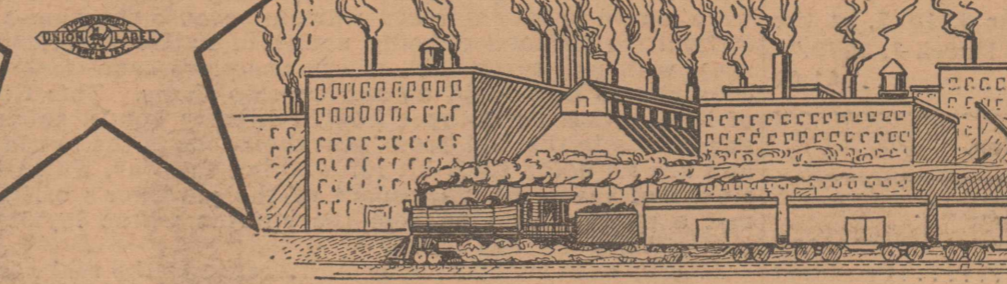


# The Ferguson Forum

Back to the Courtroom With the Political Lawyer



Back to the Pulpit With the Political Preacher

VOLUME I

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918.

NUMBER 19.

## ELECTION LAW IS MADE TARGET OF SOLONS AT AUSTIN

Bill Is Submitted for Amendment Without Recommendation or Suggestion From the Governor—Proposals for Women to Vote in Primaries and Relating to Qualifications of Candidates Are Introduced.

Austin, Tex., March 13.—The fourth special session of the Thirty-fifth legislature is now fairly launched upon the real work which prompted the urgent appeal by a number of the members of both branches to the governor to issue his call for the assembling of the legislature.

The election laws have been submitted for such action as the legislature may see fit to take in reference to amending and changing them, and a torrent of bills proposing changes of all sorts have been unloaded into the senate and house. There are at least seven bills already in and the end is not yet. These seven include bills that will permit women to vote in the primaries; will require majority nominations; will limit expense accounts of candidates; will prohibit voting by persons who are not citizens of the United States; will require every voter to mark his own ballot, thus setting up a literacy test; will forbid the declaration of the election to office of any candidate who is not qualified to hold office.

One of the bills relating to qualifications of candidates for nomination for office is by DeBogory in the house and another by Westbrook in the senate.

The governor handed the election law over to the tender mercies of the legislature "with the bridle off." He made no suggestions or recommendations and as a consequence the delighted solons, having gratified the governor and his friends by passing his liquor bills, are now reveling in a wild orgy of amendments, revisions and additions to the Terrell election law, already a patchwork or madhouse legislation.

In the meantime petitions from qualified voters are pouring in from all portions of the state protesting against any change in the election law that will prevent the name of Jim Ferguson being placed on the democratic primary ballot in July.

The election law is not all that promises entertainment for the solons in the closing days of the session. Westbrook has dropped another bomb into the camp in the shape of a bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the smelting committee that a state board of control, of three men, be selected to supersede the boards of management of all the state eleemosynary institutions, state prison system, state purchasing agent, public printer and other officers. To have charge of all purchases made for the state and to direct the disbursement of all money on account of the state.

This has started a tide of travel to the capital from all those cities in the state where are located any of the state institutions affected by the Westbrook bill, with the result that the hotel managers and boarding house keepers are in high glee over the crowds that will throng their places and demand accommodations.

Protests long, loud and eloquent are being voiced against this new board with plenary powers and no check by which its own actions may be reviewed. Provision is made in the committee recommendations for a state auditor who shall check all state accounts and his duty will include checking the accounts of the board of control by which he will be appointed. This feature of the proposed legislation is one of the strong points in the arguments made by the opponents of the bill. While they admit that the proposed high salary which is to be paid to the three members of the board will induce capable and honest men to take the jobs, they hold that even members of such a board will be but human and in the handling of millions that annually are disbursed

by the state the chance for error, misapplication and incompetency are not sufficiently guarded against to permit the board to be the arbiter of its own bookkeeping and the judge of the correctness of its expenditures in every detail.

The cities in which institutions affected, and all are affected, are located are sending large delegations here to plead against the creation of such a board. They make the contention that this board, far removed from the scene, cannot know as fully and capably the needs, the emergencies and the requirements of the various institutions as can men who are on the ground.

The house committee on suffrage and elections today reported favorably by a vote of eight to seven Metcalf's bill granting woman suffrage in primary elections and appointed a sub-committee of three, Bertram, Beard and Thomason of El Paso, to consider and report to the whole committee on the DeBogory bill on qualifications of candidates.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## \$1,293,825 Prison Cash Invites Raid By Solons; Assets Are \$9,000,000

Austin, Tex., March 13.—The report of the auditor of the state prison system showing the financial condition of the system at the close of business February 28 shows a cash balance of \$1,293,825 on hand. Of this \$67,548 is on deposit in the Union National Bank of Houston; \$48,810 in the Houston National bank and \$42,513 in the Huntsville State bank, of Huntsville. In the state treasury is \$1,134,955.

The eyes of the solons are on this rich balance accumulated under a management for which Governor Ferguson is responsible and plans are being laid to lay hands on it. One method by which it will be sought to wipe out this splendid record of efficiency and sound business management is to refuse appropriations to pay old debts of the penitentiary system outstanding long before the inauguration of the Ferguson administration. Heretofore the legislature has appropriated more than \$300,000 in payment of these

outstanding claims and there remains some \$400,000 more to be paid.

The proposal is to have this latter payment made out of the cash balance of the system and also to call on the prison commission to refund about \$330,000 already paid through legislative appropriations. This will wipe off nearly \$750,000 of the cash balance. In January the system had on hand nearly \$1,700,000 for current operating expenses of nearly \$100,000 a month and initial payments on new farms bought have taken more than \$300,000. The land payments amounted to nearly \$250,000.

In addition the system has on hand 700 bales of cotton worth at least \$100,000 and all the cane crop of last season. The assets of the system have been increased from \$6,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in the last three years, which is another evidence of good business management and executive ability. But the legislature is set upon making a change in the plan of management, regardless of the record of achievement left by Jim Ferguson and his appointees.

## BACK TO THE COURTROOM WITH POLITICAL LAWYERS

The recent order issued by Director General McAdoo forbidding the transportation companies to spend money for lobbying or for the employment of attorneys not actually engaged in the performance of necessary legal work is a most commendable one.

The Ferguson administration always held that a lawyer should practice law, a preacher should preach the gospel and a teacher should impart knowledge. It is the inherent duty of the people to define the sphere of activity for these professions and to police the boundary lines. They are servants and must get orders from civilization. No beast, wild or tame, no man, good or bad, no factor of society, weak or strong, ever kept within their rights unless herded by penalties, prodded by custom or chastised by sentiment. The greatest menace to public life today is political lawyers trespassing unrestrained upon the rights of society.

This executive order marks a new epoch in government as monumental in its important consequences upon our public welfare as the proclamation of emancipation. It prescribes the limitations of the legal profession and dedicates it to the practice of law. The uncomfortable plight which the railroads are now in is undoubtedly due to the basic evil of both railroad and anti-railroad lawyers practicing politics instead of law.

Not only should our government regulate lawyers in private and corporate practice but it should promulgate drastic regulatory measures governing the behavior of lawyers in its own employ. A lawyer who is sworn and paid to represent the people as their attorney should also be compelled to confine his activities to practicing law and he should be specifically forbidden to lobby with grand juries or practice politics with legislatures.

Director McAdoo's order will also have the effect of releasing many lawyers for legitimate practice and thereby overcrowd an already swollen profession. The order as it now stands probably will affect five hundred railroad lawyers and perhaps as many more anti-railroad lawyers. In Texas our lawyers always travel in pairs, one to assault Justice and the other to defend it. The time was when railroad lawyers tripped up justice and violated the confidence of the people but their days are numbered and their kingdom may yet be divided among the Medes and the Persians. The political lawyers of state who strut with power and hiss at human rights had better beware for "Be ye not deceived, Justice will not be mocked."

There may be those who look upon political lawyers in government as an unavoidable pestilence and who are satisfied when they pass on to other fields of crime no matter how terrible may be the toll. But the Ferguson administration proposes to fight them to a standstill. With our backs to the wall, our face to the people and our hearts bared to heaven, we defy them one and all and shall neither ask nor give quarter until a "white zone" is established in the legal profession of Texas.

### Stirring Incident Of War Recalled By Recent Death

Chief John J. Clinton has received word of the death Sunday at San Antonio of Col. A. I. Lockwood, United States army, retired.

Colonel Lockwood was the captor of Chief Clinton during the civil war. It was at Chapel Hill, N. C., and about 150 other Confederate soldiers, all hungry and hungry, were capt with Chief Clinton, then a mere boy. Colonel Lockwood, sitting on his fine horse, watched the captured Confederates file past, and ordered his men to give them a bath, new clothes and something to eat. The captors, Chief Clinton said, looked like men just out of a handbox, so clean were their uniforms in contrast with those of the Confederates. Later on Chief Clinton, who was charged with looking after Colonel Lockwood's horse, mounted the animal and "beat it" for Texas. In later years he came face to face with Colonel Lockwood at San Antonio, and the first thing the colonel said was: "Where's my horse, young man?" The colonel and his former prisoner became fast friends and Chief Clinton often visited Colonel Lockwood. The colonel was commander of the Nineteenth cavalry, New York.—Ablene Reporter.

### Martin Dies Out of Race for Seat in Next Congress

Beaumont, Tex., March 13.—Congressman Martin Dies, now serving his fifth term, announced while here Tuesday that he would not seek reelection. "I want to live in peace on my Turkey Creek farm," he said in his announcement.

### Live Chicks Now May Be Sent by Parcel Post Route

Washington, March 13.—Live chicks may be sent by parcel post after March 15, provided they are properly prepared for mailing. In announcing this decision today the postoffice department order said chicks could not be insured or sent by air mail. These were the first more than seventy-two hours mailing distance.

### Son Is Given to Wife Who Killed Husband

New York, March 13.—Mrs. Bianca Erraziz de Saullies, Chilean heiress, who was acquitted of the murder of her former husband, John L. de Saullies, one time Yale athlete, has been by court decree made legal guardian of their son, Jack. It was because of a dispute over the possession of the boy that Mrs. de Saullies shot and killed her husband at his Long Island country home last August. The decree handed down by Surrogate Fowler decides a legal contest between the mother and relatives of the boy's father.

### Baker's Refuge Is Paris Wine Vault During Hun Raid

Secretary of War Baker got a "close-up" of a Hun bombing raid on Paris Monday night when thirty-four persons were killed and seventy-nine injured by explosives dropped by the Boche raiders on the French capital.

Secretary Baker and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss were in conference in a hotel when the airplanes of the enemy approached and began their deadly work but he speedily took refuge in a wine cellar where he and General Bliss were induced to go by the hotel management who feared for the distinguished visitor's safety. In the cellar the conference of the American officers was continued.

In addition to the bomb victims, sixty-six persons were suffocated through crowding in a panic into a metropolitan railway entrance to take refuge from the raiders. These were for the most part women and children.

The fog which covered the city Monday morning settled down again in the early evening. It was thick enough to cause the general belief that there was little chance that the Germans would attempt an air raid. This belief was shattered, however, at 9:10 o'clock when the warning was sounded of the approach of hostile aircraft. The raid ended shortly after midnight.

The official report of the raid says: "According to the first news news: six enemy airplanes succeeded in crossing our lines. Thanks to the curtain fire which our artillery maintained throughout the raid with great intensity, a certain number of the machines failed to reach their objectives. Nevertheless numerous bombs were dropped on Paris and its suburbs. Several buildings were demolished and took fire."

## POLITICAL JUMPERS MAKE LAST JUMP; DOWN TO OBLIVION

When Agile Texas Pie-Hunters Hop From Issue to Issue They Will Find Good, Liberty-Loving People Waiting to Tell Them They Jumped Too Late—Their Next Leap Will Be Into Realm of Desolation.

"Way down south in yanky to yank  
The bull frog jumped from banky to bank,  
'Cause he had nothing else to do.  
He stumped his toe and in he fell  
And the niggers all said he's gone to h-ll  
'Cause he had nothing else to do."

The flea can beat the frog when it comes to making little jumps and he is some quick jumper also when you confidently expect to put your finger on him. The frog jumps fewer times but covers more territory. The Texas politician, however, can skin the fleas and frogs alike when it comes to jumping; especially if it is political jumping. He will jump his friend or jump on his friend if it will help him politically.

He will jump his party or jump on his party if it will help him to get elected. He will be an anti in south Texas and jump to north Texas and be a pro. He will tell one set of his friends he is for woman suffrage and when the good ladies call on him to stand up, like the flea, he has already jumped to God only knows where.

All because he has nothing else to do. Or rather there is nothing else he can do but keep jumping.

If the flea or the frog had any mind he would be more contented and he could find something to do. But being of a low order of intelligence he can't think and when he is touched he jumps.

The Texas politician is the same way. When he is touched he jumps or he touches somebody and then jumps.

When great questions are up for discussion by the people he jumps the most. He jumps from this to that, "Cause he has nothing else to do." One good honest and intelligent idea would burst his head wide open. Just at present he is doing some tall jumping. One day you will find him saying boys, come on and help win the war and make the world safe for democracy—which means safe for the people. And by 12 o'clock that night he has jumped clear over into the middle of the crowd that doesn't care any more about the people than a Tom cat does for a marriage license.

He joins right in with the plot to deprive the people of the right to pass upon important public questions and to deprive them of their inalienable right to elect any man whom they want to public office.

One time you will find him running with the crowd that is against the government and supporting some candidate who is abusing his party and the President of the United States, and then in a few months he takes another crooked jump and lo! and behold, all men are traitors who do not support and agree with him.

But all political jumpers come to the same end. There always comes a time when he may jump as quick as the flea and it is not quick enough. He may jump as far as the frog but it is not far enough. He always stumps his toe and in the language of the poet his destiny is fixed, "Cause he has nothing else to do."

The great renowned frog of Calaveras county, California, which Mark Twain wrote about, outjumped all the frogs until some thoughtful individual went and filled his belly full of shot and then he could jump no more.

The Texas politicians, and some of them in official station, have made their last jump. When they jump to this bank they find it covered with people—yes, good, honest people. When they jump to the other bank they find it lined with more good, liberty loving people who believe in a square deal and honest government. When they jump on the prohibition bank they will be told that they jumped too late. When they jump back home they will be told to jump again.

And so despised, condemned, distrusted, hated and suspicioned by all, "Mr. Yanky to Yank jumping from banky to bank" has stumped his toe and has fallen right in, and from under the load of an enraged public opinion he can jump no more and he has gone where the wise colored gentleman said he would go, "Cause he had nothing else to do."  
JAMES E. FERGUSON.

## TWO WOMEN ENTER LISTS IN CONTEST FOR U. S. SENATE

Washington, March 13.—Miss Anna Martin, chief lobbyist for the National Woman's party in Washington for several years, has announced that she would be a candidate for the senate from Nevada to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Newlands.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, representative in congress from Montana, expects to run against Senator Walsh but has not formally announced her candidacy.

Miss Martin is an aggressive advocate of equal suffrage. She has been one of the most active leaders in the campaign for a constitutional amendment. She organized the forces that brought victory to suffrage in Nevada. In making her formal announcement Miss Martin said:

"I believe the time has come when the nation should attest its faith in democracy and the power of self-government of all its people by the election of a woman to its highest legislative body. I believe that the crucial problems which this nation now faces are problems which women can help solve, and which justice demands they should have, a voice in solving."

"The war we are waging is one in which social and industrial readjustments are the first essentials to success. The peace which will follow this

war will bring with it the social and industrial reorganization of the world. The welfare of women demands their presence in both houses of congress, and the welfare of the nation demands it.

"Concretely, there are four problems which I have long studied in Nevada, and through which I believe I could, at this time, serve my state and nation.

"They are the development of the land in the interest of the people, the conservation of water, the elimination of long established discrimination against the protection, by federal agencies, of seasonal farm labor, and its transfer from region to region, in the interest of both the farmer and the laborer."

Miss Martin's favorite pastimes are mountain climbing, tennis and golf. She was the champion tennis player of Nevada for three years. A mountain peak in her state is named for her. Her two brothers and three brothers-in-law are fighting for Uncle Sam.

Miss Martin was graduated from Nevada university and from Leland Stanford. She was professor of history in the University of Nevada and taught constitutional government there. She attended Cambridge university in England, and made a study of government problems in a tour of European countries.

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The voters of Texas are on guard and all is well.

There is a pie-less day coming for many Texas politicians.

"Let the People Say," cries Rienzi Johnston's paper, and "Amen!" says the Ferguson Forum.

Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others, cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

We must win this war or pay tribute to the most brutal and inhuman tyrant of the world's history. How looks the picture to you?

This is a time of sacrifice, undivided patriotism and unmixed unity of purpose, if we are to do the best that can be done to win the war.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our own duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

The real pyrotechnics of the fourth called session of the Thirty-fifth legislature are now being staged. The solons are warned to be careful of backfire.

The Huns have located the trenches held by the Sammies and the Sammies have located the Huns so well that funeral details have had to carry them back to their side of the battle line.

What gunpowder did for war, the printing press has done for the mind; the statesman is no longer clad in the steel of special education, but every reading man is his judge.—Wendell Phillips.

The official city directory of New York city is sold over booksellers' counters at the small price of \$2,500. This directory happens to be the guide for 1786 and contains just fifty-two pages.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereto.—Bacon.

If Secretary of War Baker was in search of adventure when he went to France his wish was abundantly gratified when some sixty Hun airplanes sailed over Paris dropping death-dealing bombs and driving the inhabitants to shelter.

Anent the cutting down of beef portions to six ounces the swell New York restaurants say they can make no reduction in their prices because, according to their figures, it costs as much to serve a six ounce portion as it does to serve a pound.

Judging from some of the prices for food and homes in Tampico Old Man "High Cost of Living" must make his habitat in that great oil producing city. Ham at \$1.25 per pound must make a fat porker feel that he is of some importance on the earth.

Good weather and busy farmers make the agricultural districts look askance at little politicians these days. The Texas farmers know the situation and have no time or inclination to listen to prejudice promoters prate of their desires to be sent back into public office.

Secretary of War Baker is at the front getting first hand information as to what account the troops from the United States are giving of themselves in tilts with the Huns. He will find nothing in the fighting done by our boys to cause him to feel ashamed of them.

If the primary date is moved up and the members of that smelling committee do not get a chance to manufacture campaign material for themselves before the special session closes, they are likely to be forgotten even before they are actually sent into the oblivion they have earned.

Things are happening "Over There," and the casualty lists are growing so that the government has decided no longer to publish the names and addresses of the victims who are killed or wounded. This should bring the full realization of what the war means to every patriotic citizen.

While the Sammies are keeping the Boches entertained on the western front the Japs are keeping them guessing over on the Siberia line. The puzzle that worries the Hun is to guess what the little Jap will do, and if he can find out he is a better guesser than other world powers have been in the past.

Texas farmers now are looking forward to forty cent cotton, yet Clarence Ousley and his coterie of book farmers are crying out against raising cotton this year. The Texas farmer knows what is good for the country as well as what is good for himself and his family. He is practical while the book farmers are dreamers who are ignorant of the basic principles of real farming.

When a patrol in the American sector dashes across No Man's Land in broad daylight defying Boche shells and bombs and when single-handed an American soldier routs a bunch of forty Huns trying to surprise the Sammies it looks as if the Kaiser's troops will have to revise their tactics and try for something new if they expect to make headway against Uncle Sam's watchful and daring boys.

Long and loud wails the Houston Post, "Let the People Say," when the question is statutory prohibition or woman suffrage, but its attitude is "The People be damned," when the question of voting for Jim Ferguson on a democratic ticket is concerned. Consistency never has been one of the distinguishing traits of that paper, but the people will have their say in the primaries just the same and they will say they want Jim Ferguson to complete the service for which they elected him by some 75,000 majority two years ago.

One of the best of the war correspondents with the American troops at the front says: "It doesn't take long to discover from contact with actualities in France, that this is a roughneck war. We are up against a nation of roughnecks and our men must be just as rough and tough as their enemies." He says he does not mean by that that our soldiers should emulate the atrocities of the Huns, but on the battlefield they must be prepared to meet the German army with its own weapons. He adds "This is no contest for points." A glance at the casualty lists from General Pershing will show that this correspondent speaks advisedly. This is a war to the finish, the finish of autocracy and outrage.

## VOTERS' NAMES MADE LAUGHING STOCK IN SENATE

When one of the state senators sent up a petition from a large number of his constituents recently protesting against any change in the election law that will keep off the ticket the name of a former governor the dignified and sedate senators were moved to laughter and ridicule because the names were difficult to pronounce, being names of native American citizens, with poll taxes paid, whose ancestors came from other countries to help build up and develop Texas. This flouting of loyal citizens who have bought Liberty bonds, subscribed generously to the Red Cross, sent their sons to the battle front and are all doing their bit for winning the war, which is the slogan of the present occupant of the governor's office, has met a merited rebuke from the citizens whose loyalty and patriotism were thus aspersed.

It is by such snobbery and indifference to the real patriotic citizenship of Texas that these lordly political plotters have aroused the resentment and antagonism of the democratic voters and citizenship of the state. Laughter at a petition which is sent to a member of the legislature or senate under the constitutional right of petition shows the malignant rancor of political plotters bent on throttling the expression by the people of their preferences at the polls.

The despicable attempt to belittle the meaning of the petition, and reflect upon the American citizens who had signed it, has been condemned even by many who are not in accord with the spirit and purpose of the petitioners, but the impeachment hierarchy, cares not. That hierarchy already has shown its contempt and indifference for the voters and is inviting the wrath of an outraged and righteous democracy.

In these days of stress it will become any set of men to flout honest men because their names may not resound euphoniously in delicate ears attuned to the sounds of whispered conspiracy and dark lantern politics. It matters not to them that the bearers of these names are natives of the United States and of Texas, are thrifty and industrious men, are supporters of the flag of their native land and have given their sons to the service of the country and their money to the support of the nation in carrying on the war.

The spirit of aristocracy and autocracy which they show in voicing their contempt for these petitioners is the same spirit to suppress and destroy which this country went to war.

## WHAT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER BACK AT HOME?

Even now the country is confronted with the problem of the returned soldier, sent home wounded or disabled from further military service. The activities at the front in the trenches already have made the problem one that presses for consideration and solution. Under the division fixed by the federal board of vocational training returning soldiers who are incapacitated from continuing as fighting men are apportioned into four classes, the first class including those who are permanently invalided; the second, those who are able to work but who cannot engage in competitive occupations, the third, those who must learn new occupations because of their physical handicaps and the fourth, those who are able to return to their pre-war occupations.

It is the belief of the board that 80 per cent will be men who will belong to the last class. For the 20 per cent who cannot do this new occupations will be necessary. The board is engaged in drafting some plan of education that will meet the needs of those who will be found in the first three classes.

Now, it is just as well to face the situation frankly and admit that there will be thousands of men returning from the battlefields who will need assistance in the way of provision for making themselves self-sustaining and contributors to the industrial development of the country. Many will be as capable as ever they may have been, to work at the wage-earning pursuits of ordinary vocations or to do farm work.

Here is an opportunity for the federal board for vocational education, or some other branch of the government, to render these, as well as the men who are able to return to their pre-war work, capable of the highest efficiency and productiveness and at the same time to give them a chance to become home-owners and home-builders. There are millions of acres of uncultivated and fertile lands in the country, Texas alone being able to furnish several millions of them. These lands should be made productive and returning soldiers will appreciate, as no others will be able to, the pressing need for farm products in sustaining the world.

Scarcity of food will not cease with the end of the war. All our economic writers and students admit that. The dearth of food and farm products will continue long after peace comes. Europe is devastated, the country has been swept by fire and shell; the farms have been torn and rent by shells and army transportation; farm houses have been leveled, farm stock destroyed and farm equipment obliterated. These cannot be restored in one year nor in two and while the stricken territory is being rehabilitated the United States must feed the people at home and those across the seas.

Let the farm areas in the United States be increased; make it worth while for the returning soldier to become a farmer, if he is not one who left the farm to take up arms for the freedom of the world. Devise some plan whereby he may obtain a home out of the vast idle acreage of this nation. Small farms will be the great means of increasing the agricultural output of the country. It seems that in this day of war measures, when old ways are discarded and new ways found for accomplishing what is desired toward winning the war, there is a way to make the country safe and productive, and there is as much emergent demand for such action as for fighting in the field. Give the returning soldier land and make the farm attractive for him.

Pity the poor porker player! If he wins he must include his winnings in his report of income for the federal tax commissioner, but if he loses he cannot deduct his losses from his income. The federal tax commissioner knows how to "feed the kitty" so that she will get hers no matter how the game goes.

New York financiers see in the accumulation of gold in the vaults of the federal reserve banks the creation of a power to protect all the local banks of the country against any possibility of alarm among their depositors. They say that gold in the possession of the reserve banks gains 150 per cent in efficiency by reason of the note-issuing powers of these banks, not to mention the advantage of having the reserves concentrated in practically one store. The financial outlook is held to be satisfactory and the great bankers of the east predict that the new Liberty bond drive will be successful in the highest degree.

The work of the solons at Austin in some respects is so raw that one of the big dailies that has been helping along their plots to overthrow a free ballot grows suspicious and tells them their argument for an earlier date for holding state primaries is hardly creditable to their intelligence, and that there is another reason that actuates them. That paper should understand that it is not intelligence but malignant hate and political rancor that actuate most of that bunch of political highbinders. To accuse them of reasonable intelligence is a reflection upon the intelligence of the editor who so accuses.

Attorney General Looney wrote a bone-dry bill for the state and it was introduced in the house, but when the little politicians considered that the authorship of such a bill might boost along the attorney general's candidacy for governor, they promptly chloroformed it and substituted a bill of their own. Now the attorney general unlimbers his heavy artillery and fires a broadside of explosive bombs through the substitute bill, and he is joined by a large number of prohibitionists who are urging their friends in the legislature to knife the new bill as a makeshift and subterfuge. Verily the poison of political selfishness and prejudice permeates the legislature until the state suffers from half-baked, inconsiderate and illogical law-making.

## Letters From Loyal Texans

HAS FAITH IN FERGUSON.

Hon. James E. Ferguson, Editor Ferguson Forum, Temple, Texas.  
My Dear Friend Jim: I have read and heard read a few copies of the Forum, and, as I have known you and had dealings with you for a number of years, I want to express myself highly in favor of the principles for which you stand and advocate.

I am now nearing my 80th birthday, and have never taken very much interest in politics, but I have felt a deep interest in your welfare ever since I have known you, and I read with much interest to myself of the sad and trying ordeal through which you have recently passed, and from all that I have read, and all that I have heard said against you, it has not in the least shaken my confidence in you.

I have always found you to be a man of your word, and I still have abiding faith in you, and the principles for which you stand and advocate; and I hope it will be yours in the coming primary election to triumph over your political accusers, and, if I am permitted to live until the primary election day, you may count on my vote.

I supported you in your first and second race. I believed then, as I believe now, that your promises made in your platform were the best that ever have been made by any other former candidate for governor of our state.

I am supporting you because I believe your policies are right, and because I know you.  
You will find enclosed \$1 for which please send me the Forum for one year. Wishing you much success in all your undertakings for good, and hoping you may be successful in again taking your seat as governor, I beg to remain, as ever,  
Your friend,  
R. S. WHITLEY,  
Route 4, Box 81, Mesquite, Texas.

## PETITION SHOWS HOW VOTE STANDS.

Editor Forum: The following constitutes the caption of a petition, which is self-explanatory, bearing the signature of a majority of the loyal Fergusonian democrats of one voting precinct in Upshur county, and which is, in my knowledge, a fair representation of the existing sentiment throughout my district, composed of the counties of Upshur and Camp, and where no Germans or Bohemians exist and where prohibition will not figure at the approaching July primary election with the plain people in selecting a chief executive for this state.

Some time since an expression of the qualified voters of the above precinct was obtained, and in 173 votes, 165 were for Jim Ferguson for governor.

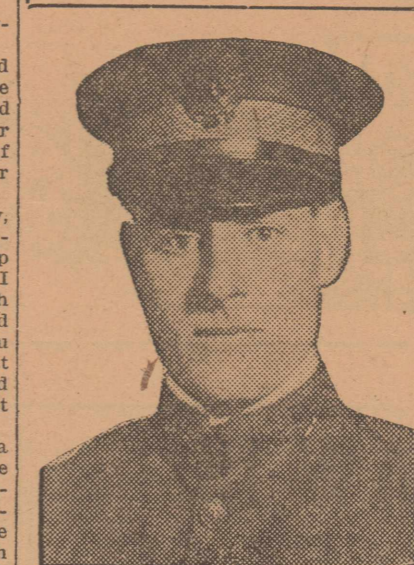
J. BBN HILL,  
Representative Thirty-first District.  
"Austin, Texas, March 8, 1918.

"To Hon. J. B. Hill, Representative from the Thirty-first District in the Thirty-fifth Legislature, Austin, Texas.  
"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of Rosewood and Upshur county, Texas, being entitled to the right of suffrage under the constitution of the United States and the State of Texas, and having paid our poll taxes for the year 1917, herewith respectfully petition you to vote against and do all in your power to defeat any proposed amendment to the present Texas statutes governing the holding of white democratic primary elections, which may be offered in either the fourth or fifth sessions of the Thirty-fifth legislature.

"We especially disapprove of the proposed amendment to the Terrell election law designed to prevent the name of Hon. James E. Ferguson from appearing on the democratic ticket, as a candidate for governor of Texas to be voted on in the primary elections of July 27, 1918, and we respectfully and earnestly request you to vote against and do all in your power to defeat this or any similar measure, the purpose and effect of which would be the virtual disfranchisement of thousands of free citizens who are entitled to express their individual choice for governor of Texas in the democratic primaries. In the language of our great president, 'Let's first make Texas safe for democracy.'"  
HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED!  
Hon. James E. Ferguson, Temple, Tex.  
Dear Governor:—During the year of 1917 it was unconstitutional for the state legislature to do anything in the way of legislation in behalf of drouth sufferers, and, as one member put it, they were ashamed for the great state of Texas to hvoke federal aid.  
But in this year of our Lord, (1918), the same legislature and the same attorney general have decided that it is not only constitutional, but quite appropriate, that \$2,000,000 be set aside in the interest of the poor, drouth stricken people, and one phrase used in Mr. Looney's opinion is to the effect that its better to render help now than have us go to the poor house, and there have to be cared for as paupers.  
I see by act of the legislature that the \$2,000,000 will probably be placed in Mr. Hobby's hands for disbursement and, of course, will be dispensed through the medium of Hobby's friends; and, probably in some instances be used to influence Hobby votes; thus becoming a \$2,000,000 slush fund.  
The scales are falling from our eyes and we begin to see why Mr. Hobby, and certain members of the legislature, have so recently become deeply interested in the matter. Last summer and fall state or federal aid would have been of great help, but long since that time thousands of families have been compelled to hunt other fields of labor for self-protection; and thousands of others, who, through close management, were able to stay in the west, have made arrangements through bank and other channels of exchange for help during the year. Hence state representatives feel pretty safe in making an appropriation that can probably be used to a political advantage in the coming campaign.  
Very truly yours,  
A. A. DUNN,  
Miles, Tex., March 9, 1918.

There has been a son born to the empress of Austria at Baden Baden.

## Grandson of Jeff Davis Is At the Front



JEFFERSON HAYES-DAVIS.

Son of Joel Addison Hayes and Margaret Howell Davis Hayes, grandson of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, and Varina Davis, was born at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1884. By special act of the legislature of the state of Mississippi, dated March 4, 1890, his name was changed from Jefferson Davis Hayes to Jefferson Hayes-Davis.

He was graduated from Princeton in 1907 and post-graduated from Columbia university as a mining engineer in 1911. He was married to Miss Dorce DeWitt, and has two children living. Addison Jefferson Hayes-Davis and Adele Hayes-Davis. He was with the Utah Copper company and Chino Copper company, until Nov. 16, 1915, when he was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, his father's bank, which position he held until he entered the army.

He first entered the army June, 1916, and remained at Golden, Colo., until he went to Texas on the Mexican border, remaining there until May, 1917. Returning to Colorado Springs he was mustered out of the service and later re-enlisted in the service.

In June, 1917, he was elected lieutenant of Battery C, First field artillery, Colorado national guard, and is now first lieutenant in the Forty-first division, 148th artillery and connected with the headquarters of this division. The division was at Camp Merritt, N. J., until recently, when it was ordered "over there," somewhere on the war front.

Word has been received by friends in Texas of the safe arrival of the division in France early in February and it is possible that the grandson of the leader of the Southern Confederacy now is engaged in some of the fighting that is going on between the American troops and the Boches.

Friends of the gallant young southerner offered this sketch and portrait for publication to the Dallas News, the Fort Worth Record and Galveston News, and other papers, but only the Record and Galveston News so far has been seen, though enough of the memory of Jefferson Davis and the heroic soldier of the Confederacy to give it publicity. The Dallas News, after holding the story and picture some time, returned it with the explanation that it had not found time to make a cut from the photograph. This gives further evidence of the contempt felt by some of the alleged great newspapers of Texas for the heroes of the south and their traditions and performances.

## St. Peter's Toe a Woman Patriot's Bulletin Board

London, March 13.—"An American woman, whose name is withheld, was a few days ago surprised in the act of gluing a slip of paper on the toe of the bronze statue of St. Peter in the church of the same name," says a Rome dispatch to the Daily News.

"The paper bore the following inscription in English and Italian, 'From the Teutonic plague, O Lord deliver us!'"

"Asked for an explanation by the police commissioner, the woman said her object was to provide a prayer for the faithful, who came to kiss the toe of the saint. The police commissioner, while praising the patriotic intentions of the woman, exacted from her a promise that she would not again tamper with St. Peter's toe, but would use other means of propaganda."

## Make of Man The Statue

Make of MAN the statue, the priceless piece of art:  
All that Greece has given,  
All that time has striven for ages to impart;  
Weld it in his sinews, mold it in his thought,  
Till the humblest beggar is gloriously wrought.  
Shame upon the galleries, filled with treasures fine,  
While the work of Heaven—MAN, who is divine,  
Shivers in the hallway, shuffles through the street,  
Shambles down the alley, with weak and ragged feet.

Make of MAN the statue, make of MAN the building.  
What avails the gilding of altar or of dome?  
What the gorgeous tapestries blooming in the home?  
What avails the splendor where stately mansions stand,  
If men who make the mansions are homeless in the land?  
Shame upon the church spires towering to the sky,  
While the grinding millions suffer, starve and die.  
—Angela Morgan in "Hearst's."

## As Editors See State Affairs

As reported to the daily papers, the reading of the names on a petition sent by some of our most prominent citizens to the state legislature was the cause of much laughter as the names were so hard to pronounce. Much was made of the fact that the names were of German and Bohemian origin with only a sprinkling of American. Of course the reporters must have their articles written in an interesting manner, but we see no reason for a petition signed by native born people of foreign descent to be made light of. In fact if any one will read the roster of the house they will find dozens of names just as difficult to pronounce as were those on the petition spoken of. The men whose names were on the petition are the ones in this community who hold the bonds, certificates and stamps issued for the support of the government. Their petition was in conformity with one of the expressed rights of the federal and state constitutions—the right of freedom of speech. In this instance it was only asking that a man be given a chance before the voters of the state. To those papers which were making much of the fact that the names were mostly foreign, we want to say that they had to be—there are only three American voters here according to the classification of the dailies. We fail to see, though, why if a man be born in America of German or Bohemian ancestors he should be denied the rights granted to those of English, French, Scotch, or Irish; provided, he conducts himself as becomes an American citizen, and our daily intercourse with the aforesaid petitioners has convinced us that they are loyal American citizens in acts as well as words.—New Ulm Enterprise.

Along towards the last, when the Bolshevik impeachment proceedings were in full blast, and things looked bad for the governor, some of his erstwhile friends quietly flopped off the Ferguson perch and lined up with his prosecutors, hoping to "get-out-from-under," when the crash came.

Now they are in a heliofax. Jim Ferguson's enemies were glad enough to receive all aid possible by deserting, while the battle was going on, but having secured temporary control in the state house, are putting the skids beneath the traitors, who turned tail when their loyalty was most needed.

It serves them right.—Kalamity's Harpoon.  
Truth will out, and as the campaign progresses the voters of Texas are wondering more and more, what about all that rumpus stirred up at Austin, and Governor Ferguson thrown out, the state disgraced by the proceedings, and after all there was nothing whatever to howl about. Every indictment against Ferguson was thrown out, as the district attorney told them it would be, and now the legislators are trying to amend the election law to prevent Ferguson from coming before the people as a candidate for reelection. If Governor Ferguson is as bad as these would-be politicians try to make him, why not let him run as much as he wants to. The people of Texas have some sense and are not going to elect a criminal to office. But the truth is gradually getting out that Ferguson did no wrong, and they do not want the American people to find out that there was a "frame-up."—Taylor Valley Herald.

Our prediction is that Jim Ferguson will be the next governor of Texas. The common people are with Jim and are going to vote for him.—Hornish's Monthly.

Is it possible that Hobby has by his action forfeited the confidence of both pros and antis, and eliminated himself as a gubernatorial possibility? This is altogether probable.—Lorena Register.

Jim Ferguson did one good act when he was governor—raising the lid of that University mess—but for just one thing that he did we can't support him. Too many other things he did that don't suit us. However, we were sorry for him when the prohibition bunch "got his goat" in impeachment.—San Augustine Tribune.

Change of Training  
She didn't raise her boy to be a fighter;  
But they went and took him from her just the same,  
And they stripped his giddy garments off the blighter,  
And they strapped a suit of khaki on his frame.  
She didn't raise her boy to be a scrapper—  
And, to do her training justice, he was none;  
But they carried off her ukulele fapper  
And they coached him in the technique of a gun.

She didn't raise her boy to be a stabber;  
And she loudly called the Government a thief  
When it took him off his regimen of clabber  
And corrupted him with spuds and army beef.  
She didn't raise her boy to be a killer;  
But they got him when the country claimed its own,  
And his body, soft and puffy as a pillow,  
They whopped into a mass of brawn and bone.

She didn't raise her boy to be a shooter—  
Nor anything, in fact, except a fool;  
But they handed him a sergeant for a tutor  
And they turned him out a credit to the school.  
She didn't raise her boy as I have told  
To lithe upon the military plan;  
But they sent him back to her not just a soldier  
But every single inch of him a Man!  
—W. E. Nesom, in the Saturday Evening Post.

The court house of Clark county, at Springfield, Ohio, which will cost more than \$500,000 to replace, has been destroyed by fire.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES

Cameron has organized a chamber of commerce.

Sixty thousand persons have joined the patriotic garden league in Texas.

Five in the business district of Emory last week caused a loss of \$37,000.

State Senator John M. Henderson is a candidate for lieutenant governor of Texas.

The Texas Lumbermen's association will meet in annual convention in Dallas April 9, 10 and 11.

The automobile dealers of Texas will meet in state assembly in San Antonio March 27 and 28.

Banks in Houston at the close of business March 4 showed total deposits of nearly \$67,000,000.

Land Commissioner J. T. Robison announces that 1,000,000 acres of public lands are to be sold May 1.

The First State Bank and Trust company of Hereford will erect a \$50,000 building for its business.

Gonzales reports the arrival there of a Missouri hen which traveled to Texas in a carload of alfalfa.

The next meeting of the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's association will be held in El Paso in March, 1919.

About sixty fliers have been killed in accidents on Texas aviation fields since the establishment of those camps.

Mrs. Bertha Whitener, of Dallas, charged with killing her husband, a former city policeman, is on trial at Dallas.

Lieut. Wofford R. Rathbone, of Cuero, is to wed Miss Helen Dufour, daughter of one of the oldest families of New Orleans.

B. F. Bennett, of Seymour, has been elected secretary of the Abilene Chamber of Commerce to succeed Fred T. Wood, resigned.

Col. R. B. (Toke) Allen, well known attorney of Hallettsville, and a native of Lavaca county, is dead. He was about 60 years old.

San Benito has joined the dry column of Texas cities, having cast seventy majority to close saloons in an election held March 9.

Test wells for oil are being sunk a few miles southwest of Cameron where indications are said to be good for developing a paying field.

James W. Gerard, late United States ambassador to Germany, will deliver the commencement address at Baylor university, Waco, on June 5.

Cotton in New York reached \$3.20 on a basis of middling, while the top price in Texas on Monday was \$2.65 at Galveston. Houston quoted \$2.50.

George H. Farmer, a grocer at Waco, was found in his store seriously injured as a result of being beaten. He had been robbed of \$150 by his assailants.

R. L. Templeton, of Wellington, representative from the "Jumbo" district in the lower house, is a candidate for state senator from the Twenty-ninth district.

E. M. Kirkland of Sonora sold to T. D. Newell of Rocksprings, 350 bred nannies, 550 two year old muttons, 400 mixed yearlings, all in wool for about \$6,500.

The Fat Stock show at Fort Worth opened Monday with a record-breaking attendance. Students' stock judging contests and other features marked the opening day.

The street railway employees at Waco went on strike Saturday but the management insists it will be able to maintain efficient service. There has been no violence to date.

Robert Lee, out in Coke county, is having an oil boom and wells are being sunk within a mile or two of the city limits. Thousands of acres have been placed under lease.

Edgar F. Hanes, former member of the house of representatives, is a candidate for congress from the Thirtieth district. Hanes is a newspaper publisher at Wichita Falls.

Ben H. Hunt is raising a company of cavalry at Eagle Lake to be attached to the state guard when additional troops are organized under authority of the secretary of war.

El Paso is to have a branch of the federal reserve bank at Dallas and now is beginning to talk of becoming the financial center of the entire southwest in the next few years.

J. W. Stephens, former state comptroller and at the time of his death an employe in the comptroller's office at Austin, died last week. He was buried in Groesbeck, where he formerly lived.

Fox Stephens, president of the First National bank at Eagle Lake, is dead from a stroke of paralysis suffered while acting as chairman of the organization of a colored home guard a week ago.

C. H. Kirchner, the oldest resident of Edwards county, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary. He was born in 1828 and was 12 years old when his parents brought him to America.

Texas Food Administrator Peden is considering plans to assure an increase in the production of rice in Texas this year. A meeting of rice growers was held Tuesday in Houston with Mr. Peden to discuss the situation.

While a call boy was filling a lantern in the Texas & Pacific roundhouse at Fort Worth Sunday an explosion set fire to his clothing and he threw off his coat and fled. The fire that followed caused \$50,000 damage.

M. M. McFarland, at present representative from the 117th legislative district, has announced as a candidate for the state senate to succeed Claude Hinds, who is a candidate for congress. Mr. McFarland is a citizen of Alpine and represents one of the largest districts in the state in the lower house. He is serving his second

term and has made a record of efficiency and sound legislation that has won the commendation of his constituents and of the people over the state. He is widely known in Texas and will have strong support in his aspirations to serve in the upper branch.

Goliad merchants are doing their bit to help win the war by closing their stores at 5 every afternoon to give themselves and their employes opportunity to work their war gardens. They will continue this closing until May 1.

Two complete infantry uniforms have been found in the tank of a gun at Cleburne. The stoppage of the water led to an investigation and the discovery of the military outfits. They are supposed to have been secreted by two deserters.

Orders have been received by Texas food administrators that all exceptions to the rule requiring purchase of wheat substitutes with every pound of flour have been revoked and substitutes must be purchased in every case hereafter.

The official program for the annual meeting of the Texas Cattlemen's association has been issued. The convention will meet in Dallas and a large attendance is expected. The convention opens March 18. It will continue three days.

A farmer in Harris county named A. J. Richardson set a trap gun for thieves who had been raiding his corn crib. He forgot the gun and when he opened the barn door the charge of buckshot crashed into his head, killing him instantly.

Gertrude Ulrich, 13 years old, who admitted she administered poison in coffee to her father, causing his death, has been sent from Fort Worth to the girls' reform school in Gainesville. She had been whipped by her father and in revenge poisoned him.

J. C. Widden, an old time railroad man, has resigned as manager of the Coleman-San Angelo division of the Santa Fe, after more than thirty years service with that company. He has made a fortune in oil around Brownwood, where he lives, and wants to enjoy it.

A new national bank, known as the Liberty National, was opened in Waco March 10, with a capital of \$300,000 and surplus of \$60,000. John F. Wright, former city commissioner at Waco, is president and Mrs. C. P. Adams, of Dallas, is one of the vice-presidents.

Marvin Jones, congressman from the Amarillo district, has been elected a member of the democratic congressional campaign committee at Washington. Scott Ferris, congressman from the Lawton district in Oklahoma, probably will be elected chairman.

The grave of the first lieutenant governor of Texas has been found in the cemetery at Matagorda. It bears this inscription: "Albert C. Horton, born in Georgia, 1798; died in Matagorda, October, 1865; was a soldier in the Mexican war and first lieutenant governor of Texas."

Miss Cynthia Yates and the Yates brothers last week sold all their ranch holdings at Feely to Col. O. T. Ward, of Sonora. The tract consisted of 16,000 acres, consideration \$4 per acre. Colonel Ward will take possession next September and will move, with his family, to Del Rio.

Capt. Charles H. Allyn, merchant and banker of Corsicana, prominent Mason and public spirited citizen, died last week. He was a drummer boy in the federal army at the outbreak of the war between the states. He was born in New York and settled in Corsicana in 1872.

Officers in Leon county and along the International & Great Northern railroad are looking for the person or persons who threw a five months old baby from a window in a coach of the Sunshine Special one day last week. The boy was not found until two hours after the train passed Jewett. It was when found but died a few minutes after.

J. W. Hertford, of Houston, long connected with banking houses in Galveston and Houston and recently elected secretary of the newly organized Morris bank at Houston, was found in Galveston last week in the rear of Sealy hospital with a bullet wound in his stomach. He could not explain how he came to be wounded. His condition is critical.

A. I. Lockwood, long one of the leading local politicians in San Antonio, having acted as alderman, mayor and in other public capacities, had a career such as falls to the lot of few. He was sailor, gold miner, messenger in a war between rival Chinese factions, soldier in the war between the states, alderman and mayor. He was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., April 21, 1813.

D. M. Hardy, a saloonkeeper of Wichita Falls, H. M. Splawn, special Indian service agent, and J. K. Langford and Lee Flowers, two of Splawn's deputies, have been arrested by federal authorities, in connection with running whiskey into Oklahoma. Hardy was required to make \$25,000 bond and Splawn \$20,000. It is charged Hardy bribed Splawn and his deputies to allow whiskey to be shipped into Oklahoma.

Fifteen out of eighteen Mexican bandits who raided the East ranch in Jim Hogg county, sixty miles south of Hebbronville, have been killed by rangers under command of Captains W. L. Wright and J. J. Saunders. Mrs. Tom East, wife of the owner of the ranch which was raided, is a daughter of Robert J. Kieberg, of the famous Santa Gertrudis ranch, and grand daughter of Mrs. Henrietta M. King. From 7 o'clock in the evening of Thursday, March 7, until 2 the following morning the bandits kept Mrs. East and others on the ranch covered with rifles while they pillaged the place. The rangers and other peace officers pursued and overtook the bandits and followed them into Mexico wiping out all but three of the raiders.

Hogs Show \$599,378,000 Gain Over 1917; Weight of Animals Is Heavier

Government figures recently issued show that there were 71,374,000 hogs on the farms of this country at the start of the year, against 67,503,000 at the same time of 1917. This shows an increase of 7 percent for 1918. This is the hog grower's answer to the government's request for greater meat production in the United States. They have responded to the call to a greater extent than was noted in any other branch of the livestock industry. Despite the high price of feed and other equipment necessary to the production of hogs, raisers and feeders promise to produce a large number during the spring of this year. The spring crop of pigs is not allowed in the government figures and from present indications, the percentage of gain noted around May 1 would be greater than indicated by the census figures to the first of the year. The gain over last year was made during a period of high production costs but the market prices responded to production figures and hog producers were able to figure a profit from their work.

According to government figures, the value of all hogs on the farms on January 1, was \$19.51 per head on an average, against \$11.75 at the same time the year previous. This price compares with only \$3.40 during 1916 when the crop was around three and one-half million short of this year. These prices indicate a total value of \$1,392,276,000 for the hogs in this country at the opening of the year, or an increase of \$599,378,000 over 1917 and the total for 1918 stands more than twice as large as 1916. Weight considered, hogs made the largest price gain of any livestock for the year.

While the hog growers of the country have come to the front with a great increase in numbers of hogs on their farms, they are also adding to the meat supply by making their hogs heavier than a year ago. Recent marketings have run considerably heavier. During one week of the past month, at the Chicago market, when more than 200,000 head were marketed, the average weight was 229 pounds, the heaviest in about six months. This weight was 26 pounds heavier than same week of 1917 and showed a like gain over the corresponding week of 1916. Twenty-six pounds per head would not seem very large on a few hogs, but this taken as a criterion of the general conditions in the country shows that the amount of pork produced is considerably larger. And the increase in weight of the hogs is not a period when many feeders had nothing else but soft corn on their places.

Conservation of pigs and young hogs, which during the past few years were marketed freely at this time accounts for a large part in the increase in weights shown at the market. It is near as many pigs as a year ago are being slaughtered at the packing houses. This is, because the demand for pigs and stock hogs during last fall and winter months was about the greatest ever known. High prices caused the farmers in all parts of the country to want to get into the raising business. In cases where hog raisers were forced to sell their young stock, on account of feed conditions, they readily found other farmers who were willing to buy their stock. In this way only the finished hogs, in most cases, were cashed at the market and the pigs and young stock were kept at home to be fattened to marketable size or kept to breed and build up the swine population of the country.

While the census figures show that only 71,374,000 hogs were on the farms at the start of the year, it does not mean that only that number or less will be slaughtered during the year. A large part of the pigs farrowed during the spring and even some farrowed next fall will be killed before the year is ended. Going back to 1916, this being the latest year for which official figures are available, we find that the government figures showed 67,766,000 hogs in the country at the start of the year. The actual figures from all federal inspected plants for the same year show that 76,070,000 or \$304,000 more than the census report showed, had been killed. This was when the spring and fall farrowed pigs count in the figures. Of course, the spring farrow in this case was more than the difference between the two totals. Other hogs died from various causes on the farms while a large number were killed for home consumption and some purchased that do not enter into the slaughtering statistics.

Judging from these figures, it is safe to presume that around 80,000,000 hogs will be slaughtered at the federal inspected plants during the present year. Taking the average of dressed pork per head carcass in 1918 of 154 pounds the total pork production of the United States this year, not including any big number of increases in pigs farrowed during the spring, which is sure to develop, the total of dressed pork will be 12,320,000,000 pounds as compared with 11,595,000,000 for 1917. Then while the average weight of live hogs this year shows such a great increase over the comparative figures of 1916, the net production of pork should be even larger than the example shows.

Taking the population of the United States at 100,000,000 the amount of pork produced during the year should mean around 123 pounds per capita. The latest figures on meat consumption per capita were taken in 1909 and during that year the average consumption for the year for each kind of meat. The consumption of meat per each person has increased since that time, on account of better business conditions but the figures show that the amount of pork allowed for each person is greater than the average consumption of any other kind of meat. Federal food officials urge conservation of meat, principally pork products, because they have figured out that the demand is greater than the supply and even with such a great amount in sight, they want even closer restrictions on use of meat because they know a great export trade must be taken care of. Thousands of soldiers must be fed in foreign countries while the fighting men of the allies along with the civilian population are depending to a great extent upon this

country for their meat supplies. So while the figures based just upon the population of this country seem large, there will not be so much left when the vast export call is satisfied.

Official figures show that during the year 1917 the exports of bacon totaled 578,288,653 pounds; hams and shoulders 233,831,373 pounds; and 373,349,323 pounds of pork, pickled and other cured, 88,755,231 pounds. These four items alone, all products of the hog, totaled 1,283,719,421 pounds, which shows how great the demand is from points outside of the country. When this is deducted from the total production of the year, it is found that the amount left for home consumption is not as large as first thought. The expert figures quoted here were taken during a period when the demand was the greatest up to that time, but lack of production hindered the interest in farm work and of service where possible is a call for volunteers that should be heeded. Everywhere there is complaint of a scarcity of labor on the farms. In many centers of population large numbers of men and boys are unemployed.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston's appeal to able-bodied men of all ages in cities and towns, not otherwise engaged, to take an interest in farm work and of service where possible is a call for volunteers that should be heeded. Everywhere there is complaint of a scarcity of labor on the farms. In many centers of population large numbers of men and boys are unemployed. Under the laws now in force we are calling men between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, for military service. The vast majority of those selected are going cheerfully, and in numerous cases those rejected exhibit chagrin and disappointment. From the latter class alone it should be possible to recruit a considerable force for the farms, where they would be as truly, if less perilsously, forwarding the war as any soldier, and probably helping themselves into a better hand.

She is Mrs. John Daly, wife of a farmer who was one of her childhood playmates. John hasn't \$18,000,000 as the elderly Manning is said to have, but the fair Honora has ample money for both.

The news of the marriage came to this city in a letter the former Miss O'Brien wrote to a friend. "I have a surprise for you, if you have not already heard the news," the missive read. "I changed my name to Daly on Nov. 22. Wasn't it quick work?" Apparently it was quick work, because Miss O'Brien did not return to Ireland until last August.

"You remember my telling you about the chap who wanted to marry me three years ago? Well, he has his wish and we are very happy. Of course we have known each other since childhood and the two families were always very friendly. We didn't intend to be married so soon, but in view of the fact that I had no home and a great many other reasons, we changed our minds."

The bride wrote that her husband has a farm of 135 acres, which supplies their food wants; but they haven't a motor car yet, because the British government is conserving petrol and does not permit pleasure driving.

Miss O'Brien, then 28, was to have become the bride of Mr. Manning, then 84, on Dec. 19, 1916. Cardinal Farley was to have performed the ceremony. But the Manning children, who disapproved of the match, induced the aged millionaire to telephone Cardinal Farley, and also Miss O'Brien, that the wedding was off.

Later Miss O'Brien brought suit for \$1,000,000 damages for breach of promise to marry and the case was heard here before Judge Crosey in June last in Long Island city. The jury returned a verdict of \$225,000 in Miss O'Brien's favor, but the Justice thought this excessive and cut it down to \$125,000. The attorneys for Mr. Manning offered to compromise for \$50,000 in cash to be paid immediately, and Miss O'Brien accepted.

At the annual meeting of the Great Southern Life insurance company in Houston Tuesday in his report to stockholders, President O. S. Carlton made the following announcements: It is desirable to locate the general offices of the company at Dallas. With the purchase of the Wichita Southern Life Insurance company of Wichita Falls, the preponderance of the Great Southern's business will be nearer to Dallas than to Houston.

General offices will be maintained in the Busch building, Dallas, which the Great Southern bought from the Busch estate for \$1,000,000. The enlarged company will enter Kansas and Missouri. To enable the Great Southern to take over the Wichita Southern, it was necessary to increase the capital stock of the Great Southern from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Mr. Carlton told the stockholders that the business of the Wichita Southern will aggregate \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The Great Southern already has insurance in force of over \$50,000,000.

Gifts to Harvard in Year Are \$2,271,900 Cambridge, Mass., March 13.—Gifts received by Harvard university during 1917 amounted to \$2,271,900, according to the statement of President Lowell, contained in his annual report. Of the amount received during 1917 \$432,900 is a part of the additional endowment fund of \$10,000,000 which the Harvard Alumni association was raising for the university. With the entrance of the United States into the war, plans for the endowment campaign were put aside, and will doubtless not be resumed until peace returns.

WORK FOR ARMY OF PATRIOTS ON NATION'S FARMS

Appeal by Secretary Houston to Able-Bodied Men to Volunteer for Service in Aiding to Supply Food for Soldiers Should Be Heeded.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston's appeal to able-bodied men of all ages in cities and towns, not otherwise engaged, to take an interest in farm work and of service where possible is a call for volunteers that should be heeded. Everywhere there is complaint of a scarcity of labor on the farms. In many centers of population large numbers of men and boys are unemployed.

Under the laws now in force we are calling men between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, for military service. The vast majority of those selected are going cheerfully, and in numerous cases those rejected exhibit chagrin and disappointment. From the latter class alone it should be possible to recruit a considerable force for the farms, where they would be as truly, if less perilsously, forwarding the war as any soldier, and probably helping themselves into a better hand.

She is Mrs. John Daly, wife of a farmer who was one of her childhood playmates. John hasn't \$18,000,000 as the elderly Manning is said to have, but the fair Honora has ample money for both.

The news of the marriage came to this city in a letter the former Miss O'Brien wrote to a friend. "I have a surprise for you, if you have not already heard the news," the missive read. "I changed my name to Daly on Nov. 22. Wasn't it quick work?" Apparently it was quick work, because Miss O'Brien did not return to Ireland until last August.

"You remember my telling you about the chap who wanted to marry me three years ago? Well, he has his wish and we are very happy. Of course we have known each other since childhood and the two families were always very friendly. We didn't intend to be married so soon, but in view of the fact that I had no home and a great many other reasons, we changed our minds."

The bride wrote that her husband has a farm of 135 acres, which supplies their food wants; but they haven't a motor car yet, because the British government is conserving petrol and does not permit pleasure driving.

Miss O'Brien, then 28, was to have become the bride of Mr. Manning, then 84, on Dec. 19, 1916. Cardinal Farley was to have performed the ceremony. But the Manning children, who disapproved of the match, induced the aged millionaire to telephone Cardinal Farley, and also Miss O'Brien, that the wedding was off.

Later Miss O'Brien brought suit for \$1,000,000 damages for breach of promise to marry and the case was heard here before Judge Crosey in June last in Long Island city. The jury returned a verdict of \$225,000 in Miss O'Brien's favor, but the Justice thought this excessive and cut it down to \$125,000. The attorneys for Mr. Manning offered to compromise for \$50,000 in cash to be paid immediately, and Miss O'Brien accepted.

At the annual meeting of the Great Southern Life insurance company in Houston Tuesday in his report to stockholders, President O. S. Carlton made the following announcements: It is desirable to locate the general offices of the company at Dallas. With the purchase of the Wichita Southern Life Insurance company of Wichita Falls, the preponderance of the Great Southern's business will be nearer to Dallas than to Houston.

General offices will be maintained in the Busch building, Dallas, which the Great Southern bought from the Busch estate for \$1,000,000. The enlarged company will enter Kansas and Missouri. To enable the Great Southern to take over the Wichita Southern, it was necessary to increase the capital stock of the Great Southern from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Mr. Carlton told the stockholders that the business of the Wichita Southern will aggregate \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The Great Southern already has insurance in force of over \$50,000,000.

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SHORT NEWS ITEMS

The government rate of interest on loans to the allies has been raised to 5 percent.

General Gorgas of the United States army calls for 50,000 nurses for war service by June 1.

The national food administration is after profiteers who are plundering buyers of farm seeds.

Major Armand Romani, republican national committeeman for Louisiana, died Monday in New Orleans.

Admiral Von Diederichs, who came near bringing on a clash between the United States and Germany when Dewey captured Manila, is dead.

The British government has issued a safe conduct for Count Luxburg, German ambassador to Argentina. Luxburg's mental condition caused this action.

George von L. Meyer, former member of the presidential cabinet under Roosevelt and noted diplomat, died last Saturday at Boston from tumor on his liver.

Billy Sunday announces that as soon as he closes his Chicago engagement he will go to France where he hopes to get a chance to take a few shots at the Huns.

Vernon Castle, the Canadian flier who was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Worth, left all his fortune to his widow. His will was filed for probate in New York last week.

The United States senate has approved the bill authorizing the sale of all enemy holdings in the United States. The bill applies only to property of enemy subjects abroad.

Twelve persons were killed in Winchester, Ky., by the collapse of the wall of a burned building. The wall fell upon and crushed through the roof of a movie theatre adjoining the burned building.

John Redmond, Irish leader, who died last week, was buried last Saturday at Wexford, Ireland, where he was born. Fully 30,000 persons from all parts of Ireland came to Wexford to attend the burial.

Maj. Gen. John Biddle, recently relieved as acting chief of staff by Gen. Peyton C. March, when the latter became chief of staff, is to take command of all the troops from the United States in England.

The next Red Cross drive has been postponed until May 20, when the campaign to raise \$100,000,000 will be started. The campaign comes eleven months after the first campaign in which time \$105,099,257 was realized.

Jim McCormick, veteran baseball player, contemporary of Billy Sunday, Mike Kelly, the "Ten thousand dollar beauty" and "Old Silver" Flint, is dead at Paterson, N. J. McCormick was about 60 years old and played under Adrian Anson.

The new national party already has had a split in its ranks. Mrs. Howard Gould has resigned and withdrawn her financial support. John D. Spargo, ex-socialist member of the party, has been elected in her place on the executive committee.

Secretary of War Baker arrived a few days ago in Paris on his way to the front to see the United States soldiers in action and to consult with General Pershing on the situation. His visit to France is claimed to be purely military and not in the slightest diplomatic.

The department of agriculture reports that the farmers still hold 111,272,000 bushels of wheat, or 17.1 percent of the last crop; 1,232,905,000 bushels of corn, or 40.9 percent; 335,135,000 bushels oats, or 37.5 percent and 4,404,000 bushels of barley, 20.8 percent.

Dr. J. M. Munyon, who achieved fame as a patent medicine advertiser, and prospered through his marital affairs, died a few days ago at his winter home at West Palm Beach, Fla. Munyon was in turn a school teacher, lawyer, social worker, song writer and patent medicine manufacturer.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ordered the establishment of a zone five miles in extent about naval training stations in which the sale of intoxicants is prohibited. This order affects the stations at Great Lakes, Ill.; Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; Hampton Roads; Maer Island; Quantico and Port Royal, S. C.

The federal court of claims has rejected the claim of the railroads for \$40,000,000 for compensation under the old system of transporting mails, and also denied the claim of New England roads for extra compensation for carrying parcel post mail, the roads alleging their contracts did not require them to carry this mail.

Meat packers were bitterly denounced by former Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, in an address before the Missouri Livestock Producers' association at Kansas City. He stressed the fact that nearly all the advisers of the federal food administration are agents of the packers and that the meat producers of the county, the farmers and stockraisers are not represented.

The huge dry petition in Chicago has been subjected to concerted attacks from the west and it is charged that out of the total number of 140,794 names on the petition 53,872 are illegal, making the number 10,621 short of the requisite number to give the petition recognition. Saloon men are seeking to prevent the election being held with the spring elections.

An advisory committee of representative producers of foodstuffs and livestock has been formed by Secretary Houston and Food Administrator Hoover to give advice on national agricultural problems. The committee will be called into conference frequently. The following have been accepted: E. S. Brigham, St. Albans, Vt.; David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; W. R. Dodson, Baton Rouge, La.; F. J. Eagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; G. W. Hunt, Logan, Iowa; W. H. Jeffers, Plainsboro, N. J.; D. O. Mahoney, Viroqua, Wis.; David P. Massis, Chillicothe, Ohio; William E. Pratt, Batavia, N. Y.; George C. Roeding, Fresno,

Cal.; Marion Sanson, Fort Worth, Texas; Henry C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va.; C. J. Tyson, Florida, Pa.; Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.

New York and Rhode Island have refused to ratify the nation wide prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. The New York legislature, after a bitter fight, by a vote of 84 to 64, provided for a referendum on the fall on ratification, and Rhode Island by a vote of 18 refused to ratify. There still is pending in Rhode Island a bill for a referendum vote on the subject next November.

Recent congressional elections in New York, the first in which women voted, resulted in democratic victories in every instance. Four congressmen were elected and control of the lower branch of the national congress remains in the hands of the democrats. The democrats now have, including those elected in New York last week, 214; the republicans, 212; independents, usually voting with democrats, 6; progressives, 1; non-partisan, 1; vacancies, 2.

In order to make sure of the defeat of the La Follette candidate in Wisconsin, former Governor Francis McGovern, candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator, has withdrawn, leaving the field to Irvine Lenroot. McGovern bases his action on the indictment of Victor L. Berger, which removes Victor L. Berger from the list of candidates, with the probability that his strength will nearly all go over to Thompson, the La Follette candidate.

Garabed T. K. Giragosian, inventor of an engine for utilizing what he claims is an inexhaustible source of cheap power, has announced that he had submitted to Secretary of the Interior Lane a list of seventeen prominent scientists in Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut as judges for the official test which the government has authorized. Secretary Lane is to choose from the list those acceptable to the government and Giragosian will select from these men a committee of five to witness the test soon to be made.

The dispatches tell of a captain of a British trawler who smashed the periscope of a German submarine which tried to sink him, with a shovel. The trawler was unarmed and the skipper hauled for a hammer, a crowbar, anything that would hurt. One of the crew thrust a coal shovel into his hands and he scrambled over the bulwarks and leaned over, two of the crew hanging on to his coat so that he would not fall overboard. Backwards and forwards he swung the heavy scoop at the fragile periscope and the third blow reduced it to fragments.

President Wilson has sent to the Russian congress which assembled to pass on the peace agreed upon by the Bolsheviks with Germany, a message pledging the help of the United States to aid Russia to recover full independence. The United States now recognizes no government in Russia, but the president has labeled his message to the American consul at Moscow for delivery to the congress, which is made up of soldiers and workmen's representatives and speaks for at least a considerable part of the Russian people.

St. Louis, growing weary of being classed as the city with the largest German population in the country, has done some figuring with the result that she shows she ranks fifth in a list of cities with foreign born population. The figures, based on the last government census, show the following percentages of foreign born population. Boston, New York and Chicago each 35 per cent; Cleveland, 34; Detroit, 33; St. Louis 18. The percentage of the foreign population born in Germany is found to be: St. Louis, .068; Cleveland, .07; Chicago, .08; Detroit, .08; Cincinnati, .07; Buffalo, .10; Milwaukee, .17.

The war department announces that in future no deaths are to be reported as being killed and wounded with the army in France will be given to the press. This action is taken at the advice of General Pershing who says the allies find that the publication of the full details of casualties gives valuable and useful information to the enemy concerning results of their raids and drives. There is talk that only weekly notices of the totals of casualties will be given out. Relatives will be advised fully as to the death or wounding of members of their families locally if they

Legislature Scored For Proposal To Rob Voters Of Free Ballot In July

When James E. Ferguson was hailed before the bars of the Thirty-fifth legislature on impeachment proceedings, we considered it a political frame-up, and did not hesitate to say so. We knew the methods of the old state-house "ring" too well to be deceived by any "camouflage" it might devise.

BOY GETS \$155 NET YIELD FROM AN ACRE OF CORN

Fourteen Year Old Missouri Lad Tells How He Made This Record in Production Notwithstanding His Crop Was Washed Out.

One hundred and ten bushels of corn from an acre of ground, in spite of an overflow in June which destroyed part of the stand, is the record of Glen Caldwell, a 14 year old boy of Milan, Mo. Young Caldwell selected fifteen bushels of seed corn from his crop and sold the rest, which netted him \$155 after all expenses were paid.

Thousands Apply for U. S. Clerical Places

Washington, March 13.—That American men and women are eager to accept every opportunity to help in the nation's greatest undertaking is evidenced by the responses received to the announcement of the United States civil service commission of the need for general clerks.

no trace" of its dastardly work, this "Submarine Senate" proceeded to forever disbar James E. Ferguson from holding public office in the state of Texas! Inflicted the most drastic penalty within its power upon a man whose innocence has since been proven by the courts and the legislative investigating committee!

But that is not all. This same body of legislators now see their mistake; they see that the people will elect James E. Ferguson as governor this fall notwithstanding their efforts to muzzle them. They see that public sentiment, right and justice, will force the state democratic executive committee to allow James E. Ferguson's name to be placed upon the ballot to be voted in the July primary, and they know if it goes on that ticket he will be the nominee of the democratic party for governor of Texas.

TANKAGE AND ITS VALUE AS FEED IN RAISING HOGS

Explanation Shows Content of This By-Product of Packing Houses and Its Adaptability in Bone and Muscle Building for Pigs.

Tankage is packing house residue degreased and fortified with blood to standardize its protein content, which is 60 per cent. The American packer has been credited with utilizing everything but the squeal of the hog; tankage is a demonstration. At the big plant extensive machinery is used by the conversion process; smaller plants sell an article not up to standard as to protein content, but which is sold on analysis. Practically everything that goes to the packing house floor is consigned to the tank, where it is cooked at high pressure. The mass is then drained and ground. Degreasing is done by a naphtha process. Dry-rolling follows. Meanwhile the water drained from the steam tank is reduced by evaporation to a glutinous consistency from which it gets its name "stick". It is high in ammonia content and is used to fortify the mass, which may contain but 10 per cent of ammonia. If the use of this "stick" does not bring the mass up to the 60 per cent protein standard required, the deficiency is made good with dried blood. In addition to protein, tankage contains phosphates and other ration-balancing material. It is especially valuable for pig-raising by reason of its bone and muscle-building capacity.

Dr. Frank H. Giddings To Speak at Belton

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology and history in Columbia University, New York, will make an address at Baylor female college, in Belton, on the evening of Wednesday, March 27. Professor Giddings, who is rated as one of the foremost sociologists in the world is to make several addresses in Texas and his itinerary is being arranged by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the A. & M. college. He will speak first at the Agricultural and Mechanical college Monday night, March 25; at the University of Texas Tuesday night, March 26; at Baylor female college Wednesday night, March 27, and at the North Texas Normal college, at Denton, Friday night, March 29.

Buckshot Ends Life of Man at Seguin

Seguin, Tex., March 13.—Emil Fater was shot and killed while sitting in his auto in the public road near here today. Two loads of buckshot entered his heart and he died instantly. William Maierhofer came in and surrendered to the officers. He was given a hearing before Justice Weinert and admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000. Fater was a single man, about 28 years old. Maierhofer has a wife and several children. Both are well known citizens.

OFFICER PUNISHED FOR THE KILLING OF FLEET HEARD

Lieut. William M. Johnson, of Camp Travis, Who Authorized Soldier to Shoot at Motor Vehicles, Found Guilty by Court Martial.

The tragic death of Lieut. Fleet Heard of Temple, is recalled by the sentence by court martial of Lieut. William M. Johnson of the infantry reserve corps, that he be restricted for six months to the limits of Camp Travis, where he is stationed, and to pay a fine of \$50 a month for the same length of time.

Lieutenant Johnson was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Lieutenant Johnson's case was tried before a general court martial at Camp Travis. On the first count he is charged with having failed to prevent enlisted men under him in the military police force from shooting at speeding automobiles and motorcycles. On the second count he was charged with having incited the men to do the shooting.

HURDLESTON ASKS RE-ELECTION TO R. R. COMMISSION

To the Voters of Texas: In placing my candidacy before you for re-election to a second term as railroad commissioner, I do so solely upon my qualifications to fill the office in a manner satisfactory to the public.

Generals Unfit for Duty "Over There" Relieved

Seven Commanders of National Guard and Army Divisions, Disqualified for Service Overseas, Transferred to Other Fields.

Banks in Drouth Area Must Show They Need Funds

Comptroller of the Currency Advises That Texas Institutions Which Require Funds Make Application to McAdoo.

Uncle Sam in Role of Life Insurance Agent

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Washington, March 13.—Seven general officers of the army, five of them now commanding national guard and national army divisions in this country, have been found physically unfit for overseas duty by a medical examining board and in the case of the divisional commanders, will be assigned to other duty. This is in line with the announced policy of the war department to send to France only general officers who are prepared to stand the physical ordeal which a command on the battle line entails.

Banks in Drouth Area Must Show They Need Funds

United States Comptroller John Skelton Williams in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, which has been transmitted from Washington to the Texas senate, recommends that Texas banks in the drouth stricken district of the state, actually needing funds to supply legitimate requirements of their customers, and unable to obtain accommodations through the federal reserve bank at Dallas, should make application to the secretary of the treasury with a statement of their available resources and the amount they will need.

Uncle Sam in Role of Life Insurance Agent

Uncle Sam does everything on a large scale, yet there is still room for wonder at the sudden development of the government as the world's greatest life insurance institution. Within three months war risk policies amounting to \$3,288,182,500 have been written under the soldiers and sailors' insurance law, and it is estimated that by April 12, when the provision for voluntary insurance expires, the amount will reach \$8,000,000,000. The figures compare with the \$2,500,000,000 total of New York's largest private company.

Carrot Fern Is Easily Grown During Winter

A carrot plant can be grown easily during the winter in the average living room. Any time after November, select a carrot, preferably one of the short varieties, from two to three and a half inches in diameter. Be sure that the top was not cut off too close to the root when harvested; otherwise the buds or the crown will not develop. And be sure to select one with a thick crown or stock; the larger the crown the greater number of shoots will grow.—The Country Gentleman.

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Ferguson Strong Favorite In East Texas Asserts Hopkins County Farmer

W. D. Long, of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, formerly a resident of Beville, and a son of the late Dr. William Long, was here this week, being called to the bedside of his aged mother, Mrs. L. S. Long. Discussing the political situation, Mr. Long gave it as his opinion that Gov. James E. Ferguson would carry his section in the gubernatorial race. "Our county is one of the state's strong prohibition communities, but I believe sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of our former governor, who now seeks the people's verdict. Mr. Looney, a native of Hunt county, adjoining our county, will not meet with favor at the hands of his own people. He has practiced at the bar of Hopkins county and is well known there, but in our county like Hunt county, he will not receive a great many votes. Of course, I am basing my opinion on the present line-up, but I predict that should the campaign continue with Looney, Mayfield, Hobby and Ferguson on the ticket, the latter will be the favorite in our section."

FIGURES SHOWING LIVESTOCK GAINS ROUT CROAKERS

Stories of Slaughter of Dairy Cows Refuted by Census of 390,000 Increased—Horses, Mules, Sheep and Market Cattle All Show Big Gains.

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LIEUT. U. S. GRANT 4TH TAKES BRIDE UNKNOWN TO KIN

Descendant of Famous War Commander of 1864 While at Camp in South Carolina Weds Secretly October 4. Tells Comrades.

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