troops and Texas Rangers Saturday at San Jose, Mexico, opposite the Indio ranch, which is twenty miles south of Eagle Pass, according to an official statement from military headquarters here. The Americans had crossed into Mexico on the trail of Mexican cattle thieves. There were no American casualties.

After the bandits, who are said to have numbered fifty, were put to rout, the Americans returned to the Texas side. The pursuit of a "hot trail" across the border followed a series of raids on the Indio ranch, in which it is estimated that a thousand or more head of cattle had been stolen and driven across the Rio Grande.

In the latest raid on the ranch, made Thursday, one hundred and sixty goats were stolen. This was not reported to the authorities until Friday evening at 6 o'clock.

Col. Frederick R. Day, commanding at Camp Eagle Pass, immediately sent Capt. A. W. Howard of the Fourteenth cavalry, with four troops of cavalry, and a machine gun platoon to investigate. They arrived at Indio ranch at 4 o'clock Saturday morning and found Texas Rangers already on the scene. The trail of the thieves was taken up immediately and at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon the rangers, who numbered fourteen, crossed the border. They were attacked from ambush and found themselves surrounded by the bandits. Suddenly the machine gun platoon under Lieut. Chas. B. Herrick and four troops of cavalry under Maj. E. C. Wells appeared on the scene and opened fire. The bandits fled in disorder.

After a short running fight the Americans recrossed to the American side. They did not take the trouble to count the bandit dead but six bodies were seen and officers say there probably were several others in the brush.

General Peraldi, commanding the federal garrison at Piedras Negras, has sent word to Colonel Day that he would co-operate in running down the bandits.

# WHY A POPE IS CHOSEN TO HEAD CATHOLIC CHURCH

## Bible Is Given As Evidence of Christ's Purpose to Appoint Father Over His Church.—Official List of All the Popes Since Peter.

Can you imagine a nation, a city, a society, a business organization or any other organized body of people without a head to preside, direct and govern its affairs? How long would such an organization last? Would it be able to succeed and accomplish anything? Certainly not. Now, when —Jesus Christ lived on earth, about 1900 years ago He organized His followers into a society, which He called His Church. "Thou art Peter, (which means rock) and upon this rock I will build my church." Matthew xvi: 18. He ordered them to teach and baptize all nations and teach them to keep His Commandments till the end of time. Read Matthew xxviii: 18,-20. How could such a world-wide enterprise be carried on successfully till the end of the world without a visible head? Hence He appointed and commissioned St. Peter, one of His Apostles, to take His place as manager, leader and spokesman,—in a word, He made him president or pope over all the rest. He told him; "feed my lambs and feed my sheep," John xxi: 15-17, "confirm thy brethren" in the faith, Luke xxii: 32, He gave him the keys of authority and power, Matthew xvi: 19. This is just what we would have expected Jesus to do. If some man had established a big factory, a store or another business institution, which he expected to keep under his control, and to continue to exist and prosper but decided to move to another state or to Europe, he would certainly appoint a manager to run his business, to represent him in it and be responsible to him. This is exactly what Jesus Christ did for His religion when He appointed St. Peter as pope, which means father, over His Church. This is proved clearly from the Bible and from history, which shows an unbroken line of popes from St. Peter to the present Pope Benedict XV.

The following official list of popes of the Catholic church can be traced as easily as the line of presidents from Washington to Wilson.

The "Gerarchia Cattolica" gives the following as a correct enumeration:

| | Elected | Died |
|---|---|---|
| 1. St. Peter, of Bethsaida, in Galilee, Prince of the Apostles, who received from Jesus Christ the Supreme Pontifical Power to be transmitted to his successors; resided first at Antioch, then at Rome, where he was martyred June 29, in the year 67, having governed the church from that city for 25 years, 2 months and 7 days. | | |
| 2. St. Linus, M. | 67 | 79 |
| 3. St. Cletus or Anacletus, M. | 79 | 90 |
| 4. St. Clement I., M. | 90 | 99 |
| 5. St. Evaristus, M. | 99 | 107 |
| 6. Alexander I., M. | 107 | 116 |
| 7. St. Sixtus I., M. | 116 | 125 |
| 8. St. Telesphorus, M. | 125 | 136 |
| 9. St. Hyginus, M. | 136 | 140 |
| 10. St. Pius I., M. | 140 | 154 |
| 11. St. Anicetus, M. | 154 | 165 |
| 12. St. Soterus, M. | 165 | 174 |
| 13. St. Eleutherius, M. | 174 | 189 |
| 14. St. Victor I., M. | 189 | 198 |
| 15. St. Zephyrinus, M. | 198 | 217 |
| 16. St. Callistus I., M. | 217 | 222 |
| 17. St. Urban I., M. | 222 | 230 |
| 18. St. Pontain, M. | 230 | 235 |
| 19. St. Anterus, M. | 235 | 236 |
| 20. St. Fabian, M. | 236 | 250 |
| 21. St. Cornelius, M. | 251 | 253 |
| 22. St. Lucius I., M. | 253 | 254 |
| 23. St. Stephen I., M. | 254 | 257 |
| 24. St. Sixtus II., M. | 257 | 258 |
| 25. St. Dionysius | 259 | 268 |
| 26. St. Felix I., M. | 269 | 274 |
| 27. St. Eutychian, M. | 275 | 283 |
| 28. St. Caius, M. | 283 | 296 |
| 29. St. Marcellinus, M. | 296 | 304 |
| 30. St. Marcellus I., M. | 304 | 309 |
| 31. St. Eusebius, M. | 309 | 311 |
| 32. St. Melchiades | 311 | 314 |
| 33. St. Sylvester I. | 314 | 337 |
| 34. St. Mark | 337 | 340 |
| 35. St. Julius I. | 341 | 352 |
| 36. St. Liberius | 352 | 366 |
| ‡ St. Felix II. | 355 | 365 |
| 37. St. Damasus I. | 366 | 384 |
| 38. St. Siricius | 384 | 398 |
| 39. St. Anastasius I. | 399 | 402 |
| 40. St. Innocent I. | 403 | 417 |
| 41. St. Zozimus | 417 | 418 |
| 42. St. Boniface I. | 418 | 423 |
| 43. St. Celestine I. | 423 | 432 |
| 44. St. Sixtus III. | 432 | 440 |
| 45. St. Leo I. (the Great) | 440 | 461 |
| 46. St. Hilary | 461 | 468 |
| 47. St. Simplicius | 468 | 483 |
| 48. St. Felix III. | 483 | 492 |
| 49. St. Gelasius I. | 492 | 496 |
| 50. St. Anastasius II. | 496 | 498 |
| 51. St. Symmachus | 498 | 514 |
| 52. St. Hornisdas | 514 | 523 |
| 53. St. John I. | 523 | 526 |
| 54. St. Felix IV. | 526 | 530 |
| 55. Boniface II. | 530 | 532 |
| 56. John II. | 532 | 535 |
| 57. St. Agapitus | 535 | 536 |
| 58. St. Silverius | 536 | 538 |
| 59. Vigilius | 538 | 555 |
| 60. Pelagius I. | 555 | 560 |
| 61. John III. | 560 | 573 |
| 62. Benedict I. | 574 | 578 |
| 63. Pelagius II. | 578 | 590 |
| 64. St. Gregory I. (the Great) | 590 | 604 |
| 65. Sabinian | 604 | 606 |
| 66. Boniface III. | 607 | 607 |
| 67. St. Boniface IV. | 608 | 615 |
| 68. St. Deusdedit I. | 615 | 619 |
| 69. Boniface V. | 619 | 625 |
| 70. Honorius I. | 625 | 638 |
| 71. Severinus | 638 | 640 |
| 72. John IV. | 640 | 642 |
| 73. Theodore | 642 | 649 |
| 74. St. Martin I., M. | 649 | 655 |
| 75. St. Eugene I. | 655 | 656 |
| 76. St. Vitalian | 657 | 672 |
| 77. Adeodatus | 672 | 676 |
| 78. Donus | 676 | 678 |
| 79. St. Agatho | 678 | 682 |
| 80. St. Leo II. | 682 | 683 |
| 81. St. Benedict II. | 684 | 685 |
| 82. John V. | 685 | 686 |
| 83. Conon | 686 | 687 |
| 84. St. Sergius I. | 687 | 701 |
| 85. John VI. | 701 | 705 |
| 86. John VII. | 705 | 707 |
| 87. Sisinnius | 708 | 708 |
| 88. Constantine | 708 | 715 |
| 89. St. Gregory II. | 715 | 731 |
| 90. St. Gregory III. | 731 | 741 |
| 91. St. Zachary | 741 | 752 |
| † St. Stephen II. | 752 | 752 |
| 92 Stephen III. | 752 | 757 |
| 93. St. Paul | 757 | 767 |
| 94. Stephen IV. | 768 | 771 |
| 95. Adrian I. | 771 | 795 |
| 96. St. Leo III. | 795 | 816 |
| 97. St. Stephen V. | 816 | 817 |
| 98. St. Paschal I. | 817 | 824 |
| 99. Eugene II. | 824 | 827 |
| 100. Valentine | 827 | 827 |
| 101. Gregory IV. | 827 | 844 |
| 102. Sergius II. | 844 | 847 |
| 103. St. Leo IV. | 847 | 855 |
| 104. Benedict III. | 855 | 858 |
| 105. St. Nicholas I. (the Great) | 858 | 867 |
| 106. Adrian II. | 867 | 872 |
| 107. John VIII. | 872 | 882 |
| 108. Marinus I. | 882 | 884 |
| 109. Adrian III. | 884 | 885 |
| 110. Stephen VI. | 885 | 891 |
| 111. Formosus | 891 | 896 |
| 112. Boniface VI. | 896 | 896 |
| 113. Stephen VII. | 896 | 897 |
| 114. Romanus | 897 | 897 |
| 115. Theodore II. | 897 | 897 |
| 116. John IX. | 898 | 900 |
| 117. Benedict IV. | 900 | 903 |
| 118. Leo V. | 903 | 903 |
| 119. Christopher | 903 | 904 |
| 120. Sergius III. | 904 | 911 |
| 121. Anastasius III. | 911 | 913 |
| 122. Landus | 913 | 914 |
| 123. John X. | 914 | 928 |
| 124. Leo VI. | 928 | 928 |
| 125. Stephen VIII. | 928 | 931 |
| 126. John XI. | 931 | 936 |
| 127. Leo VII. | 936 | 939 |
| 128. Stephen IX. | 939 | 942 |
| 129. Marinus II. | 942 | 946 |
| 130. Agapitus II. | 946 | 955 |
| 131. John XII. | 955 | 964 |
| 132. Leo VIII** | 963 | 965 |
| 133. Benedict V. | 964 | 965 |
| 134. John XIII. | 965 | 972 |
| 135. Benedict VI. | 973 | 974 |
| 136. Benedict VII. | 975 | 984 |
| 137. John XIV. | 984 | 984 |
| 138. Boniface VII. | 984 | 985 |
| 139. John XV. | 985 | 996 |
| 140. Gregory V. | 996 | 999 |
| 141 Sylvester II. | 999 | 1003 |
| 142. John XVII. | 1003 | 1003 |
| 143. John XVIII. | 1003 | 1009 |
| 144. Sergius IV. | 1009 | 1012 |
| 145. Benedict VIII. | 1012 | 1024 |
| 146. John XIX. | 1024 | 1032 |
| 147. Benedict IX. | 1032 | 1045 |
| 148. Gregory VI. | 1045 | 1046 |
| 149. Clement II. | 1046 | 1047 |
| 150. Damasus II. | 1048 | 1048 |
| 151. St. Leo IX. | 1049 | 1054 |
| 152. Victor II. | 1055 | 1057 |
| 153. Stephen X. | 1057 | 1058 |
| 154. Benedict X. | 1058 | 1059 |
| 155. Nicholas II. | 1059 | 1061 |
| 156. Alexander II. | 1061 | 1073 |
| 157. St. Gregory VII. | 1073 | 1085 |
| 158. Victor III. | 1087 | 1087 |
| 159. B. Urban II. | 1088 | 1099 |
| 160. Paschal II. | 1099 | 1118 |
| 161. Gelasius II. | 1118 | 1119 |
| 162. Callistus II. | 1119 | 1124 |
| 163. Honorius II. | 1124 | 1130 |
| 164. Innocent II. | 1130 | 1143 |
| 165. Celestine II. | 1143 | 1144 |
| 166. Lucius II. | 1144 | 1145 |
| 167. Eugene III. | 1145 | 1153 |
| 168. Anastasius IV. | 1153 | 1154 |
| 169. Adrian IV. | 1154 | 1159 |
| 170. Alexander III. | 1159 | 1181 |
| 171. Lucius III. | 1181 | 1185 |
| 172. Urban III. | 1185 | 1187 |
| 173. Gregory VIII. | 1187 | 1187 |
| 174. Clement III. | 1187 | 1191 |
| 175. Celestine III. | 1191 | 1191 |
| 176. Innocent III. | 1198 | 1216 |
| 177. Honorius III. | 1216 | 1227 |
| 178. Gregory IX. | 1227 | 1241 |
| 179. Celestine IV. | 1241 | 1241 |
| 180. Innocent IV. | 1243 | 1254 |
| 181. Alexander IV. | 1254 | 1261 |
| 182. Urban IV. | 1261 | 1264 |
| 183. Clement IV. | 1265 | 1268 |
| 184. B. Gregory X. | 1271 | 1276 |
| 185. B. Innocent V. | 1276 | 1276 |
| 186. Adrian V. | 1276 | 1276 |
| 187. John XXI. | 1276 | 1277 |
| 188. Nicholas III. | 1277 | 1280 |
| 189. Martin IV. | 1281 | 1285 |
| 190. Honorius IV. | 1285 | 1287 |
| 191. Nicholas IV. | 1288 | 1292 |
| 192. St. Celestine V. | 1294 | ‡1294 |
| 193. Boniface VIII. | 1294 | 1303 |
| 194. B. Benedict XI. | 1303 | 1304 |
| 195. Clement V | 1305 | 1314 |
| 196. John XXII. | 1316 | 1334 |
| 197. Benedict XII. | 1334 | 1342 |
| 198. Clement VI. | 1342 | 1352 |
| 199. Innocent VI. | 1352 | 1362 |
| 200. B. Urban V. | 1362 | 1370 |
| 201. Gregory XI. | 1370 | 1378 |
| 202. Urban VI. | 1378 | 1389 |
| 203. Boniface IX. | 1389 | 1404 |
| 204. Innocent VII. | 1404 | 1406 |
| 205. Gregory XII. | 1406 | ‡1409 |
| 206. Alexander V. | 1409 | 1410 |
| 207. John XXIII. | 1410 | ‡1415 |
| 208. Martin V. | 1417 | 1431 |
| 209. Eugene IV. | 1431 | 1447 |
| 210. Nicholas V. | 1447 | 1455 |
| 211. Callistus III. | 1455 | 1458 |
| 212. Pius II. | 1458 | 1464 |
| 213. Paul II. | 1464 | 1471 |
| 214. Sixtus IV. | 1471 | 1484 |
| 215. Innocent VIII. | 1484 | 1492 |
| 216 Alexander VI. | 1492 | 1503 |
| 217. Pius III. | 1503 | 1503 |
| 218. Pulius II. | 1503 | 1513 |
| 219. Leo X. | 1513 | 1521 |
| 220. Adrian VI. | 1522 | 1523 |
| 221. Clement VII. | 1523 | 1534 |
| 222. Paul III. | 1534 | 1549 |
| 223. Julius III. | 1550 | 1555 |
| 224. Marcellus II. | 1555 | 1555 |
| 225. Paul IV. | 1555 | 1559 |
| 226. Pius IV. | 1559 | 1565 |
| 227. St. Pius V. | 1566 | 1572 |
| 228. Gregory XIII. | 1572 | 1585 |
| 229. Sixtus V. | 1585 | 1590 |
| 230. Urban VII. | 1590 | 1590 |
| 231. Gregory XIV. | 1590 | 1591 |
| 232. Innocent IX. | 1591 | 1591 |
| 233. Clement VIII. | 1592 | 1605 |
| 234. Leo XI. | 1605 | 1605 |
| 235. Paul V. | 1605 | 1621 |
| 236. Gregory XV. | 1621 | 1623 |
| 237. Urban VIII. | 1623 | 1644 |
| 238 Innocent X. | 1644 | 1655 |
| 239. Alexander VII. | 1655 | 1667 |
| 240. Clement IX. | 1667 | 1669 |
| 241. Clement X. | 1670 | 1676 |
| 242. Innocent XI. | 1676 | 1689 |
| 243. Alexander VIII. | 1689 | 1691 |
| 244. Innocent XII. | 1691 | 1700 |
| 245. Clement XI. | 1700 | 1721 |
| 246. Innocent XIII. | 1721 | 1724 |
| 247. Benedict XIII. | 1724 | 1730 |
| 248. Clement XII | 1730 | 1740 |
| 249. Benedict XIV. | 1740 | 1758 |
| 250. Clement XIII. | 1758 | 1769 |
| 251. Clement XIV. | 1769 | 1774 |
| 252. Pius VI. | 1775 | 1799 |
| 253. Pius VII. | 1800 | 1823 |
| 254. Leo XII. | 1823 | 1829 |
| 255. Pius VIII. | 1829 | 1830 |
| 256. Gregory XVI. | 1831 | 1846 |
| 257 Pius IX. | 1846 | 1878 |
| 258. Leo XIII. | 1878 | 1903 |
| 259. Pius X. | 1903 | 1914 |
| 260. Benedict XV. | 1914 | |

M behind the name means Martyr for the Faith.

*Pope during exile of Liberius.

**Doubtful.

†Died before his consecration.

‡Resigned.

Of the first 30 Popes 29 were martyrs, except St. Dionysius, who was the 25th. The total number of martyred Popes is 33; we venerate as saints 82 Popes, but almost all were very learned men as well as men of great sanctify of life.

One hundred and four Popes have been Romans; 103 were natives of other parts of Italy; 15 were Frenchmen, 9 were Greeks, 7 were Germans, 5 were Asiatics, 3 were Africans, 8 were Spaniards, 2 were Dalmatians. While Palestine, Thrace, Holland, Portugal and England have each furnished one occupant of the Papal chair.

Popes are elected by the College of Cardinals.

Any male Catholic, no matter of what race or color may be elected pope, even one who is not a priest or bishop. Should a layman or a priest be chosen he would have to be ordained and consecrated bishop before being crowned or installed.—Catholic Leaflet.

# NOTES FOR CATTLEMEN

## "Soft" Hogs Subject to Federal Inspection

Effective about January 1, all hogs purchased "guaranteed" on the Fort Worth market will be officially passed upon as they enter the coolers at the packing plants by government inspectors. This agreement was unanimous at a meeting held recently in the Exchange building, which was attended by hog salesmen from the various commission companies, and hog buyers from the packing houses.

This simply means that in the future government inspectors instead of packing house inspectors will determine as to whether or not hogs purchased "guaranteed" are "firm" or "soft." On account of the vast number of peanut-fed hogs coming to this market it has been a custom for years to either purchase such stuff at prices two cents or more under corn-fed hogs, or, where there is a question of doubt, to buy such hogs at corn-fed rates, with a guarantee that they will kill "hard." If they do not kill "firm," then the purchase price must be reduced according to the schedule applied to peanut-fed stuff.

Hogs purchased "guaranteed" are to be tagged, so that they may be accounted for, and if, upon final inspection, they are declared "soft" a government certificate and duplicate to that effect will be presented to the commission firm handling the consignment, the duplicate to be mailed to the shipper.—Fort Worth Livestock Reporter.

Wool held by Del Rio banks aggregating 850,000 pounds recently was sold at prices ranging from 50 to 57 cents per pound.

Ten thousand dollars cash was paid by R. D. Logan of San Angelo to J. E. Henderson Jr., of Schleicher county for 400 calves a few days ago. The purchaser is now feeding them in the stock pens near the cotton oil mill in San Angelo.

Judge William Poindexter of Cleburne has purchased a 10,000-acre ranch in Shackelford county from L. H. Hill, stocked with 600 head of cattle. The consideration was $162,000. The new purchase gives Judge Poindexter a total of 20,000 acres in Shackelford county.

The West Texas Wool and Mohair association recently sold at Mertzon to H. Welge, of Kerrville, 25,000 pounds of wool at 50 1-2 cents and 25,000 pounds of mohair at 50 cents. More than 500,000 pounds of wool and mohair has been marketed at Mertzon during the present season.

The 6,000-acre ranch of Mrs. E. P. Garrett, located in Schleicher, Menard and Sutton counties, has been sold to C. H. Evans of Sutton county at $10 per acre, or $60,000 cash. The ranch is forty miles south of San Angelo and is considered one of the best improved ranches in that section, being entirely surrounded by a wolfproof fence.

The W. J. Skinner 4,000-acre ranch, located fifteen miles north of San Angelo along the line of the Orient railroad, has lately been sold to N. Shaw Rives at a cash consideration of $36,000. The ranch is well improved and has several hundred acres in a state of cultivation. Mr. Rives recently sold his Lipan Creek ranch, twenty miles south of San Angelo.

The annual midwinter meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association of Texas will be held at Sulphur Springs Jan. 14 and 15, 1918. The proceedings of this meeting will be of vast interest and benefit to all breeders of hogs, as the subjects to be considered and the experiences to be made public will embrace every feature of the business, and include all portions of the state.

A price believed to be a record for a Hereford bull, $31,000, has just been paid by a Kansas City man to a Jackson county, Missouri, man. The animal, Ardmore, a 4 year old Hereford, was bought by W. A. Pickering, Kansas City lumberman, from Walter Yost of Cedarcroft Farm, Lees Summit Road, at the sale following the International Live Stock Show in Chicago early in December. The bull had been awarded the grand champion blue ribbon.

Members of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association are to meet soon in Dallas to make arrangements for the annual convention of the cattlemen to be held there in March next. Conferences will be held with committees from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' association as to local programs and entertainment features. Col. Frank P. Holland will represent the Chamber of Commerce as chairman of the committee. Entertainment features are expected to be not so elaborate as in former years on account of the war.

# LATE MARKET REPORTS

## Cotton

**New Orleans.**

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—Quiet strength featured the trading in cotton here today, the market making a gain of about half a cent a pound on contracts with little excitement on a moderate volume of business. New high records were reached in both spots and futures, January selling up to 30.20 and closing at 30.22 bid. Spot prices were advanced 65 points to 30.38 for middling.

The strength of the spot situation was the chief bullish influence. Buyers found little cotton for sale, notwithstanding recent advices and they bid the market on themselves. Aiding the advance in contracts was the bullish construction put on peace talk in Europe and bullish expectations regarding the pending census bureau report on ginning.

**New York.**

New York, Jan. 2.—The cotton market showed increasing activities and strength during today's trading, with all positions making new high records for the season. January contrasts sold up to 31.44 or 64 points net higher, while late months were even firmer with October touching 29.35 making an advance of 77 points from Monday's closing. The close was within a few points of the top with the tone strong at a net gain of 55 to 77 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 12 to 34 points on Liverpool buying, covering a renewed demand from houses with mill connections. The advance met considerable realizing and increased hedge selling and a showing of net gains of about 53 to 46 points, the market reacted. Rather heavy offerings seemed to be readily absorbed on setbacks of 18 to 29 points, however, and the market became very strong during the afternoon. October was relatively firm, reflecting the unfavorable view of new crop prospects, based partly on the continued drought in the southwest and houses with Japanese connections were again credited with buying that position.

March sold up to 30.90 and May to 30.61 in the late trading, when the general list showed net gains of 60 to 77 points.

Offerings were comparatively light after the hedge selling and profit taking had been absorbed during the middle of the day.

**SPOTS.**

**Galveston.**

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 2.—Middling 30.75; receipts 7,035; exports 1,750; sales 1,422; stock 264,929.

**Liverpool.**

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Spots in retail request; prices steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good middling | 23.31 |
| Middling | 22.79 |
| Low middling | 22.26 |
| Good ordinary | 21.26 |
| Ordinary | 20.74 |

Sales 2,000 bales, including 1,800 American; receipts 3,200, all American.

## Livestock

**Fort Worth.**

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; market unchanged. Beeves $7.50@11.25; stockers $6.50@9.50; heifers $6.50@9.50; cows $5.25@8.50; bulls $5.75@6.15; calves $6.50@11.50.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000; market steady. Heavy $16.75@16.80; light $16.65@16.75; medium $16.50@16.65; common $15.50@16.00; mixed $16.25@16.50; pigs $11.50@13.50.

Sheep—Receipts 150; market unchanged. Lambs $15.00@16.00; yearlings $12.00@13.00; wethers $10.00@12.00; ewes $10.00@11.00; culls $5.50@7.50; goats $6.00@7.50.

**Chicago.**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—Hogs—Receipts 38,000; tomorrow 45,000; market weak. Bulk $16.40@16.80; light $15.60@16.55; mixed $16.15@16.80; heavy $16.10@16.80; rough $16.10@16.25; pigs $12.00@15.25.

Cattle—Receipts 21,000; tomorrow 18,000; market weak. Native steers $7.50@14.00; stockers and feeders $6.65@10.40; cows and heifers $5.30@11.30; calves $8.50@16.00.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000; tomorrow 15,000; market strong. Wethers $9.35@13.20; ewes $8.40@12.00; lambs $13.00@17.25.

## Sugar

New York, Jan. 2.—There were further sales of 32,000 bags reported in the local raw sugar market and prices were unchanged at 4.985 for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005 for centrifugal.

In refined prices were unchanged at 8.15 to 8.35 for fine granulated, with business still dight. The new prices based on 6.005 per pound for 96 test centrifugal, are to take effect at the opening of business on Jan. 7 and be continued until further notice from the International Sugar committee. The margin allowed would indicate that the revised prices will be on the basis of between 7.30 and 7.35 for fine granulated.

## Grain

**Chicago.**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—Renewal of peace gossip more than offset in the corn market this afternoon some slight gains which had been scored during the first part of the session. Prices closed weak, at the same as yesterday's finish to half a cent lower, with January 1.26 and May $1.24¼ to $1.24¼@⅜. The outcome in oats was unchanged to ⅝c down. There were declines of 20c to 70c in provisions.

Until peace talk from Munich gave the bears an advantage, corn averaged higher, chiefly as a result of a bulge which liberal export buying had brought about in the oats market.

Export purchasing of oats aggregated about 700,000 bushels. It was said though, that the seaboard demand had now been filled for the time being. Holders of the provisions realized. The outlook was for a bearish show in warehouse stocks.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn— | | | | |
| Jan. | $1.26⅛ | $1.26⅝ | $1.26⅛ | $1.26⅜ |
| May | 1.24⅜ | 1.25 | 1.24⅛ | 1.24¼ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Jan. | .78 | .79⅝ | .78 | .78½ |
| March | .77⅝ | .78⅜ | .77½ | .77½ |
| May | .75⅝ | .76⅜ | .75⅝ | .75¾ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| Jan. | 45.10 | 45.10 | 44.75 | 44.75 |
| May | 45.20 | 45.20 | 44.62 | 44.62 |
| Jan. | 23.80 | 23.80 | 23.45 | 23.45 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May | 24.32 | 24.32 | 23.85 | 23.87 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| Jan. | 23.82 | 23.87 | 23.50 | 23.50 |
| May | 24.47 | 24.47 | 23.77 | 23.97 |

## Stock Market

New York, Jan. 2.—A spirit of cheerfulness pervaded the financial district on the first business day of the New Year, many stocks recording gains of 2 to 7 points.

Prices attained to highest levels in the active final hour, the rise coming on the heels of the announcement that the department of justice has recommended postponement of further action in certain of the anti-trust cases.

Unofficial advices of a further breach in negotiations between the Russian delegates and the central powers were overshadowed by the report of the American war mission which indicated the determined attitude of the administration.

Industrials, more especially specific war issues and equipments, featured the comprehensive trading.

United States steel asserted its leadership from the start, making a gross gain of 5⅛ points to 95⅛, retaining all but a slight fraction. Other steels, shippings and motors were the strong features of the close. Sales aggregated 1,350,000 shares.

International bonds were steady and domestic issues strong.

Liberty 4s sold at 97.20 to 96.90 and the 3½s at 98.78 to 98.44.

Total sales, par value, aggregated $4,550,000.

United States, old issues, were unchanged on call.

## Produce

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—Butter steady—Creamery 39@49c.

Eggs steady—Receipts 5,982 cases. Firsts 55@56c; ordinary firsts 52@54c; at mark, cases included, 50@55c; refrigerator firsts 41c.

Potatoes—Receipts fifteen cars; market steady. Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota bulk $1.80@2.00; sacks $1.90@2.00.

Poultry—Alive higher. Fowls 23c; springs 23½c.

# U. S. Tars Take Four Submarines

Boston, Jan. 2.—Four German submarines were captured recently by twelve American destroyers, according to an American seaman who reached his home here from a French port Sunday night.

The seaman, a former Boston newspaper man, who was aboard a troop ship at the French port recently, he said, when the destroyers, all flying the Stars and Stripes, steamed in with their prizes.

The submarines were lying upon the surface of the ocean with their conning tower open, during the process of recharging their batteries when the American destroyers swept down upon them and took them prisoners without a fight.

# FERGUSON SURE TO HAVE NAME ON THE TICKET

(Continued From Page One.)

of each as shown by the requests filed with the state chairman. Copies of such certificates shall be furnished to each newspaper in the state desiring to publish the same, AND ONE COPY SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY MAILED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EACH COUNTY."

Article 3102, Section 193 of the election laws is as follows: "At the meeting of the county executive committee provided for in article 3106, the county chairman shall present to the committee the certificates of the chairman of the state committee, showing the names of all persons whose names are to appear on the official ballot as candidates for state and district offices."

Article 3106, Section 197 of the election laws is as follows: "On the third Monday in June preceding such general primary, the county executive committee of each county shall meet at the county seat and determine by lot the order in which THE NAMES OF ALL THE CANDIDATES FOR EACH NOMINATION OR POSITION REQUESTED TO BE PRINTED ON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT SHALL BE PRINTED THEREON."

Thus it is plain to everyone that if I, before the first Monday in June, file with the state chairman my request to have my name printed on the official ballot, the state chairman SHALL file it with the executive committee at its meeting on the second Monday in June. At this meeting the executive committee SHALL order the state chairman to certify my name to the various county chairmen in the state. On the third Monday in June the county chairman SHALL present my name to the county executive committee and they shall by lot determine the order in which my name shall be printed on the official baliot.

There is no discretion left to anybody to refuse to put my name on the ticket after I file my request in writing stating my name, age, residence and occupation. And when some of these wise people try to tell you that my name can't go on the ticket, just ask him to point out how it can be kept off the ticket. If he says the election officials will keep it off just ask him which official. If he says some judge will enjoin my name from going on the ticket just ask him which judge and under what law. If they can't answer these questions just turn them over to the fool killer and get ready to help make my majority 100,000.

I will appreciate it, the Texas democracy will be vindicates before the nation and it will be forever settled that the people do rule.

The claim that even if I get the votes I cannot take my seat as governor is even more ridiculous.

Even granting the attempted impeachment proceedings to have been legal and authorized by the constitution (which I expressly deny) they were nothing more than an act of the legislature. That action can be amended, changed, or repealed or annulled by any succeeding legislature and it does not take a Philadelphia lawyer to know it either. Even a lawyer graduate of the university knows it.

Now then, put the question direct to the candidates for the legislature: "If Ferguson gets the majority or plurality in the July primary will you, if elected yourself, vote to count Ferguson's vote and do whatever is necessary to put him as the choice of the people in their office as their servant?"

Make him answer. By this means we will smoke out more political rascals than ever before. They claimed the right to condemn me, now make them give you the right to condemn them. The verdict of the legislature can no more be permanent against me than it was against submission. Impeachment and submission of amendments, under proper conditions, are permitted by the constitution. To say that the next legislature could not disturb the action of the last legislature in attempting to impeach me, would be followed by the proposition that the next legislature could not disturb the action of the last legislature on submission. The poeple have a right to instruct their representatives on either proposition when ever they want to. And if one of these "smart alecks" says he won't be instructed then cut his political head smooth off.

Again, besides all other objections that may be urged against the kangaroo so-called impeachment proceedings, there remains one fact that settles beyond question my right to hold the office when the people give it to me and proves that the judgment rendered against me is not worth the paper it is written on.

Before my attempted removal from office or disqualification from holding office was even mentioned in any charge written or spoken against me by the legislature, I resigned the office. This fact is being purposely conceded by those opposed to my reelection. You can not remove a man from office after he has already removed himself.