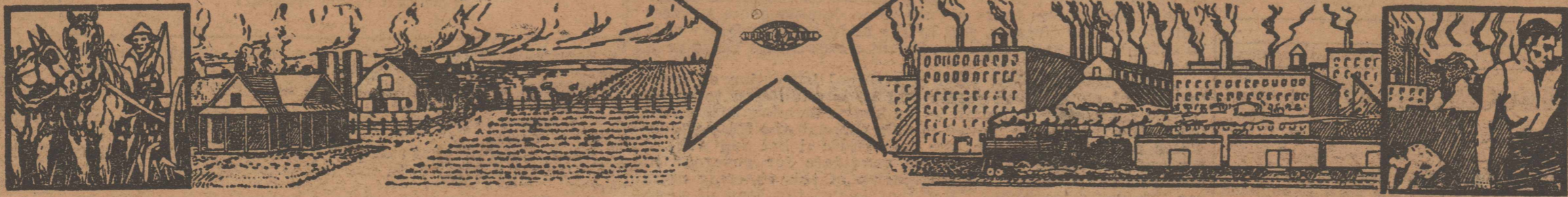


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

VOL. VIII

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1925

NO. 41

Farm Population in Texas Shows Increase According to Figures Given By Federal Census Bureau

Washington, Aug. 12.—People are not leaving the farms of Texas, whatever may be the conditions in other states, figures made public by the census bureau on the farm census taken in January show.

Twenty-five counties out of more than 250 in the Lone Star state today show a gain of 2,621 farms as compared with 1920. The remarkable part of this showing is that at the time the 1920 census was taken the country had just closed four of the most prosperous years in farm history and was apparently facing another.

The number of farms in the 25 counties in 1925 was 11,471, compared with 9,352 in 1920. None of the so-called "big farming counties" in Texas were included in these figures. The trend shown, however, is believed to be representative, as the counties announced were from widely separated parts of the state.

Nine of the counties were in west Texas, seven in northwest Texas, four in southwest Texas, two in northeast Texas, two in east Texas and one in north Texas. The west Texas counties were Upton, Culberson, Sutton, Sterling, Martin, Midland, Loving, Howard, Andrews. The northwest Texas counties were Potter, Randall, Hutchinson, Oldham, Roberts, Ochiltree and Moore. The east Texas counties were Jefferson and Orange. The southwest Texas counties were Kinney, Kimble, Uvalde and Real. The north Texas county was Rains, and the northeast Texas counties were Franklin and Morris.

Two counties, both in Northeast Texas, Morris and Franklin, showed a decrease in the number of farms, Morris dropping from 1745 to 1632 and Franklin from 1344 to 1242. Counties showing increases were as follows:

Randall, from 383 to 562; Roberts, from 152 to 153; Potter, from 166 to 284; Ochiltree, from 336 to 410; Moore, from 92 to 152; Hutchinson, from 134 to 155; Oldham, from 86 to 151; Culberson, from 47 to 65; Andrews, from 57 to 89; Howard, from 422 to 798; Loving, from 14 to 20; Martin, from 139 to 417; Sterling, from 131 to 178; Sutton, from 119 to 130; Upton, from 81 to 95; Rains, from 1413 to 1631; Jefferson, from 419 to 659; Orange, from 811 to 352; Midland, from 135 to 266; Kinble, from 372 to 463; Kinney, from 98 to 156; Uvalde, from 706 to 974, and Real, from 260 to 317.

Tenant farmers showed a greater increase than owner-farmers in the 25 counties which have been announced and there are now 499 more tenant than owner-farmers there.

Between 1920 and 1925 the number of owner-farmers increased from 4696 to 4938 and tenant farmers from 4342 to 5967. Franklin, 872 in owner-farmers and 1625 in tenant farmers. Farm managers increased, but only from 165 to 178.

Five counties turned the scale in favor of tenant farmers in the 25 counties to date. These counties were Morris, Franklin, Moore, Rains and Howard. In all the other 21, owner-farmers held the lead. Rains County had 517 owner-farmers and

Trying To Work the Texas Newspapers

The latest propaganda campaign of Rev. Atticus Webb, a man commissioned as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, is to spread through the state bulletins addressed to the various editors and newspaper publications attacking the governor of this state. Editor J. T. Williamson, of the *Coleman Democrat Voice*, is one of the recipients of this newest propaganda from the camp of the supporters of Butte, republican candidate for governor last year, against the regular democratic nominee. Editor Williamson gives Atticus, the commissioned preacher of Christ's gospel of charity, mercy and justice, publicity for his bulletins and then administers a rebuke that shows that laymen have a fuller conception of Christ's teachings than some of those who hold commissions to preach.

The *Democrat-Voice* has this to say about the new Webb propaganda:

"The Governor's Pardon Board and the Bible' and 'Ma's Pardon Record—the Facts,' are titles of two bulletins being mailed from Dallas by Atticus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, from which, he suggests, the press may wish to write some editorials.

"It would be possible to write volumes upon the subject, but impossible to say a word that would be pleasing or comforting to a man that cannot forget the past attitude of men on two vital questions that have been settled; a man whose constant ambition and controlling purpose, it seems, is to keep the political waters of Texas so polluted that live issues of vital importance to the material and industrial development of Texas are invisible.

"Fortunately—or unfortunately—a man or woman can, in the eyes of the press, make a good governor regardless of his or her previous belief on prohibition or woman suffrage. When these two issues were adopted and became parts of the Federal Constitution, newspaper men, not in the employ of the Anti-Saloon League and with no axe to grind, considered them settled and rejoiced over the dawn of a new day in which monumental questions could be wisely considered and settled in an intelligent manner. They were vexatious questions that for years disturbed the political equilibrium of Texas and invariably resulted in the election of lesser lights to important public offices. Antis voted for antis and pros voted for pros. No other or higher qualification was considered essential, and even now there are those that cannot get on higher ground.

"The pardon policy of Governor Ferguson is not as interesting to the press of Texas as the successful process she has of reducing expenses and eliminating useless offices, bureaus and individuals that have been leeches on the body politic.

"Cavorting over the state condemning the 'Search and Seizure Law' which compels obedience to the State and Federal Constitutions by over zealous peace officers, and criticizing the pardon policy of the governor, will not in any way reflect credit upon the cause Mr. Webb is, or ought to be, representing. Many staunch prohibitionists—or rather ex-prohibitionists—voted for the lady governor in preference to a klan-republican candidate and they will not appreciate the attitude the superintendent has assumed."

Crops On Prison Farms of State Sufficient, if No Storm Damage Comes, to Pay All Prison Debts

Austin, Texas, Aug. 12.—Unless a tropical storm or other disaster occurs, sufficient revenue will be realized from crops on the farms of the state prison system to pay off the entire prison debt by the middle of next November, Judge F. L. Hawkins of the court of criminal appeals said on his return to Austin Friday from a vacation in the coast country, followed by a trip through Retrieve, Harlem and other state farms.

Judge Hawkins said the cotton crop was wonderful, the plant nearly shoulder high and no more rain is needed. The corn crop is also bountiful and feedstuff is in splendid condition.

Mention was incidentally made by Judge Hawkins that he would be a candidate for re-election, but he thought the time premature to make formal announcement as "the people of Central Texas were too busy trying to work out a plan to make a living this fall and winter to be worried with politics."

Texas Schools Advised to Call Halt on Mad Desire to Put Out Winning Teams in Sport Arenas

Austin, Texas, Aug. 12.—"It is time for Texas to call a halt upon the mad desire of nearly every school, both great and small, to put out an athletic team that must win at any cost, while the physical development of the great majority of pupils, who are standing upon the side lines, flabby-muscled and flat-chested, shouting themselves hoarse and rooting for their team, is being sadly neglected," admonishes a bulletin issued by the State Department of Education for industrial training in rural schools.

This bulletin endeavors to impress upon the rural schools the high value of industrial training and gives outline of the courses as well as a statement of accomplishments.

Two years ago the Legislature passed a rural aid law under which the department has allowed rural schools a maximum of \$250 for industrial training, \$125 to the boys and an equal amount for the girls. The former get training in carpentry and farm work, while the girls receive instruction in home economics, sewing and cooking. In the first instance the \$125 buys the tools for carpentry and farming and in the second sewing machines and cooking utensils.

Although less than two years has passed since the opportunity for introducing this sort of practical training in small rural schools was offered, more than 300 schools of from two to six teachers each and situated in ninety-two counties have accepted the offer and have been carrying on the work.

A new regulation applicable for the first time this year is that the teachers in these schools must have had at least one year's training in teaching these subjects. Heretofore there has been no requirements for the teachers.

A complete inventory of equipment required for teaching these subjects, together with an outline of the course of study and the requirements necessary to obtain the State aid, are set forth in the bulletin.

It is the purpose of the bulletin which contains the admonition about over emphasis in winning athletic contests. In the presentation in behalf of industrial training the bulletin contains this language: "It is more and more apparent that education being given in most of the public schools of the land through the traditional course of study and procedure has failed to hold the interest and attendance above the seventh grade of over 50 per cent of the boys and girls who enter. The first has failed to build upon and utilize the child's out-of-school experiences has failed in large measure also to inculcate respect for lawful authority, the rights of others, and the dignity of honest labor, and, while memorizing a vast array of 'book learning,' has failed to develop these habits, ideals and standards that make for better citizenship in a trustworthy democracy."

It is more and more apparent that teaching boys and girls merely to read, write and cipher in a way generally poor and inaccurate, with the accumulation of a mass of facts in grammar, geography, history and physiology has fallen far short of fitting them for good citizenship or giving them the right attitude toward life's duties and obligations.

Quotations from noted educators in support of the foregoing indictment of school training are then presented. This is followed by a further discussion of the modern school training in which the usual book instruction is recommended and also industrial training defined as that "by which the boys and girls are gaining knowledge and skill which may serve for vocational guidance, which arouses in abiding interest in all school activities; that develops a feeling of confidence, worthiness and self-reliance because of tangible and praiseworthy results accomplished; the training that unites the usually separate and often antagonistic worlds of the school room and the farming home into one world of mutual interest and helpfulness. This training should include farm mechanics, elements of agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, domestic science, dressmaking, nursing and personal hygiene."

L. D. Borden, formerly of Dallas, is chief supervisor of rural schools, and prepared the bulletin for the department.

Young Farmer Wins Rich 23-Acre Valley Tract by Work He Did On His Run-Down Land Near Dallas

Houston, Tex., Aug. 12.—Charles D. Whitman, 25, formerly of Dallas, stopped off in Houston a few days ago en route to Mercedes, Texas, where he is going to live on the richest 23-acre section to be found in the Rio Grande Valley. And Charles D. is getting that 23 acres free; that is, if he lives on it for five years and improves it satisfactorily. A nd Charles will, because—

He took a rundown farm of 87 acres northwest of Dallas, irrigated 15 acres of it, improved the rest of it to the point that he won the approval of state agricultural officials. Then the American Rio Grande Land and Irrigation Company gave him this coveted 23 acres after pronouncing it the richest unsold land in the valley. It all began when between 20 and 25 graduates of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for the past five years were placed in the contest. Each was told that the prize would go to the one who measured up in a general way to everything necessary for a successful farmer. The one who developed a piece of property along the most scientific lines, yet did not become a book-worm farmer, who previously had made good school grades, who showed community leadership and who produced the most from his property per acre against cost, would be the prize winner. It was a sort of elimination contest.

What happened to the others is not known here. They lost through one deficiency or another, but Whitman worked on.

He sold gravel from a gravel pit on this 87-acre tract and dug the gravel so that a lake was formed. As the lake grew he bought pipe, engine and pumps and developed a 15-acre patch for all kinds of vegetables. The vegetables were sold in Dallas. "I had the largest asparagus bed in that section of the country," he said. "It grows fine in light sandy soil, with a little irrigation. There is good profit to be made, too. I raised almost every kind of vegetable there is except cauliflower and celery."

Whitman employed two kinds of irrigation system. One is known as the furrow system and the other the overhead or spray. The irrigating was done in daytime with the furrow system. The spray was operated late in the afternoon and well into the night.

He evidently "cleaned up" on the project judging from the prize given him. "I was really surprised when I won," he said. "I had worked hard and all that, but had never given it much serious thought as far as coming out on the top was concerned."

Whitman will plant part of the 23 acres to citrus fruit and put the rest in vegetables, his specialty, he said. He will build a house and barn on the place and probably live alone until the first of the year. "But it's worth it," he added. "In five years that 23 acres of land will be worth around \$40,000, if it's improved right. And I am going to improve it all I can."

Large Sum in Cash Found Near Body of Dead Man in Del Rio

Del Rio, Tex., Aug. 11.—Though he lived alone in a squalid little shack, S. V. Tudyka, 50, believed to have committed suicide here yesterday, had saved \$4,000 from his earnings as a tailor here for many years. Investigation disclosed that he had the money on deposit in Del Rio banks.

A native of Poland, he had no known relatives. Attorneys indicated that after expenses of his funeral were paid the estate would probably go to the state of Texas. He owed no debts.

Adj't. Gen'l McGee Denies Breach With Governor Ferguson

Austin, Texas, Aug. 12.—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson informally and Adj. Gen. Mark McGee formally denied that any estrangement had arisen between the Governor and the Adjutant General, and the latter denied that he has resigned or has any intention of resigning.

"I have never heard of any unpleasantness or any resignation by Adj. Gen. Mark McGee. We are the very best of friends," declared Gov. Ferguson.

Gen. McGee issued a statement in part as follows: "I have been absent from Austin since last Wednesday at noon, at which time I left for Shreveport, La., to address the State Convention of the American Legion of Louisiana, following which I spent a time in Marshall, being the headquarters for one of the ranger companies, and then filled engagements in Dallas and Ft. Worth, and I was, therefore, not aware of the notices appearing in the press with respect to a breach between Ex-Gov. Ferguson and myself, and my proposed resignation, until Monday morning.

"I do not know where the person writing this article obtained such information. It is wholly without foundation. In the event that I should ever determine to resign I will certainly advise the press of my action."

"The relation between Gov. Ferguson, Ex-Gov. Ferguson and myself has always been most harmonious. I dare say that no person connected with the administration has received greater consideration at the hands of both Gov. Ferguson and Ex-Gov. Ferguson than I have and the relation has been entirely friendly and cordial."

Pioneer Texan on His View of Capitol Says 'Oh, It Ain't So Bad'

Austin, Tex., Aug. 11.—George W. Hawkins, pioneer resident of Texas, gazed upon the state capitol today for the first time and said "It ain't so bad."

Hawkins, who is 82 years old and who has spent more than 50 years in Nolan county, was shown about the state house by his nephew, Judge F. L. Hawkins, of the criminal court of appeals, and after a thorough inspection said "It's pretty nice. Just wanted to see it before I crash the big gate."

Mr. Hawkins was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Culberson of Vernon. Mrs. Culberson is his grand-daughter.

Record of Governor Ferguson Approved Out in West Texas

Austin, Tex., Aug. 10.—Governor Miriam A. Ferguson's administration is meeting with such strong approval in West Texas that already a miniature boom to run her for a second term is starting in that section, State Senator Joe Burkett of Eastland, member of the state highway commission, said today.

He said he based his statement on utterances of more than 200 representative persons from 94 counties who attended the highway meeting at Sweetwater Aug. 6 and 7.

"I have been sounding out the sentiment in West Texas regarding the administration of Governor Ferguson and I find the prevailing opinion to be that she is giving the state one of the best administrations of history," Senator Burkett said.

Coming of Railroad to Rio Grande City Celebrated Aug. 23

Rio Grande City, Texas, Aug. 12.—A three-day celebration will mark the advent of the new railroad into this town. The official opening has been set for August 22, with Sunday, August 23, as the biggest day.

The chamber of commerce has issued invitations to San Antonio, Houston and all Southwest Texas cities. Excursion trains will be run from Brownsville on August 23 if attendance justifies it. A special invitation has been extended Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, officials of the Missouri Pacific, W. T. Eldridge and other prominent citizens of Texas.

In order to christen the engine with the "genuine article," customs officials have been invited to act as masters of ceremony and requested to use that day for destruction of a part of their seized contraband accumulated at the local office.

H. R. Safford, vice president of the International-Great Northern, and W. T. Eldridge, builder of the short line road, have signified that they will be present for the celebration. A number of Rio Grande citizens are planning to board the first trains down the line and participate in the triumphant entry of the locomotive into Starr County.

The chamber of commerce, under the direction of Fred D. Guerra, president; George B. Marsh, secretary; Directors Albino Hinojosa, G. W. Edgerton, Enrique Gonzales, E. Owen Scott, Abel Sanchez and O. H. Hinojosa, have arranged for a carnival, rodeo and barbecue for entertainment of visitors.

Work trains have been in operation over the line for several days, but the first passenger train will be run August 23.

Three Counties in Rio Grande Valley Grow 100,000 Bales

Austin, Texas, Aug. 12.—Willacy, Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, in the lower Rio Grande Valley, will produce more than 100,000 bales of cotton this season, according to former County Judge Lamar Gill of Willacy County, who was in Austin on business with some of the State departments. To date the three counties have ginned between 80,000 and 90,000 bales, Judge Gill said. Citrus crops, he said, were the latest in the history of the citrus industry in the Magic Valley.

Rates on Cotton Seed Standard.
Austin, Tex., Aug. 10.—The interstate commerce commission today vacated its order fixing rates on cotton seed and cotton seed products and the rates made recently by the Texas railroad commission will go into effect Sept. 15, the Texas railroad commission was notified today. The I. C. C. order conflicted with the railroad commission's rates and were charged as discriminatory against intrastate shipments.

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WARNS DEMOCRATS TO BE ON GUARD.

Commenting upon the statement that the klan is out of politics the Cameron Herald recalls that the klan announced last year that it had no candidate for governor but the story of the elimination race in which Senator Collins and Adjutant General Barton were shut out by Felix Robertson soon exploded that klan fiction and revealed the hooded terrors very much in the political fight.

The Herald adds: "Democrats must be on guard. They should support no klan candidate or any candidate running with the endorsement of the klan. One thing certain Miriam A. Ferguson will not be endorsed by the klan or in any way run as its candidate."

There is wisdom in the advice to democrats to be on guard. It will be remembered that the klan bosses lined their followers up under the standard of Butte, republican candidate, against the democratic nominee and recollections of this treachery to principle and party, warrants the belief that the klan again will be a menace to Texas democracy.

Yes; democrats should be on guard and not forget that the klan is working constantly to gratify its lust for power and control of offices and officers.

The klan has taken a hand in a political row at Fort Worth and as a protest of the action of the city manager in "firing" employees who were klan members burned forty fiery crosses in various sections of the city. The Cameron Herald finds in this further menace from the klan and comments as follows:

"Whether in the sullen light of a city swept with flame as crosses flare forth in the night; hooded cabals to thrust at liberty; purloining ballots in school elections; wielding the lash; boycott; persecution to satiate a villainous bigotry or group politics to control the functions of government for a few as against the many, it makes no difference. The inevitable revelation is made. The klan thirst for power knows no restraint. It has said: 'If you do not administer the government for the benefit of the klan we will drive you from power.' The Fort Worth incident furnishes an index to the purpose for which the hooded empire seeks dominion. It is a character study of the klan and proper deductions should awaken the people to its menace."

A CALL FOR NEW LEADERS.

Under the title given above the Houston Chronicle comments upon the ravages made by death in the ranks of those who for a generation or more have figured large in the affairs of their respective political parties and had important parts in shaping national destiny. The laying low of so many national leaders of both the great political parties as well as the leaders of party factions makes way for new leaders and the Chronicle speculates upon what names will replace those names which had been so familiar in the national discussions for many years. The Chronicle says:

"So heavy a toll has the grim reaper taken among the political leaders of America in the last few years that virtually all factions must look to new chiefs for the battles of the future. The garland of fame awaits many men, for the places made vacant by death must be filled.

"Barely two years ago Harding died. Following him have gone the old guard republican leaders, Lodge and Penrose. On the other side of the republican fence La Follette and Ladd have passed on. The democrats have lost their two outstanding figures, Wilson and Bryan.

"The passing of all these is bound to mark the closing of one epoch and the beginning of another in American political history. And as we glance backward we can realize that the historian of the future will put the passing era down as no mean one in the character of leaders that it produced. It has been somewhat the custom in recent years, especially on the part of those who have opposed the direct primary method of selecting party candidates, to condemn the present day holders of public office as being less able intellectually than their predecessors. However, as factional passions abate in the presence of death, it becomes apparent that the men who have trod the stage of public affairs in recent years have been able men, ones who compare favorably with the leaders of previous periods in the nation's history. And it is more than likely that they have had greater and more complex problems to face than the nation has ever before known, except, perhaps, during the days of civil conflict.

"However the judgment of history on those who have passed must be made in the future. The layman political student of the present feels their loss sharply and looks around somewhat bewilderedly for those who will take their places. American politics without the old guard and without Bryan is something that must be learned anew.

"Most likely the leaders who arise will not take the places of the old. As leaders change factional lines will change to a marked degree. Issues that seemed impossible of compromise in the past may disappear as new positions are developed and as new leadership cuts across the old lines of faction. There will be new leaders, indeed, but they will not fill the shoes of Lodge or Penrose, or Bryan or Wilson.

"Always the 'old order changeth,' but the present generation is observing one of those infrequent occasions in political history when the change is marked and very apparent. The time has come for new names to appear on the roll of fame, and the public will watch with interest just which ones are written there.

"And, on the whole, it can be hoped that those now to be called to leadership will bear their honors as worthily as those who so recently have passed from the stage of life."

EVERY CITIZEN HAS A SHARE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Grover Cleveland, the first democrat to hold the office of president of the United States, following the war between the states, but not the first elected since that time, Tilden having been counted out of the office in 1876, had a terse manner of speech and writing, but the brilliance and strength of his tremendous intellect gleamed in every sentence.

In his inaugural address in 1893, on the occasion of his second inauguration as president, he dwelt upon the share of each citizen in the constitution, telling them they share with the president in the obligations of the oath taken by him to preserve, protect and defend that sacred document. His words are of peculiar force and meaning at this time when klan-republican bolters in Texas are howling about the enactment of a law which gives effect to the plain provision of the constitution respecting the rights of the citizen. Here is what Cleveland said in 1893:

"The man who takes the oath today to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every citizen should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting and the state capitals and the national capital is yours. Every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. This is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic."

GOOD NEWS FOR TEXAS PEOPLE OVERLOOKED BY BUTTE-ITES.

Dispatches from Austin sent out by correspondents for the Dallas News a few days ago quoted Justice F. L. Hawkins, a member of the court of criminal appeals, as authority for the statement that the crops produced on the prison farms of the state, unless there should come damage from tropical storms or other disaster, will by the middle of November next be sufficient to pay off all the indebtedness of the Texas prison system.

Judge Hawkins had made a personal inspection of crops on several state prison farms and he is qualified to speak from a farmer's standpoint, as he knows farming as he does law. The Forum has looked in vain through the state papers which recently repudiated the democratic ticket and worked for and supported a republican candidate for governor in democratic Texas, for the publication of this cheering news for the Texas taxpayers. But that is not the kind of news these klan-republican tainted sheets are looking for from Austin or anywhere else. They fear they may appear to be saying something good for the Ferguson administration.

When the amount of indebtedness of the prison system, inherited from Hobby and Neff, is considered, it will be some achievement if the products of the prison farms prove sufficient to pay it all off. Be it remembered that when Jim Ferguson went out of office in 1917 the prison system was out of debt and had a cash balance of more than \$1,000,000 together with unsold cotton and other farm products amounting to a like sum. Making the prison system self-supporting is a Ferguson habit as the records show.

The Butte papers in their distorted view of state affairs seek only something to print that they hope may stir hatred, prejudice and enmity. Their sense of justice, like their conception of a pledge on a democratic ticket, is dulled by their feelings of resentment over a democratic victory.

WHY HUNT FOR ERRORS.

An editor whose readers evidently had been calling attention to typographical errors in his paper, stopped long enough in his work on the linotype to write this which may well be read thoughtfully by all:

"Next time you hear a citizen yelping about a typographical error in his home paper, or in any other paper, just hand him these few figures to stop his tongue:

"In an ordinary column there are 10,000 pieces of type; there are seven possible wrong positions for each letter; there are 70,000 chances to make an error, and millions of possible transpositions. In this one sentence, 'To be or not to be,' by transpositions alone, it has been figured out, 2,759,022 errors can be made. Newspaper people, from the 'devil' up to the boss, and other high officials, are merely human, and liable to err. Don't be nosing around for errors, but read for the information you can get and the good you can get. You'll find errors enough in your daily walk through life without having to hunt for them in a newspaper."

The wet belt of Texas seems to have been shifted from the east to the west.

West and northwest Texas are getting rain while east and south Texas are still suffering from the effects of drought.

Forum readers are informed as to political affairs in Texas. Join the growing band and keep yourself informed.

Cotton is doing well in the new cotton district of the west and northwest and in a few favored areas in the eastern part of the state.

The klan staged a big parade in Washington but the Texas klansmen were denied a place in it because they did not wear their bed sheets.

On the heels of the statement of Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard, that the klan is out of politics in this state comes the announcement that the K. K. K. will hold a two days rally, picnic and inquest at Dallas next month.

Texas has a surplus of labor according to reports from the federal and state labor officials, but through co-operation of the jobless men and the menless jobs are being brought together with the result that there is a minimum of idleness growing out of the shortage of farm work due to the drought.

Suits have been filed by Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, against Gen. M. M. Crane of Dallas, and an Austin newspaper asking \$150,000 alleged damages growing out of a speech made by General Crane at the democratic state convention in Austin last September and its publication by the Austin paper.

The imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan makes the announcement from Dallas that the klan is no longer in politics in Texas. He fails to tell who put the klan out of Texas politics but that is recorded in the political history of July, August and November 1924. It was a Texas woman who put the klan out of Texas politics.

CREDIT—WHEN DUE

(From Dallas Times-Herald)

Without further comment, we respectfully call attention to the statements alleged to have been made by former Governor James E. Ferguson in his Thursday address before members of the Texas Bar association in convention at Austin.

Only the poor, said the former governor, go to prison for violating the prohibition laws.

That is a strong indictment.

But, is it wholly without foundation?

Stop and think.

In Dallas county, during the last few years, how many, if any, of the rich have been sent to prison for violating the prohibition laws of the state?

In Dallas county, during the last few years, how many, if any, of those who have orated on prohibition have practiced what they preached?

Those are two questions that need no answer. True enough, there have been a number of convictions. But who, let it be asked, were the victims, and what, in addition to that question, were their circumstances?

Mr. Ferguson says that not four in 400 were worth more than \$500 each, and to back up his assertion he said that the governor, his wife, authorized him to offer a reward of \$250 for each person worth more than \$5,000 who might be convicted for violating the same law for which poor folks go to prison.

Now the Times-Herald did not support James E. Ferguson, nor Mrs. Ferguson, the governor, but when either of the two strike at what seems to be the truth of any matter, to either or both should go the credit.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Ferguson is partly if not wholly right.

It is with deep regret that this is said, but, to the best of knowledge and belief of many persons, such is the case.

And the remedy lies with the lawyers themselves. They can change the conditions.

"Even-handed justice" is something which could and should be meted out by our courts. Their failure to do so is not so much their own fault as it is the fault of the citizens who are jurors and the officers who are prosecutors.

Let's reflect upon what James E. Ferguson has had to say, rather than upon who it was who said it.

Let's see how true his statement is!

And let's give credit—where credit is due.

Ma Ferguson Says:

ABOUT ACCURACY

(Copyright Capitol Syndicate)

Somewhere I read the other day that a great newspaper publisher named Joseph Pulitzer said that the first consideration that must be taken by the men who worked on his newspaper was accuracy.

His second requirement was terseness—but the third was accuracy again.

Mr. Pulitzer set that standard for his newspaper reporters, but it means a great deal, too, to the people who read newspapers.

Not all newspaper reporters, of course, live up to Mr. Pulitzer's ideal. Few people in any profession, I am reminded, live up to the finest ideal. I am convinced, however, that there are more newspaper men who live up to this ideal of accuracy than there are those who don't.

I asked a reporter about it the other day; I asked him why some newspaper men wrote things that are absolutely untrue. I knew that some of them were untrue, for I had seen the things they were written about happen before my very eyes, and I just knew they did not happen the way the newspaper story said they did.

In all seriousness the reporter told me: "Perhaps, governor, we do not see things alike."

That surprised me some, and then he went on to say that sometimes I might understand things differently from the way he understood them—and that he had to write them the way he understood them.

Now maybe that is so. From a layman's point of view, of course, I cannot see how facts can be seen in any way but the exact way they happened. I guess if you are writing effects, as well as causes, though, it's different.

Anyhow, after I had finished the talk with the reporter, I got to thinking about accuracy in a big way, and I got to wishing mighty hard that more people, reporters and other people, too, could strive for more accuracy; accuracy of understanding, accuracy of action, accuracy of intent. It's just as fine an ideal for you and me as it was when Mr. Pulitzer set it for the young men who wrote pieces for his newspapers.

Sometimes I think we understand a lot of things just as we wish to understand them. It's so easy to kid ourselves along about things. And then so many of us get to dramatizing things to suit the way we wish they had happened—and then anyhow—there goes the old accuracy.

But anyhow, it's a pretty good standard. Mr. Pulitzer might have set a much worse one.

Face Things Squarely.

It's much pleasanter not to look things squarely in the face a lot of the time. Lots of times you do not have to lie awake worrying when you can sorter slide things over, and just put off the evil day of accounting with yourself, or with someone else, until some time in the hazy future.

But sooner or later, things that you have put off will catch up with you. They just have a habit of doing so. Nine times out of ten, when that day comes, the reckoning is worse than it would have been in the beginning.

The English have an old proverb that says: "Handle nothing by candle light, for by candle a goat is like a gentleman." Candle light does make things softer, though. It skips over the lines and smooths out the angles and makes gilt look like solid gold and nickel-plate shine with the lustre of silver.

It's terribly disappointing, of course, when you turn on the electric light and see all the things that were hidden—or look the next morning when the unkindly sun shows them still more badly—or when you see the things you have hidden from yourself in the glare of public opinion.

Then all the soft contours and the gleaming surfaces—well, they are another thing again—and all you have left is a chilly hurt that you have been badly fooled.

One of the times when the candle light has died out and the sun is shining and you get the worst hurt of all is when a friend you have trusted has not lived up to the trust you have put in that friend.

But I cannot believe that that hurt is quite as deep as the one you have when you realize that you have been fooling yourself about something.

Sometimes I wonder if wise men ever hide anything from themselves, or if they ever enter smooth things out so they won't look so bad just now? Maybe they do—wise men have a habit of keeping their troubles to themselves. But one thing I know, the world calls them wise when they face things before the world squarely, take the trouble to get things straight, and go right on living the best they can. And I think they can call themselves wise though I doubt if they would—when they start out facing their issues right from the beginning.

There should be no judge as harsh with you as you, yourself, should be. No other judge can possibly know all the ins and outs of your troubles.

You cannot offend yourself when you call your own spades just what they are—spades—not "gardening implements."

Why Let Yourself Get Bored.

This is a true story of a little old lady I heard of the other day.

She had reared a family of children, quite by herself, for her husband had died when they were very young. She did not have much money, and she had worked very hard, for many years. Her children had always come first, but somewhere back in her busy brain she had kept alive the ambitions of her youth.

And when all the children were happily married and settled at the work of raising families for themselves, the little old lady set out to see the world.

She saw it, too. It took a vast deal of bravery to do it and considerable cleverness, for she did not have much money, as I have said. She could not ride the big fast steamers, nor ride the trains first class. No Pullman berths for her. She rode the little tramp steamers from one port to another, and she rode the second-class and third-class trains. But she went completely around the world three times. She lived in little hotels, and saw the people in every country just as they lived every day—not as they live for rich tourists.

She spoke no language but English, but she had a kindly manner, and her face inspired respectful attention. She wandered here and there, now in Egypt, now in Japan, now in India—

Prosperity Must Be Restored to Farmer Says Yoakum in Talk

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 12.—B. F. Yoakum, well known Texas railroad man, in speaking here under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of the State of Washington, stressed the necessity of restoring prosperity to American agriculture and fair treatment for the farmer.

In his address he declared the farmer was the Atlas of the modern world, pointing out that American farmers lead the world in production, but in marketing they lag behind the world. It is this which forced American agriculture to the very brink of the abyss of bankruptcy, he added.

Mr. Yoakum asserted that unless something is promptly done to enable American agriculture to draw back from this brink, a financial situation will be provoked that will surpass anything this country has ever known.

"I have entire confidence, however, that the present conditions will not continue," he said. "Progress is being made. This progress is largely accounted for by the fact that farmers and their wives are studying their own problems."

He declared the overworked catch phrase "farm relief bills" is meaningless. All so-called farm relief bills introduced in Congress provide only for relief through large appropriations of public funds and to relieve the farmer of the management of marketing his products.

Marketing, he added, is by far the most important part of the farming industry, yet he advocates of these Government control bills would turn it over to a Government commission.

He concluded by telling his hearers that the day is rapidly dawning when the farmers, in desperation and despair, are going to regain the rights guaranteed to every good citizen by the Constitution.

Town Closes for Funeral.

Denton, Tex., Aug. 10.—Every business house in Denton, including theaters and filling stations, closed this afternoon during funeral services for R. B. Parsons, deputy sheriff, shot to death here Thursday.

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When Milk of Human Kindness Is Sour by Hate it Then Becomes Deadly Poison, Writes Dr. Horn

By DR. P. W. HORN, Lubbock, Texas.

Recently our local papers contained the statement that five members of one family living in the country near our town had been poisoned by drinking milk. Two of the family are dead and the other three are yet in the hospital. There was no question as to the health of the cow that gave the milk. The trouble simply was that the milk, which was doubtless perfectly good at first, was allowed to stand in a tin pan until it became poisonous.

Not long ago I read of a little child who died suddenly of acute indigestion. The papers stated that the death was caused by drinking some milk and a little later drinking some orange juice. It was stated somewhat as an after thought that the milk was probably a little bit sour.

Food May Become Poison. There is a current belief in the minds of some people that it is poisonous to take fish and ice cream both at the same meal. A good physician told me that the basis for this belief lies in the fact that milk, even though pure in itself, furnishes an excellent culture for the development of any kind of germ, and that if there is any ptomaine at all in the fish, the milk in the stomach will furnish an excellent means for propagating it and for developing the poison.

Every one knows that pure sweet milk is one of the most wholesome and nutritious foods to be found in all nature. And yet the instances given above, and others with which we are all familiar, show us that if even the best milk is improperly or carelessly handled, and allowed to spoil, it may become an exceedingly dangerous and deadly poison.

Has Spiritual Significance. Now there is an exceedingly close resemblance between milk on the one hand and a number of things that are of the highest value in the spiritual world. Shakespeare, for instance, speaks of "the milk of human kindness," and his expression has passed current among the classic phrases of the world. The Scripture speaks of human beings, "as new born babies, desiring the sincere milk of the word." In other words, there are many points of resemblance between milk in the material world, and love, or Christianity itself in the spiritual world.

No one in all the world has a word to say against Christianity as it comes fresh from the hands of Jesus and as it is embodied immediately in his words and teachings. There may be those who deride, or even execrate the church, but even these speak only with commendation about the teachings of Jesus Himself. There are multiplied millions of people in the world who believe that the teachings of Jesus are the one and only means for healing the diseases of the world and for solving its problems.

Milk of Christianity Sours. And yet no student of history and no observer of the times of today can fail to realize that it is possible for the milk of Christianity to sour and decay until, instead of being for the healing of the nations, it becomes a deadly poison.

In fact, just as there is no more potent force for good in all the world than the teachings of Jesus, so likewise there is no more virulent poison in all history than this same Christianity after it has gone sour.

If anyone doubts this fact, let him think for a moment of the Spanish Inquisition. At this period in history, men cut each other's throats and burned each other at the stake, all in the name of the gentle Lord Jesus, the Prince of Peace.

The people who did this were not infidels. They believed in the historic Christ. They tortured and murdered their brethren in defense of what they truly believed to be the fundamentals of Christianity. In fact, the leaders in the inquisition were the fundamentalists of their time.

Religion Has Caused Wars. The massacre of the Huguenots was planned and carried out in the name of Christ. Many of the bloodiest wars in all history have been waged in the name of religion. Many of the feuds which have racked society in comparatively modern times have been brought about by differences in opinion on religious matters.

This is not necessarily a reflection on Christianity. Men do not lose faith in cows merely because ignorant or incompetent dairymen in some instances allow the milk to become contaminated and be the cause of death instead of life. Men should not lose faith in the teachings of Jesus merely because weak and erring men have allowed these teachings to sour and to become perverted from their original purport.

Christianity May Become Poison. One does not have to read the history of the dark ages to become convinced that Christianity, if allowed to sour and become contaminated, may be turned into deadly poison. Here are some of the things I have myself observed within comparatively recent years:

1. I have seen a layman in the church writing in the public press and describing his own little denomination as a beautiful young woman and an allied denomination as a cruel tiger waiting with fangs and claws to tear this young woman to pieces.

2. I have seen a layman who called themselves Christians striving desperately to keep America from entering any organization to make future wars impossible throughout the world.

3. I have seen ministers of the Gospel align themselves by the hundreds with an organization that boldly proclaims a doctrine of hatred along lines of racial or national or denominational difference.

4. I have seen a bishop standing in the pulpit "waving the bloody shirt" exactly as the third-rate politicians used to do until they found that it did not pay; inflaming old hatreds and bitterness and reopening old wounds of sectional strife; all for fear the particular denomination he represented might perchance come

Farm Incomes Show Gains But Farmers Still Poorly Paid

Farmers received a larger gross income from agricultural production during the year ended June 30, 1925, than in any other year since 1921, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates place the gross income at \$12,138,000,000 compared with \$11,288,000,000 during the year ended June 30, 1924. This gross income is the value of production less feed, seed and waste. The increased value, about 7 1/2 per cent, was due almost wholly to higher returns from grain and meat animals, particularly wheat and hogs.

The gross cash income from sales, exclusive of live stock and feed sold to other farmers, was \$7,777,000,000, compared with \$8,228,000,000 the preceding year. Food and fuel produced and consumed on farms was valued at \$2,359,000,000. The expenses of production last year were put at \$6,486,000,000, or nearly 2 per cent greater than the \$6,383,000,000 estimated for 1923-24. The net cash income from sales was \$3,291,000,000, compared with \$2,565,000,000 the year previous, while the net income from production, including with the net cash sales the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on the farms was \$5,650,000,000 compared with \$4,225,000,000 or an increase of 14.75 per cent.

Grains returned \$1,934,000,000 in 1924-25, compared with \$1,393,000,000 the preceding year. Cash returns were \$2,621,000,000, compared with \$2,167,000,000; fruits and vegetables \$1,370,000,000, compared with \$1,526,000,000; cotton and cotton seed \$1,690,000,000, compared with \$1,608,000,000, and dairy and poultry products \$3,254,000,000, compared with \$3,315,000,000.

This analysis of expenses and receipts for the agricultural industry as a whole, says the department, confirms other indications of further improvement in agricultural income. Still the average net income per operator, including all farmers, tenants as well as owners, amounted to only \$876 in 1924-25, compared with \$764 the preceding year, and covers the return on the farmer's equity in his farm property as well as earnings for the labor of himself and his family for the year.

On a 45 per cent return for the operator's net capital investment is deducted from the net income of \$876, the return for the operator's labor and management and for the labor of his family was only \$649 in 1924-25 and \$531 in 1923-24. The average wage of hired farm labor was \$659, compared with the return of \$649 for the labor of the farmer and his family.

Klan Taint Injures Democracy of South Is View of Leaders

(From New York World.)
Washington, July 26.—Democrats here are still puzzled over the suspension of the National Democrat, the party organ launched several months ago by Milton Elrod of Indianapolis, former press agent of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan. Two reports about it are in circulation. One says Elrod got in his with the head men of the Invisible Empire, and the other, the anti-Klan sentiment in the party made success for the paper an impossibility, and the position of Representative William A. Oldfield, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, embarrassing.

In private, Southern Democrats frankly say the Klan has resulted in local factions that endanger the future of the party in their States. They assert that men in public office temporized and worked to keep Elrod from the spotlight. He ignored them, and now in each State little minority groups threaten to quit the party if they cannot have what they want. Democratic leaders are trying to free themselves from the alliance without a rupture. That condition in the South has changed within the last two years, and it is not now an asset to a candidate for office to be a Klansman. Members of Congress are running away from the Klan; they are afraid of the issue.

Representative Oldfield is handicapped for his position. The few weeks connection with the Elrod paper. He was warned against it but did not heed the warning. Later he found himself confronted with unfriendly crowds in the Middle West. State organization leaders refused to work with him.

Elrod says he is out of the Klan, and will have no further relations with it, but his former connection is charged against him.

Those behind the movement to resume the publication of the National Democrat have been told they must rid it of all Klan affiliation, if they expect support.

Increase in Malaria Brings Warning From State Health Board

Austin, Tex., Aug. 12.—That malaria is now prevalent throughout the state now than any previous time this summer is evidenced by reports received by the state board of health from county and county health officers. Malaria cases in Texas have been gradually decreasing for the last several years or since the beginning of mosquito control work, now being done on a cooperative basis with the state health department by municipalities. According to available statistics, there was reported in 1922 by health officers 35,584 cases of malaria; in 1923, there was 21,268 cases reported; and 16,958 cases in 1924.

The pick-up in the number of malaria cases the last few weeks is attributed by the state board of health to collection of stagnant water following recent rains in many sections and localities. That malaria may be kept at a minimum, the following suggestions are offered by the state health board:

"After each rain, premises should be inspected for standing water, which should be disposed of, as such water affords excellent breeding places for mosquitoes.

"Tin cans and other containers should not be left carelessly around, as they collect water during rains, becoming mosquito incubators.

"Where barrels of water are kept on premises, each barrel should have added to it once a week a half pint of kerosene.

"Sewage effluents make good mediums for mosquito breeding, and towns having sewage plants should keep an oil-drip barrel over outlet pipe.

"Minnows have been found to be very useful in mosquito control, and they may be placed in stock watering ponds, underground cisterns, shallow wells, surface reservoirs, irrigation canals, and similar places where oiling or draining are impractical or impossible.

"The malaria carrying mosquito rarely bites in the daytime, this showing the importance of having your home screened with 16-mesh wire as a protection against these night marauders."

Mexico Plans Good Road System Using Special Tax Levies

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 12.—Charles H. Upham, State Highway Engineer of North Carolina, who has been retained as consulting engineer for the Byrne Bros. Construction Company of Chicago, and also by the Mexican Government in the construction of highways throughout Mexico, and also the highway from Laredo to Mexico City, were in this city recently from Mexico City en route to Chicago headquarters. He was met here by State Highway Engineer R. J. Hank, Highway Construction Engineer W. P. Kemper, A. L. Losh, district engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads from Fort Worth; State Senator Archer Page of Duval County and others, who accompanied him on his trip as far as San Antonio by automobile.

Mr. Upham says Mexico is setting aside its tobacco and gasoline taxes to build first-class highways and that work on the Laredo-Mexico City Highway will begin in about five weeks. Mr. Upham is on his way to Chicago, where he will organize his engineering outfit and return to Laredo in about three weeks.

Federal Aid Highways All Over Nation to Be Marked in Uniform Manner As Guide for Motorists

Washington, Aug. 6.—An index of location and route for American tourists in virtually every section and byway of the country will be afforded in the marking of the vast system of United States highways, as selected by a joint board on interstate highways.

A network of roads stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canadian border to the Gulf is embraced in the 50,000 miles of highways to be designated with uniform markers to tell the "motorist" exactly what road he is on and where it will take him.

In carrying its work to this point, the joint board has left to a sub-committee the actual groupings of the selected roads into main arterial highways, the subcommittee, in making these designations, as submitted to the various States for approval, will carry out the purpose of bringing within the system all of the Nation's larger cities, State capitals and resorts and points of general interest.

Marking of Highways. The highway markers to be used, in addition to bearing the shield of the United States, the number of the road, the State and the letters "U. S.," will be variously shaped and colored under a code of warning to motorists of approaching curves, railroad crossings and other road conditions.

Designation of its system, which includes every Federal aid highway in the United States, involves no new road construction other than roads now planned under the Federal aid program. The board also has no power to designate the location of the highway systems, its funds to be used solely for purchase of the designating signs.

Texas Routes Chosen. Texas routes chosen include one road from El Paso to Van Horn, Mercedes, Rio, Uvalde, San Antonio, Gonzales, Columbus, Richmond, Houston, thence through Beaumont into Louisiana. Another road from Van Horn to Barstow, Odessa, Big Spring, Sweetwater, Alpine, Eastland, Fort Worth, Dallas, Longview, thence to Shreveport. Another road was selected from

State Senator Moore, in Answer, Proves Critics in Error About New Search and Seizure Statute

Hon. W. S. Moore, member of the Thirty-ninth Texas Senate, representing the Gainesville district, in a communication recently printed in the Dallas News replies to the unwarranted criticism of the new search and seizure law with citations of the record of the vote by which the act was passed and of the constitutional provision under which it was enacted. He proves the criticism made by Atticus Webb wrong and not with "no basis in fact."

The communication of Senator Moore is as follows: To The News: In your issue of Sunday Dr. Atticus Webb of the Anti-Saloon League severely criticises the "search and seizure" law passed by the last Legislature and attributes, very unjustly, ulterior motives to the members of the Legislature who voted for it. Among other things, he says: "Our big bootleggers, rum runners and liquor smugglers are especially handicapped by the law prohibiting transportation of liquor, and this bill was written more especially for their relief." As a member of the Legislature who passed that law and as one who voted for it, I beg of you to grant me space in which to make reply to the statement of Mr. Webb and usual Mr. Webb discusses only the liquor law. It seems that he has no interest in any law in Texas except that particular law. In saying that the Legislature passed that law for the special relief of big bootleggers, rum runners and liquor smugglers, Mr. Webb is guilty of a charge and one that has not the slightest basis in fact.

As I recall it the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 1, and it passed the House by a vote of 73 to 25. Thus every member of the Senate, except one, and about two-thirds of the members of the House deliberately voted to aid the "big bootleggers and rum runners" in this State.

Mr. Webb, further says that "neither State nor Federal Constitution requires a search warrant as a prerequisite to searching anything, person or place." In making this statement he is broadly in error.

Let us examine the facts. The fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized." Sec. 10, Art. 1 of the bill of rights of our State Constitution contains the same provision as that of the Federal Constitution as above set forth, in almost identical language. Can any fair-minded and intelligent man justly and correctly, therefore, say what Mr. Webb did say in the statement last above quoted?

It is true, of course, that neither the State nor the Federal Constitution fixes or carries a penalty for search and seizure made without a warrant, but they clearly make the basis for a statutory law which may provide a penalty. Without a penalty being provided by statutory enactment the

Texas Editor Victim of Manipulation of Market for "Spuds"

The high cost of spuds has aroused H. P. Hornby, editor and publisher of the Uvalde News-Leader, to make inquiry as to manipulation of the food market. Spuds at six cents a pound when many cars of tubers are opened tracked on the railroads seem to open the way for an investigation. In a communication to the Dallas News, Editor Hornby writes:

To The News: The Dallas News is the forum to which many questions come and many questions are discussed. As a consumer of the humble spud, I want to ask a question. On the sidetrack of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Uvalde were parked Monday evening seven big carloads of Irish potatoes. No one knew where they were going, where they came from, who the owners were and where they would finally land. Press reports state that seventeen carloads were on the tracks at Del Rio in the same fix. Here in Uvalde Irish potatoes are retailing at 6c per pound and the retailer is making but a fraction of a cent at that. Del Rio was out of potatoes recently.

One merchant told us that most probably some concern was getting rid of its stock at a high price and when they got from under the market would break and then these potatoes would be thrown on the market at 60c and the producer get his returns, perhaps for a shortage in freight to cover the sale.

As it is now the consumer at Uvalde would be glad to get a reduction in the price of potatoes. The owners of the potatoes would be glad to sell. They are not sold. The consumer and the producer both are losers. With all our commissions and regulations, where are we getting? An investigation a month from now is too late to do any good.

H. P. HORNBLY, Uvalde, Texas.

Texans Pay Insurance Premium of \$3 to \$1 Collected on Losses

Austin, Texas, Aug. 9.—Six hundred and twenty-nine fire, life, marine, casualty, surety and accident insurance companies collected premiums in Texas of \$133,768,222 during 1924 and paid losses of \$44,427,012, according to the annual report of John M. Scott, Insurance Commissioner. His report covers the period ending Aug. 31, when his present term will expire.

The report showed that \$3 premiums were collected for each dollar paid back in losses.

Of the premiums, \$107,197,000 was listed as "net premiums," while the balance was deducted for reinsurance and other causes.

There were 224 stock fire and marine companies, 39 mutual fire and marine, 107 stock life and legal reserve, 109 casualty and surety, 20 Texas county mutual fire companies, 83 reciprocal interinsurance exchanges, 7 Lloyd's exchanges, 23 assessment life, health and accident and 67 fraternal societies.

Total insurance in force was \$2,675,579,088, divided as follows: Stock companies \$1,815,672,623, mutual companies \$609,080,005 and others \$150,826,460.

Combined admitted assets were \$65,960,167,231, capital \$369,769,165, surplus \$741,231,434, income \$2,675,579,000, disbursements \$2,141,941,000.

The insurance Department collected as fees and remitted to the State Treasury during the year, his report showed, \$2,034,118.

Ames Discusses Bill By Borah for Return of German Property

(From Tulsa World) At the last session of congress Senator Borah introduced a bill providing for the immediate return to the former German owners of all property now in the hands of the alien property custodian, and further providing that the United States shall retake by eminent domain proceedings all former German property sold to American citizens pursuant to law and return the same to the former German owners. "The bill makes no provision whatever for paying the claims of American nationals against Germany."

C. E. Ames, at present general counsel for the Texas company with headquarters in New York, but during the last months of the war an assistant attorney general of the United States, has published in the Texaco Star, house organ of the Texas company, an unusually logical, lucid and fair brief in opposition to the Borah proposal.

Judge Ames marshals his facts in such a way as to clearly leave the Borah proposal on the defensive; proving from the records that this government violates no treaty, past or present, in standing squarely on its own acts in taking over the property of Germans at the time and in the manner set forth; that the United States must now pursue one of three courses:

(a) I must allow the claims of its own nationals to go unpaid.

(b) It must pay them in large part out of the alien property fund.

(c) It must pay them out of the treasury of the United States, that is to say, the American people must be taxed in order to pay the debts of Germany so that the property of German citizens may be returned to them free of taxation.

The Ames brief is convincing. If the latter course is pursued, it can be justified only on the ground that nothing at the time justified this government in taking them over, then the proposal to return them and saddle the just debts of the German government on the American people as a whole, is monstrous.

The pending bill is one the American people should inform themselves of and prepare to exert their influence in opposition to.

U. S. Health Agent is in State to Assist in Milk Sanitation

Austin, Tex., Aug. 12.—Dr. C. P. Smith, supervisor of milk investigation of the United States public health service, is now in Texas, coming here at the request of the state board of health, to assist in the organization of milk programs in the various cities that have enacted the standard milk grading ordinance. He will probably be in the state for the greater part of three months, and in addition to his regular schedule of work, will probably have time to visit a few other towns interested in milk sanitation.

In towns visited, Dr. Smith will give instructions to dairymen in the use of a new system of milk cooling, which is said to be more economical than ice cooling. This new cooling apparatus makes use of a discarded water pump of an automobile, which is connected to an electrical motor, pumping cool water over coils through which the milk is allowed to run.

Dairying can be made one of the most profitable industries in Texas, according to Dr. Smith, who urges the commercial organizations of the state to give their active support to dairymen, in order that the state may reach its natural place in the dairying industry.

Dr. Smith's itinerary while in Texas is: Fort Worth, August 15-16; Weatherford, August 17; Mineral Wells, August 18-19; Abilene, August 20-22; San Angelo, August 23-26; Wichita Falls, August 27-28; Sherman, August 29; Denison, August 29-September 2; Paris, September 3-7; Clarksville, September 8; Texarkana, September 9-12; Marshall, September 13-15; Longview, September 16; Jacksonville, September 17; Tyler, September 18-21; Nacogdoches, September 22; Beaumont, September 23-27; Port Arthur, September 28; Houston, September 29-30; Corpus Christi, October 1-2; Brownsville, October 3-4; Bryan, October 5; College Station, October 7; San Antonio, October 10; Hillsboro, October 12.

Negro With Humorous Twist Has Fun With Pennsylvania Kluxer

Washington, Aug. 10.—A negro rogue of whimsical turn of mind, who has been impersonating a traffic policeman for several days for his own amusement and profit, selected a young Ku Klux Klansman for yesterday's performance.

Albert Wetz, 18 year old Klan visitor from York, Pa., was the victim. While driving near the postoffice he was halted by the young negro, whose authority was visible in the form of a policeman's baton. He was driving without lights, the negro told him, and was placed under "arrest."

The negro then got into his car and told him to drive through the uptown streets for a "fix" of his driving ability. After half an hour of this, the "policeman" approved the youth's technique and let him off with an \$8 fine. He gave Wetz the bottom part of a marriage certificate as a receipt and ordered him to report to the third precinct police station.

There the police returned the story and the young klansman learned the truth. Two days ago the police arrested a negro answering the same description "fined" Leonard Comnack of Silver Springs, Maryland, \$8 for "failure to make a left hand turn."

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FERGUSON FORUM "BUILDE



Words of Praise for Good Work

Letters are being received by the Ferguson Forum commending the campaign being conducted by this paper for the purpose of making known the vast resources of the Lone Star State. Bankers, business men and representative professional men have written to express their approval of the presentation of the advantages and inducements offered by various lines of industry and investment in the state.

From week to week these pages will continue to tell facts concerning the

Texas As a Cat

The cattle industry in Texas has been very closely connected with the history and fame of the State. The famous Longhorn, his more famous master, the picturesque cowboy, and the life of the ranch have long been subjects for song and story the world over. For many years they played a great part in the growth of the State, that is, from the time when it cost as much to raise a cow 'as it did a chicken' and when cattle were high at \$4 and \$5 per head and many were slaughtered for their skins alone to the present when the average beef is worth \$18.90 and the average milk cow \$33 according to the estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

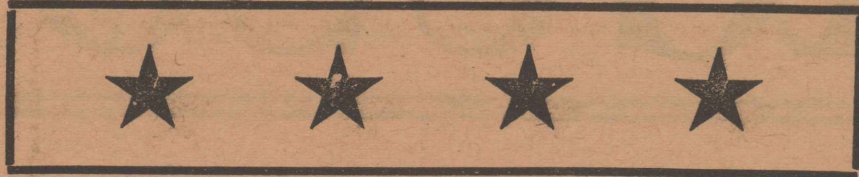
Many other changes have occurred: the ranch is rapidly being replaced by the stock farm which breeds, feeds, and markets on an intensive basis; in some sections cotton has forged ahead of cattle as a basic product; the Railroads have made the markets a matter of a few hours instead of weary weeks over uncertain trails, with perhaps a stampede or attack

from the Indians to lend a little variety; packing houses have been established in our own state, and we are able to produce our own cattle and prepare them for retailing in the form of food and other products with our own labor and capital, thus more than doubling the value of the product if we take into consideration what it means in wages to the laborer as well as money to the producer.

In 1923, 2,340,000 cattle were slaughtered in Texas, including those killed in slaughter houses, packing houses, and on farms. These made 802,059,000 pounds of beef and veal, 328,391,000 of which were consumed at home, leaving 474,668,000 to be sent to markets outside the state. These figures show that with no more than the output which was made in 1923, Texas could furnish all the beef that a population would need which was more than twice the 4,663,228 residents given by the census of 1920 for Texas. Does that look as if we should feel that the cattle industry of Texas is on a dan-

These pages are part of a series to advertise the RESOURCES and INDUSTRIES of Texas; and are contributed by "BUILDERS OF TEXAS" who have made possible the GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT of Texas.

LEADERS OF TEXAS" CAMPAIGN



Work Being Done By the Forum

many lines of activity offered here and the campaign will be continued until all the varied interests which are co-operating in the upbuilding and advancement of Texas are reviewed and facts concerning their scope, capital and other features will be succinctly and accurately presented.

The feature of this week is one which has brought wider fame and attention to Texas than any other, the cattle industry.

Cattle Country

gerous decline? Why not have fewer cattle, but better ones? Why not produce them on a scientific and intensive basis, so that each pound will be worth the greatest possible amount? Why not share our energies with other products, so that in case something happened to cattle, our whole system would not be wrecked? There is room in Texas for all the cattle we now have, and more, but there is also room for cotton, oil, railroads, manufacturing establishments and many other industries and products.

The leadership of the great state of Texas is established among the States of the United States in the production of live stock; she ranks second only to Iowa in beef cattle, and stands ninth as a producer of dairy cattle. During the last twenty years there has been a decrease in the number of cattle raised, but this has been due to the fact that breeders are paying more attention to the quality and not so much to the quantity produced.

In 1924 there were 5,292,708 cattle assessed in the State of Texas at a value of \$72,762,-

330.00. The Department of Agriculture estimated the number in Texas on January 1, 1924, at 6,660,000. This places Texas well above the median line of World Production, and thus gives her an enviable place as a State of a Nation. India stands first with a total of 141,542,000 to her credit; next in line comes the United States, having 66,352,000, and third stands Argentina with 37,064,000 cattle.

There is every indication that Texas will continue to be a great cattle country in spite of the fact that the ranches are giving way to stock farms. Those in the extreme southern and western parts of the State show no signs of breaking up as yet, and it is possible that they may retain their identity as ranches, which situation all Texans would like to see, and, with new and better food crops, and the complete eradication of the tick through scientific measures, there is no reason why the cattle industry of Texas should not continue to place Texas in the front ranks as a producer among the states of the United States.

Other articles in this campaign will deal with the varied industrial, agricultural and mineral interests and their progress and development in Texas. Read each article of this series. It will be worth while.

FERGUSON FORUM GO

History and Road Building

History does have a way of repeating itself.

These statements, taken from Thomas Macaulay's "History of England", might almost have been written of the road problems of America today, so closely do some of the arguments which people used against the improvements suggested then resemble the objections that are used today.

Macaulay, after telling how the first "Flying Coach" was run between London and Oxford in 1669—(it made the whole journey in one day, as against the few hours it takes today)—says:

"It was vehemently argued that this mode of conveyance would be fatal to the breed of horses and to the noble art of horsemanship; that the Thames, which had long been an important nursery of seamen, would cease to be the chief thoroughfare

from London up to Windsor and down to Gravesend; that the saddlers and spurriers would be ruined by hundreds; that numerous inns, at which mounted travelers had been in the habit of stopping, would be deserted, and would no longer pay any rent; that the new carriages were too hot in summer and too cold in winter; that the passengers were grievously annoyed by invalids and crying children; that the coach sometimes reached the inn so late that it was impossible to get supper, and sometimes started so early that it was impossible to get breakfast."

In 1685 the conditions of the highways were discussed again by the same historian:

"It was by the highways that both travellers and goods generally passed from place to place; and those highways appear

to have been far worse than might have been expected from the degree of wealth and civilization which the nation had attained.

"One chief cause of the badness of the roads seems to have been the defective state of the law. Every parish was bound to repair the highways which passed through it. The peasantry were forced to give their gratuitous labor six days in the year. . . . That a route connecting two great towns, which have a large and thriving trade with each other, should be maintained at the cost of the rural population scattered between them, is obviously unjust."

The same arguments as those in the last paragraph are the same reasons for which state and national aid have been given in these modern times!

Improved Roads Not a Luxury

Improved roads, says a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture, are not luxuries. For the movement of every vehicle over a road there is a certain cost, which is less if the road be improved than if it be left in a state of nature.

Logically, therefore, the only limit that should be placed on expenditure for road improvement is the amount that can be saved in vehicular operating costs. This amount, of course, depends upon the number of vehicles using the road. It is pointed

out that the country loses more, in increased cost of operating vehicles, by not improving roads than it costs to improve them. In other words, it pays for improved roads whether it has them or not, and it pays less by having them than by not having them.

GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN

HISTORY MADE ON TEXAS ROADS

Texas highways afford the avenue over which an intimate study of Texas history may be made. Texas vacationists and even the everyday motorists have the opportunity at hand for combining pleasure and mental culture. The citizen well versed in his home State history finds service, and his daily labors in harmony with pleasure. So with the splendid State highways belonging to the people, one will do well these mid-summer days to get out the car, gather together the family, and go motoring to find some of the historical spots in Texas.

Texas is rich in her historic setting. Volumes have been written, and others are in the making, and the Texas motorists may have the advantage of first-hand information, a personal knowledge.

Jefferson, Texas, in Marion County, East Texas, offers some interesting history in connection with early days in Texas. The quaint little city once stood at the head of navigation, and today we are preparing to put the water back that her immense warehouses may again hold some of the world's products of commerce. At Jefferson stands the oldest iron furnace and there are thousands of acres of iron ore deposits. A section rich in history, rich in sentiment.

On State Highway No. 2, leading through Texas, North and South, is the town of Round Rock, where almost a half century ago, the notorious outlaw, Sam Bass, was killed. From the little city of Round Rock is but a short motor trip to Austin, the city of the great State capitol building, the State University, old French embassy building, with its windows and doors brought to Texas from France in the years of long ago. From Austin it is 80 miles or over to Fredericksburg, the city with seventy-five years of historic background, redolent of memories of Gen. Robert E. Lee, General Longstreet, who came and went about their military duties back in the early fifties. It is

here that one may see the bed on which General Lee slept, and may read in an old ledger an account made by Longstreet, and of how he paid ten cents for tin cups back in the fifties.

Roads Create More Roads

A remarkable fact about the rapid advance in American road building in the last five or ten years is that few states, counties or other subdivisions have had cause to regret their investments, usually heavy, in highway construction. As a rule, good roads have been their own best advertisement, and it has been only necessary to make a start in building in order to create a wide popular demand for extended work. Give a state or community a taste of hard roads and the problem of highways is solved.

Missouri recently furnished an illustration of the fact in the sweeping indorsement of the proposal for speeding up the state road program. Illinois furnished another in voting for a road bond issue of 100 million dollars after having provided for an issue of 60 million about six years ago. North Carolina recently added 20 million to its fund for completion of a state road system.

The large scale state road system is becoming an established fact in America. Where one state adopts and begins to build such a system it immediately becomes plain that a nearby state must do the same or suffer a serious handicap.

The person or community, seeing the benefits of good roads to others, will not be content until they have good roads also. And this is a rivalry that means good for all.

Good Roads Have Civic Value

Good roads running from state to state have a substantial civic value. The American people are seeing their own country and making contacts with one another by means of highways in a way that was not possible

to them with the aid of railroads alone. Travelers by railroads necessarily stick to tracks and more or less rigid schedules. Travelers by highways have a tremendous latitude for choice both as to route itinerary and the division of time. Good highways and motor vehicles are better popular enlighteners than railroad beds and trains. Neighbors used to live one, five or ten miles away. Now they live 100 or 200 miles a way, and fraternizing with them is in the day's run.

It is not so much what we spend for roads, within reason, as what we get for what we spend, and that is enough from the standpoint of the individual citizen or the nation to warrant the federal government's continuance of its good roads partnership for at least some years to come.—Texas Highway Bulletin.

These pages are part of a series to promote the building of more GOOD ROADS in Texas and is contributed by the undersigned public spirited citizens who have at heart the best interests of this great state.

Amiesite Asphalt Co., Dallas.
Austin Bridge Co., Dallas.
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South Texas Construction Co., Houston.
Texas Willite Road Construction, Houston.
Thurber Brick Co., Fort Worth.
Tibbetts Construction Co., Fort Worth.
Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co., San Antonio.
Western Metal Manufacturing Co., Houston.
Washington Construction Co., Somerville.

\$1,000,000 Worth of Booze Confiscated in Raids at New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 11.—With dissolution of the "inner circle" of New Orleans bootleggers' dominion as its aim, the largest army of dry agents ever assembled here in a surprise raiding program seized liquor valued at more than a million dollars and arrested 30 alleged wholesale dealers in whiskey in and near New Orleans.

With E. C. Yellowley, chief of prohibition agents at Washington, in personal charge of an army of 300 enforcement officers, today's drive netted thousands of barrels of alcohol, choice liquors, beer, and other beverages.

Acting on information gathered by the local enforcement officers, over a period of several months, the army of dry agents in chartered taxicabs swooped down on soft drink stands and places where liquor is said to have been distributed.

"We hate to see these raids for six months," said Mr. Jackson, "and our agents have been checking places to find where liquor was stored and from which it was being distributed. We had orders six months ago to dry up New Orleans, recognized as the most spite in America. Trained agents from other cities and states were gradually concentrated in New Orleans for the raids started this morning.

Texas Cowboys and Cowgirls Take Part in Chicago's Rodeo

To capture for Texas championship honors in the greatest of all western sports, more than a score of cowboys and cowgirls from this state will descend on Chicago August 15 to 23 for the Roundup and World's Champion Rodeo.

Among those from Texas who have signified their intention of taking part in the Chicago Rodeo are: Louis Kubitz, Red Sublett, internationally known cowboy clown, Bob Calen, Ralph Fulkerson and Sam Stuart, of Fort Worth, Hugh Strickland, also of Fort Worth, who won the championship in bronc riding in Cheyenne and Pendleton roundups in 1920, and Mabel Strickland, who took the world championship in ladies trick riding in 1922 and 1923 as well as the Denver Post relay race for the two years and the McAlpin trophy for the best all round cowboy girl at Cheyenne, will be there.

Other Texans who have taken notable parts in the various and perhaps championship rodeo contests and who are expected to come to the Chicago contests are: J. T. Mather, San Angelo; Fred Bristow, Jack Wilson and Earl Eberhart, all of Fort Worth; Reebe Roberts, Fort Worth; Guy Dodgion, Paris; Slim Hays, Wichita; Oklahoma Curley, Fort Worth, and Al Ritchie of El Paso.

The Texas group is anticipating no "soft business" at the Chicago rodeo, however, for there they are to meet a hundred or more cowboys and cowgirls from other western and southern western states bent on the same mission as themselves. From the "brush" of the Southwest to the ranges of Canada the challenge has gone out to the buckaroos and these together with the cowgirls and steer bulldozers will renew old rivalries and perhaps write new records into the classic of the cattle country.

Winners in the Chicago rodeo will share in \$30,000 in cash prizes, the largest sum offered anywhere this year, as well as in world championship belts and trophies.

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STRONG, HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 1000 \$2.00, 500 \$1.25. Strawberries, Klondyke or Missionary, 1000 \$5.75, 500 \$3.50, 100 \$1.25. Bermuda and White Creole Onions, October delivery, 1000 \$1.50, 500 \$1.00. Wholesale prices upon request. THE SEWELL COMPANY, INC. Sta. A., San Antonio, 8-13-t

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Gladly send particulars. Dr. J. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida, 8-13-4

DRY WEATHER DOES NOT AFFECT POULTRY. Many of my customers write me that they are furnishing their tables and clothing the children with BABY CHICKS that they bought from me. BABY CHICKS 15 cents each. THE ORIGINAL, the OLDEST Johnson Poultry Ranch in Texas, Wolfe City, Texas. tf

100 ENVELOPES and 200 5 1-2 by 8 1-2 Note or Lettersheets, printed with your name and address and post-paid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year subscription to our farm and home journal and 25 cents extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas. If you prefer, send two dollars and get both Farming and the Forum for a whole year without the stationery.

Rat Is Great Menace to Public Health and Every Year Destroys \$200,000,000 Worth of Property

By DR. H. O. SAPPINGTON, State Health Officer

It is quite likely that any community would be glad to welcome a Pied Piper who, with his magic music, would relieve them of their rats, but as no such magician is available in these modern times, the rats continue to prosper, multiply, and manage each year to consume and destroy crops and other property to the amount of \$200,000,000.

This destruction is equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of over 200,000 men, but still the big rats, little rats, gray rats, brown rats, flea-bitten rats, disease-carrying rats, all kinds of rats, are destroying this big percentage of the product of man's labor, day by day, and hold high carnival in the attic over his head as he tries to sleep at night.

Does mere man try to interfere with the playful antics of Mr. and Mrs. Rat as they lead their numerous children and grandchildren in a grand march directly over the location of his sleeping quarters, and call the figures for a good, old-fashioned square dance in their high falsetto voices? Not much. He usually announces the knowledge of their existence by grumblingly turning over in bed, burying his head in his pillow in an effort to drown out the noise thus created.

With a mental reservation that he will get rid of those rats the next day, he goes to sleep again, and the next day obligingly forgets the rapidly increasing rat families. Only such startling incidents as rats attacking an infant in its cradle as sometimes happens, and the introduction of bubonic plague in this country by means of rats, will awaken the average American citizen into a realization of the harm that rats may do.

Until something of this kind occurs, he seems oblivious to the fact that rats eat and destroy enough food in the United States to maintain a million soldiers; that they are the henchmen of waste, pestilence and disease; and that they are the cause of disastrous fires, plague, famine and thousands of deaths.

There is no excuse for the existence of rats in any community, as they contribute nothing of value to society; they are tolerated by the people seemingly because of the fact that like the disease-carrying mosquito, they have become accustomed to having the pests around and consider them as evils that have to be endured. One of the strongest appeals to man is through his pocketbook, so it is high time that he is awaking to the fact that he has an expensive bunch on his hands when he is harboring rats.

In a year's time, he is out the equivalent of \$1.50 in cash for every rat on his place, according to latest approved statistics. Here is something more interesting for the average householder to do than work crossword puzzles; he can sit up at night and count the rats annexed to his family; then figure out the natural increase in the normal rat family which is the contribution of Mrs. Rat approximately every six weeks of a litter of healthy young rats, the females of which will begin spreading at less than four months of age; multiply the cost of "one rat" by the number of rats that he finds that he will own by the end of the year, and he won't wonder why the cost of living is increasing.

From an economic viewpoint, the farmers should especially wage war unceasingly against this destructive rodent, as it has been conclusively determined that one rat will consume fifty pounds of grain in a year's time. On many a farm, if the grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice could be sold, the proceeds would more than pay all the farmer's taxes. In Texas alone, the damage to the grain crop is enormous. In west Texas, rats have been known to invade a field of grain and truck and destroy acres of produce in one night. Farmers also lose many dollars every year from the depredations of these rodents on eggs and poultry.

One farmer in Texas noticing rats in his barnyard, decided to have a rat killing; he surrounded his barn and granary with a temporary woven-wire fence of small mesh, asked his neighbors to come over with clubs and their dogs, and after their arrival, he turned the exhaust of his automobile into the labyrinth of holes beneath the buildings. The result from such action was 352 dead rats. A member of the United States public health service heard of the incident and took the trouble to visit the farmer; he was able to show that these rats had cost the farmer the yield of more than twenty acres of his land every year. That in the years he had been farming, they had taken enough produce from him to have made a competence for him and his wife in their old age.

In addition to being carriers of the bubonic plague-infected fleas, rats are also subject to a leprosy-like disease, closely resembling the leprosy which attacks man. A number of other diseases, the germs of which are believed to be capable of producing human diseases, are common among rats. They are also the hosts of numerous internal parasites which are dangerous to man, among which is the trichina or flesh worm. Many external parasites, such as fleas, lice, mites and ticks, infest the hairy bodies of rats, making them loathsome objects.

Rats may be destroyed by trapping, poisoning, fumigating, by drowning (closing up holes leading to underground retreat and flooding with water), and by natural enemies, such as the cat, dog, ferret, and owl. The most approved and efficient method of extermination is to "build them out of existence," by having rat-proof buildings.

Complaints against rats to be effective and lasting, must aim not only to destroy the greatest possible number of those living, but must also aim to prevent the possibility of further breeding. In the extermination of them, it is well to remember that rats do not tarry long where they can not find food to eat, and it is of first importance to keep food in places not accessible to them; they will also avoid traps when other food is convenient.

All new structures should be rat-proofed when built. Buildings which are not rat-proof should be made so at the cost of rat-proofing is small compared with the results obtained.

"Dad" Short to Help Texas Farmers Solve Their Many Problems Texas farm families are to have the benefit of advice and counsel in their problems from Prof. A. K. Short, for 25 years a leader in agricultural extension work in this part of the country, according to word reaching here.

As director of the southwest headquarters of the Sears-Robuck Agricultural Foundation at Dallas, Texas, he will act as farm adviser to families in Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana. The first effort of "Dad" Short, as he is affectionately known, will be in the development of a farm service division, it is expected that he will answer the questions of the perplexed farmer and his wife, and assist them to an understanding of new methods of growing crops and raising animals profitably. Special attention will be devoted to the boys and girls.

In the quarter of a century that "Dad" Short has been in southwestern agriculture he has attained national fame as a leader in extension work. Born on a ranch he has devoted all his mature years to a study of improved farm crops and animals in their particular relation to the southwest. A graduate of the Texas Agricultural college, he was for years a prominent breeder of Hereford cattle. After a postgraduate course at Iowa State college, he headed the animal husbandry department of the University of Arkansas. Later he worked for four years at the Texas experiment station, two years as agricultural agent for the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad and five years as state agronomist of Texas, which office he resigned to assume his duties with the foundation branch at Dallas.

"Our experience is dealing with intensive agricultural education through the nation," said Mr. Samuel B. Guard, director of the Sears-Robuck Agricultural foundation at Chicago in making public Prof. Short's appointment, "has demonstrated that the west cotton belt needs a type of service directly its own to fit its own particular problems. That is why the Sears-Robuck Agricultural foundation has established a branch at Dallas, with a man of Mr. Short's experience in charge. It is our aim to help the farmer farm better, sell better and live better."

Legion Endowment Fund Workers Have Thrilling Air Trip Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12.—A head-on flight into a heavy rain cloud eighteen thousand feet high, so black the aviators could not read the compass, was one of the thrills experienced by American Legion endowment fund workers who some days ago returned to San Antonio, Texas, from a forty-eight hour visit to the Rio Grande valley and Laredo. Addresses were made before five meetings and conferences held in nine communities, according to a report just received by American Legion national headquarters here.

One of the legionnaires was Paul H. Jordan, bass of the famous "Keno Four," official national American Legion cowboy quartet, now engaged in endowment fund work as national field secretary in the Texas campaign. The other passenger in the two army airplanes that made the flight was the Texas state adjutant of the legion, G. L. Folbre. The use of the airplanes was obtained through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, commander of the Second division, U. S. A. and vice chairman of the San Antonio city committee of the endowment fund, which is being raised nationally for the cure and assistance of disabled veterans and for the care of helpless orphans of former service men.

Jordan, who enlisted in the Marines July 9, 1917, has been working early, late and between times in behalf of the endowment fund. He is an attorney of Omaha, Neb., and was with the "Keno Four" on its strenuous singing tour of a group of southern states before he was assigned to the work in Texas, which now is raising its share of the fund. The first lab of the flight was to Brownsville, then Harlingen, where \$1,100 has been donated. Returning to Brownsville, the two planes hopped off early in the morning for Laredo, 200 miles away, for luncheon and meeting with legionnaires and prominent citizens. Returning to Brownsville, a side trip was made to San Benito, Mercedes, which already had oversubscribed its quota, promised to double it to help bring up the state total.

It was on the return trip from Laredo that the black rain cloud was encountered. The planes dashed through the downpour for thirty miles without accident.

Holds San Antonio Junior College. San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 11.—J. U. Yarbrow, has been named by the board of regents of the University of Texas as director of the university junior college of San Antonio, according to announcement made by Superintendent Marshall Johnston, of the public schools, Tuesday.

\$14 Per Child Fixed as Apportionment of School Fund 1925-26

Austin, Texas, Aug. 11.—The state board of education Tuesday fixed the annual scholastic apportionment at \$14 per child, the same as it was the last session, and set aside 7c of the state school tax to pay for free textbooks. The 7c is the maximum amount. Formerly it was 15c, but the last legislature scaled it to 7c. It was found that 1,345,000 scholastics were enumerated, which would call for a grand total of \$18,830,000 from the state for the local schools. With the 7c deducted from the 35c school tax, 28c is left for school apportionment and maintenance.

In adopting the \$14 allowance, \$2 of which will be paid in September and another dollar shortly thereafter, the board inserted this notation in its minutes: "But for the immense expenditure of money for textbooks the state board of education would have gladly set aside \$15 per capita."

According to the estimate of available school fund income, there will be more than enough money to pay the full apportionment and also to pay for the free textbooks for next session. The figures of Comptroller Sam Houston Terrell were used as the basis for the apportionment.

The total taxable values are \$2,526,581,523. The maximum school tax rate of 35c, which was levied by the state automatic tax board, would bring gross \$12,343,035. Of that the 7c to pay for school books would take \$2,468,607 gross, leaving \$9,874,428 for the maintenance of the schools. However, 20 per cent must be deducted to pay cost of assessing and collecting the taxes. That would subtract \$1,974,835 from the school's portion and \$493,721 from the textbook allotment.

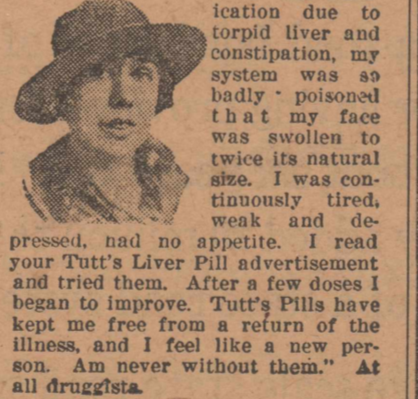
Comptroller Terrell estimates that the school fund income from sources other than the state school tax aggregates \$12,022,013. That added to the \$7,899,543 net from the school tax rolls gives a grand total income of \$19,921,561, or more than enough to pay the \$14.

Income for the school fund outside the tax rolls is given by Mr. Terrell as follows: Two-thirds poll tax \$928,602, a promissory note \$11,156, interest on school bonds \$1,275,409, interest on state railroad bonds \$13,129, one-fourth gasoline tax \$991,662, one-fourth occupation gross receipts tax \$1,451,087, interest on land sales \$1,602,452, miscellaneous receipts \$2,602,835, interest on state bonds \$37,605, transfers from revenue \$1,741, supplemental taxes \$30,780, delinquent taxes \$525,692, insolvents \$55,326, depository interest, through collectors, \$48,000, penalties \$36,200; grand total \$12,022,013.

Clara Smith, Slayer of Jake Hamon Given Divorce From Gorman

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Clara B. Gorman, who as Clara Smith Hamon, was acquitted on the charge of murdering Jake Hamon, millionaire at Ardmore, Okla., in 1919, June 23, was granted an interdictory decree of divorce from her husband, John W. Gorman, film director. The Gormans were married in November, 1921. They separated last November.

Staten Island, N. Y.—Miss Jane Phenix, writes: "I am from the West for many years I suffered from auto-intoxication due to torpid liver and constipation, my system was so badly poisoned that my face was swollen to twice its natural size. I was continuously tired, weak and depressed, had no appetite. I read your Tut's Liver Pill advertisement and tried them. After a few doses I began to improve. Tut's Pills have kept me free from a return of the illness, and I feel like a new person. Am never without them." At all drugists.



"SOME LAND"

30,000 acres out of the 65,000 acres around the county seat has been cut up into 80-acre blocks, each block on public road and now is offered for sale to farmers at from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre. "SOME LAND."

Inexhaustible supply of fine pure soft water can be obtained from 40 to 150 feet and "SOME WATER TOO."

One-fourth cash, balance 10 years, on or before, at 6% interest. "SOME TERMS."

GOOD SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Here you can raise something eleven months in the year and raise Hell one month if you so desire. "SOME CLIMATE."

Hot air merchants and wind-jammers may remain where they are as we have no time to fool with that class.

Should you hail from Missouri we are ready to show you.

J. H. Kohut Land Co. GEORGE WEST, TEXAS Main Office SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS Branch Office

Schools and Highways Get "Gas" Tax, Held by Attorney General, Not to be Diverted by New Law

Austin, Tex., Aug. 12.—It is held unequivocally by the attorney general's department that the gasoline tax has not been diverted but must continue to go to the highway fund and the school fund, three-fourths and one-fourth, respectively; therefore Comptroller Terrell was advised that in no event does the tax go to the general fund. The opinion was written by Assistant Ernest May. Had the attorney general's opinion been otherwise, a special session of the legislature would have been inevitable to provide funds for the highway department. The gross income for the next two years is estimated at \$9,000,000.

The question arose because the original gasoline tax act appropriated the money for two years, expiring next September 1, and Mr. Terrell asked if the appropriation continued or should the income go to the general fund.

After quoting the law involved Mr. May wrote as follows: "We are of the opinion that in no event could the revenues derived from this occupation tax be devoted to the general revenue fund without a modification of the act of the Thirty-eighth legislature. Under the terms of the legislative enactment whereby the tax was imposed the revenues arising therefrom are set aside to the state highway fund and the available free school fund. These are public purposes and are proper objects of taxation. Under section 3, article 7, constitution of Texas, it is provided that one-fourth of the revenue derived from the state occupation taxes shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools. The tax to which you make reference is an occupation tax, and in view of this provision of the constitution, certainly one-fourth of the tax must necessarily go to the school fund."

"We are of the further opinion that the Thirty-ninth legislature appropriated the funds derived from the gasoline tax. In the departmental appropriation bill, at page 536 of the general laws, regular session, Thirty-

ninth legislature, we find this language: "And provided further that all funds coming into the state highway fund derived from registration fees or from other sources, after deducting the total of the foregoing are hereby appropriated to the state highway department for the establishment of a system of state highways, and the construction and maintenance thereof as contemplated and set forth in chapter 190, acts 1917 and all acts amendatory thereto."

"The appropriation of the state department of education included: 'All of the available free school fund arising from the interest or lease of school lands, interest on bonds, and all other sources of revenue to said fund.'"

"We believe that the foregoing language in the departmental appropriation bill is inclusive of the occupation taxes imposed by chapter 5, acts of the third called session of the Thirty-eighth legislature as among 'other sources' therein named."

High Klan Officer in Colorado Quits Place as Rebuke to Bossism

Denver, Col., Aug. 12.—Carl S. Milliken, secretary of state in Colorado, has resigned from the Ku Klux Klan, of which he has been a member for the last four years.

In a letter to Harry C. Hoffman of Wichita, Kas, imperial representative of the Klan since the resignation of Dr. John Galen Locke, grand dragon, of Colorado, Milliken said he was resigning because the Klan attempted to dictate the removal of Charles Armstrong, deputy secretary of state. Armstrong is a son-in-law of Frank W. Howbart, internal revenue collector in Denver, who recently figured in an investigation of Doctor Locke's income tax returns.

Milliken declared in his letter that he "immediately severed any and all connection with the organization."

Texas Schools Have 31,112 White Instructors

Austin, Texas, Aug. 12.—There are 31,112 white school teachers in Texas and they receive salaries aggregating \$28,059,898 or an average of \$902.19 each annually, according to figures compiled in the state department of education.

Of this total number of teachers, 6374 are white men teachers and they receive a total of \$8,038,350, or an average of \$1,261.71, while there are 24,738 white women teachers and they are paid a total of \$20,021,548 annually or an average of \$809.53 a teacher.

There is a grand total of 35,453 school teachers in Texas, including white and negro, and they receive in salaries annually \$30,226,737, or an average of \$850.62, according to the department's figures.

Movie Director Casts Dancing Girl to Fill Role as His Bride

New York, Aug. 12.—Lucille Mendez, dancing and screen star and daughter of the late Cipriano Castro, dictator of Venezuela, has been cast by Ralph W. Ince, motion picture producer, for the role of his bride.

The girl's step-mother, Mrs. Joseph Bryce, who lives here, has received word of the announcement of the engagement in Los Angeles. Ince was divorced recently in Los Angeles by a sister of Anita Stewart. Previously Mrs. Ince had obtained a judgment for \$9,661 under a separation agreement. Ince also has been made a defendant in a \$50,000 damage suit by his brother-in-law, George Stewart, which was brought after a fight in an automobile on the way home from dinner at a country inn.

666 is a prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It kills the germs.

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