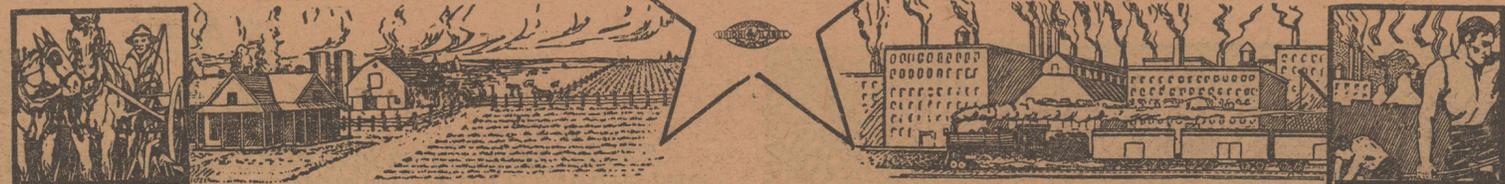


# The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
INTEREST



WE ARE  
AGIN HIGH  
TAXES

VOL. VIII

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1925

NO. 38

## State Banks Warned of Penalty Imposed for Delay in Report of Their Condition to Department

Austin, Texas, July 21.—State banks delinquent in filing report of condition have been advised that they are subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$100 for each day over ten days the report is delayed; that venue on suit for same is in Travis county, and the fine collected goes to the school fund. Reports must be made within ten days after the call is received. In this instance the call for condition was as of June 30.

An entirely new form was adopted by State Banking Commissioner Charles O. Austin for state banks to make reports of condition. It is more comprehensive than formerly and is being used for the first time in the current call. "The public is entitled to know all about the banks of the state," declared Mr. Austin, "and these forms should reflect their true condition. The banking department gets its information through its examiners, while the call for condition is to give the public information."

The old forms required report as to "loans and discounts, personal or collateral," and the new form reads:

"Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security."

"Undoubtedly good" is also added to item of "overdrafts," also to "acceptances and bills of exchange."

Under the caption of liabilities there is a complete separation of interest and non-interest-bearing deposits. One reads:

"Individual deposits on which interest is paid or contracted to be paid." The other stipulates "not paid."

One entire innovation is the report required under "savings department," which carries these items: Loans on real estate, other investments, cash on hand and due from approved reserve agents; also, deposits and undivided profits.

## Places of Five Heads of State Institutions Filled With New Men by Control Board Shake-Up

Austin, Texas, July 22.—Five superintendents of state eugenics institutions were relieved of their positions by the state board of control and another change was made where the present superintendent did not seek re-election. In addition there were some transfers of the heads, all of which represents the most extensive shake-up ever made by the board. The changes are effective Sept. 1 next and the new superintendents have terms of two years, beginning on the date.

It is known that at least two superintendents relieved were active in behalf of the republican candidate, Dr. George C. Butte, for governor.

Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith is to be superseded as superintendent of the Girls' Training school at Gainesville by Mrs. Agnes Stephens of Corsicana, who taught twelve years in the state juvenile training school at Gatesville, and has had much experience in correctional training and school work. Dr. Smith was known to be out of harmony with the state board on several matters of policy, not the least of which was her successful opposition to their recommendation for a \$10,000 appropriation to erect a fence around the Gainesville school.

It has been learned that it was by unanimous vote of the board that Carrie Weaver Smith was relieved as superintendent of the Girls' Training school at Gainesville. The other changes were through majority vote. Chairman S. B. Cowell opposing the new men, while Dr. H. H. Harrington and R. B. Walthall voted for the new superintendents and made the changes.

Miss Jennie Burleson of Austin, prominent in Confederate organization work, was selected to succeed Mrs. Sidney J. Thomas as superintendent of the Confederate Women's home in Austin. Mrs. Thomas was said to have supported Butte.

Dr. T. B. Bass, after many years service as superintendent of the Abilene state hospital, formerly known as the State Epileptic colony, is to be succeeded by Dr. William Thomas of San Antonio, formerly first assistant at the Terrell State hospital and now with the war veterans' bureau. Dr. Bass is well advanced in years.

Donald McDonald of Nacogdoches was selected to succeed Odie Minatra as superintendent of the State Orphan's home at Corsicana. Mr. Minatra is also said to have voted for Butte for governor. Mr. McDonald is a graduate of Yale University, has been head of the Nacogdoches schools for some years and was a member of the last state textbook commission.

Dr. F. S. White was not re-elected to the superintendency of the Wichita Falls State hospital, being succeeded by Dr. Charles W. Castner, transferred from the San Antonio State hospital, where he was superintendent. A. W. Tabor was elected superintendent of the Confederate Home in Austin, vice E. Winfree, who did not apply for re-election. Mr. Tabor at this time is liquidating agent in charge of the Peoples State bank at Ranger and previous to that was special agent for the attorney general and prior thereto was head bookkeeper in the comptroller's department. He comes from Milam county.

When Taber becomes superintendent he will be the first person not a Confederate veteran to occupy that place. However, Mr. Taber is the son of a veteran who served four years in a Mississippi regiment and had two uncles in the same outfit. The family moved to this state in 1867 and the incoming superintendent is a native Texan. E. Winfree, 84 year old superintendent, did not seek re-appointment.

C. E. King was reinstated as superintendent of the State Juvenile Training school at Gatesville to succeed the late E. S. Repp. Mr. King was superintendent at the time of the death of Dell Thames, an inmate of the institution, out of whose death grew charges on which Commandant Twyman faced trial and acquittal. King left the institution when charges were brought against Twyman.

Dr. W. J. Johnson was transferred from the Austin State hospital annex to the superintendency of the San Antonio State hospital in place of Dr. Castner, sent to Wichita Falls.

Dr. W. M. Shtyles was given choice of serving as superintendent of the Austin annex in place of Dr. Johnson, being transferred from the superintendency of the Rusk State hospital, but he elected to retain his position at Rusk.

The following superintendents were re-elected and retained in the positions indicated for another term of two years: Dr. J. G. Springer, Austin State hospital; T. M. Scott, State School for the Deaf; M. B. Brown, State School for the Blind; Dr. J. W. Bradford, Austin State School (formerly the State Colony for the Feeble-minded); Dr. George F. Powell, Terrell State hospital; Dr. J. B. McKnight, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium; E. B. McMordie, Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, Waco, and J. D. Martin, State School for Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Austin.

## Cold Storage Turkey and Poultry Reserve Enough for Months

Washington, July 22.—The report of the United States department of agriculture reflects a surplus in the reserve holdings of eggs and poultry, but slightly less butter than a year ago. Uncle Sam's hens have piled up a reserve of 9,475,000 cases of thirty dozen each, which is 790,000 cases more than on July 1 a year ago.

The reserve of dressed poultry in the warehouses totals 55,552,000 compared with 34,886,000 pounds on July 1 last year. Roasting chickens total 23,229,000 pounds and turkeys show up to the extent of 10,095,000 pounds. At the present rate of consumption it will require more than seven months to use up the available supply of turkeys and more than five months to consume the available reserve of roasting chickens.

The shrinkage in reserve supply of creamy butter to 10,525,000 pounds below the record of last year is due to the cold, late spring.

## What the Klan Stands For

The Ku Klux Klan is sending speakers and exhorters over the state of Texas loudly proclaiming "What the Klan Stands For." In reports of the speeches of "Cyclone" Davis and other klan exhorters there has been nothing recorded showing how the klan conducts elections. This interesting revelation was made in the district court at Cameron before Judge John Watson when a decision was rendered by the court declaring three anti-klan candidates for office as school trustees for the independent school district of Gause, Milam county, elected although the returns as compiled and sent in by the election judges chosen by klan partisans showed that these anti-klan candidates had not been elected.

Evidence given in court disclosed some astounding crookedness in handling the ballots and as it was shown without controversy that the Ku Klux Klan controlled and dominated the appointment of election judges, the most casual observer must be convinced that the klan controlled and dominated the handling of the ballot boxes and therefore is responsible for the tampering with ballots disclosed in the testimony given before Judge Watson.

The press dispatches from Cameron give the following interesting account of the trial of the case and the decision of Judge Watson and honest and patriotic citizens who love Texas and refuse to kow-tow before an imperial wizard, or cringe at the approach of dragons, cyclopes, titans, terrors and their ilk, must thrill with gratification that the law and the constitution still rule this state and interpose their protecting shields to the attacks upon liberty by an oath-bound secret organization, whose officers and members continuously are airing in the courts the manner of men they are. The press report from Cameron reads as follows:

Cameron, Texas, July 21.—In the Gause independent school trustee election suit, Judge John Watson Tuesday afternoon rendered an opinion declaring the election of Miss Hazel Thomas, A. Varner and Will Bailey, all anti-klan candidates.

Affidavits of 139 persons stating that they voted for Miss Thomas had been introduced. Evidence had been heard to the effect that the Ku Klux Klan had dominated the board and had dictated appointment of election judges.

Examination of ballots showed that the name of G. D. Critchfield was written on 139 ballots in handwriting which appeared similar in many instances.

Miss Hazel Thomas, when shown her ballot, said it had been altered to show she had voted against herself. The ballot of her sister, Miss Myrtle Thomas, also had been altered to show she voted against her sister, it was testified. Mrs. Will Bailey testified when shown her ballot it was altered to show she had voted against her husband.

The ballot attributed to O. D. Baker, former member of the legislature from Milam county and recent klan supported candidate for comptroller of Texas, as introduced in evidence, in connection with the testimony of Dinah Ferguson, aged negro woman of Gause, who received two votes for school trustee, had written across the bottom the names of Dinah Ferguson and G. D. Critchfield. The ballot was identified by the poll list and tally sheet by number and showed a vote cast for the negro woman for school trustee.

Dinah testified the ballot cast by her had been altered to show that she had voted against Miss Hazel Thomas.

In this connection it will be recalled that it was Hon. O. D. Baker, former member of the legislature from Gause, who wrote a letter to the editor of the Cameron Herald rebuking him for criticism of the klan and telling him that in condemning the klan he was "out of harmony with the best thought of the nation." The retired lawmaker scarcely will sponsor a statement that deeds such as opening the Gause ballot boxes disclosed are in "harmony with the best thought of the nation."

## Grand Dragon Quits Colorado Klan Job in Row With Evans

Denver, Colo., July 22.—Dr. John Galen Locke, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan of Colorado, announced here Monday he had submitted his resignation to Imperial Wizard Evans. The resignation followed friction between the grand dragon and national officers. This culminated last Friday night in the secession of the Denver klan, following a telegram from Evans to local klan officials instructing them to pay out no funds without order from Evans. Since then fourteen other klan chapters have seceded. Dr. Locke has been grand dragon since 1921.

## Cowan Gives Warning of Fraudulent Scale Repairs in State

Austin, Tex., July 22.—Public weighers are warned to beware of scale repairmen who represent themselves to be state licensed scale mechanics, by W. D. Cowan, warehouse and market commissioner. "A number of repairmen throughout the state are misrepresenting themselves to be licensed and are imposing on the weighers. The state issues no such license," said Cowan.

Four Injured By Explosion. Fort Smith, Ark., July 21.—Four men were seriously injured, one probably fatally when eight sticks of dynamite exploded prematurely near Lincoln, Ark., today.

## Economy Drives Blue Stripe Out of Uncle Sam's New Mail Bags

San Antonio, Tex., July 22.—There formerly was a blue stripe in every mail bag that passed through the San Antonio postoffice, but the plain bags have put in their appearance. When Uncle Sam looked over his last budget and noticed the blue stripes he said "why?" but nobody knew.

It costs 1c a yard to put them in the canvas and reduced the value of the canvas when it ceases to be a mail bag. It was taken out of new mail bags being manufactured by the Postoffice Department and Uncle Sam is saving \$49,000 a year.

## Deficiency of Nearly \$3,000,000 Inherited From Pat Neff Regime Makes State Tax Cut Impossible

Austin, Texas, July 22.—The state tax rate will be the highest permissible under the constitution for this year. The rate was fixed Monday by the automatic tax board, composed of the governor, state treasurer and state comptroller, at 77 cents apportioned as follows:

General purposes	35
School tax	35
Confederate pensions	07
Total tax levy	77

The rate for 1924 was 75 cents. The additional 2c comes from the comparatively recently adopted constitutional amendment raising the Confederate pension tax from 5c to 7c on each \$100 valuation. It was the first time a state tax rate had been fixed since the new amendment had been in force. The rate for general purposes and for schools was fixed at the maximum of 35c each.

In fixing the tax rate the state automatic tax board incorporated a statement in its minutes declaring that if this administration had not inherited a \$2,968,541 deficiency from the last administration the tax rate for general purposes could have been made 22c, instead of 35c, or a reduction of 13c; that with that debt or deficiency eliminated as well as the increase in the pension tax taken off, this administration could have reduced tax rate 37 per cent.

The figures of Comptroller Terrell made public last Saturday forecast the action of the board. After it made its calculations it was found the full amount of state taxes would have to be levied to meet the state's obligation. Mr. Terrell's calculations are cited in the board's minutes as the basis of the action taken.

With an estimated tax valuation for the state of \$3,527,213,632, the gross tax yield is \$27,159,454. Of that amount 20 per cent or \$5,431,890, must be paid for the expense of assessing and collecting the taxes, leaving \$21,727,564 net. However, the general fund does not get its full share because it has been remitted to the counties in twelve instances representing a valuation of \$213,166,529. The state school fund does get its full share. No part of it is remitted to any county for grade raising, flood control or other purpose. The same is true of the pension tax, the full net amount comes to the fund.

In view of the amount to be raised by the 35c school tax and the income from other sources, Prof. S. M. N. Marrs, state superintendent of schools, said Monday that no doubt the state apportionment will be \$14 per capita, to be made on Aug. 1 by the state board of education. This is for 1,330,000 scholastics or a grand total of \$18,620,000. In this connection Mr. Terrell estimated that the school fund income, other than from the tax rolls, will be \$12,022,018. That added to the \$9,876,198 net to be raised by the tax rolls gives a grand total of \$21,898,216. It would make an apparent surplus of \$3,278,216, but the free textbook bill this year has been calculated by Superintendent Marrs to be \$2,389,000 and the school fund will about meet all obligations.

The minutes of the session of the state automatic tax board at which the rate for 1925 was fixed are given as follows:

"The automatic tax board was held in the office of the governor on this date. The comptroller submitted official statements showing the financial condition of the state, the estimated valuation of the property of the state subject to taxation for the fiscal year 1925-26 by the county tax assessors and the receipts to revenue from all sources other than a tax on property for the last six months of 1925, upon which showing and proper calculation it appeared that in order to meet all outstanding charges against the revenue fund it was necessary to fix the tax rate for revenue at the constitutional limit of 35c on the \$100 valuation for available school and 7c for Confederate pensions, which was done and it is so ordered.

"A reduction in ad valorem taxes was impossible for the reason that as shown by the certificate of the comptroller the amount to be carried to the next fiscal year, constituting a deficiency, was \$2,968,541.55 and adding to this the appropriation made to the Thirty-ninth legislature for 1925-26 of \$17,335,761.24, made a total amount to be raised for 1925-26 of \$20,304,303.09. To raise this sum it was estimated from the report of the comptroller from all sources other than ad valorem taxes on property there would be the sum of \$10,004,664.68. Deducting this amount, it appeared from the report of the comptroller that an ad valorem tax of \$10,259,638.41 was necessary to be raised. Of this sum it is required to be added 20 per cent for assessing and collecting taxes and delinquent taxpayers, or \$2,051,927.68, making a total amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes of \$12,311,566.09. It appeared from the report of the comptroller that the total valuation of all counties in the state was \$3,527,213,632. From this amount, however, was to be deducted the valuation of twelve counties which have been exempted from state taxes by the legislature, showing valuation of \$213,166,529, leaving a net valuation of \$3,314,047,103.

"After levying the maximum amount for ad valorem purposes, to-wit, 35c, upon the above net valuation, it appears that \$11,599,194.94 would be the maximum amount that could be collected by assessing the maximum rate. Thus it appears that after levying the maximum amount of receipts would be \$712,401.05 short of the amount required to be raised.

## Woman Chief Clerk For First Time in Charge of Treasury

Austin, Tex., July 22.—Miss Marjorie Watson was named chief clerk of the state treasury department by State Treasurer W. B. Hatcher, to succeed W. B. Cross, resigned. This is the first time in the history of the department a woman has held this responsible position. Until her appointment she had been appointment clerk in the department and previous to that held a clerkship in the comptroller's department and is familiar with the operation of the treasury.

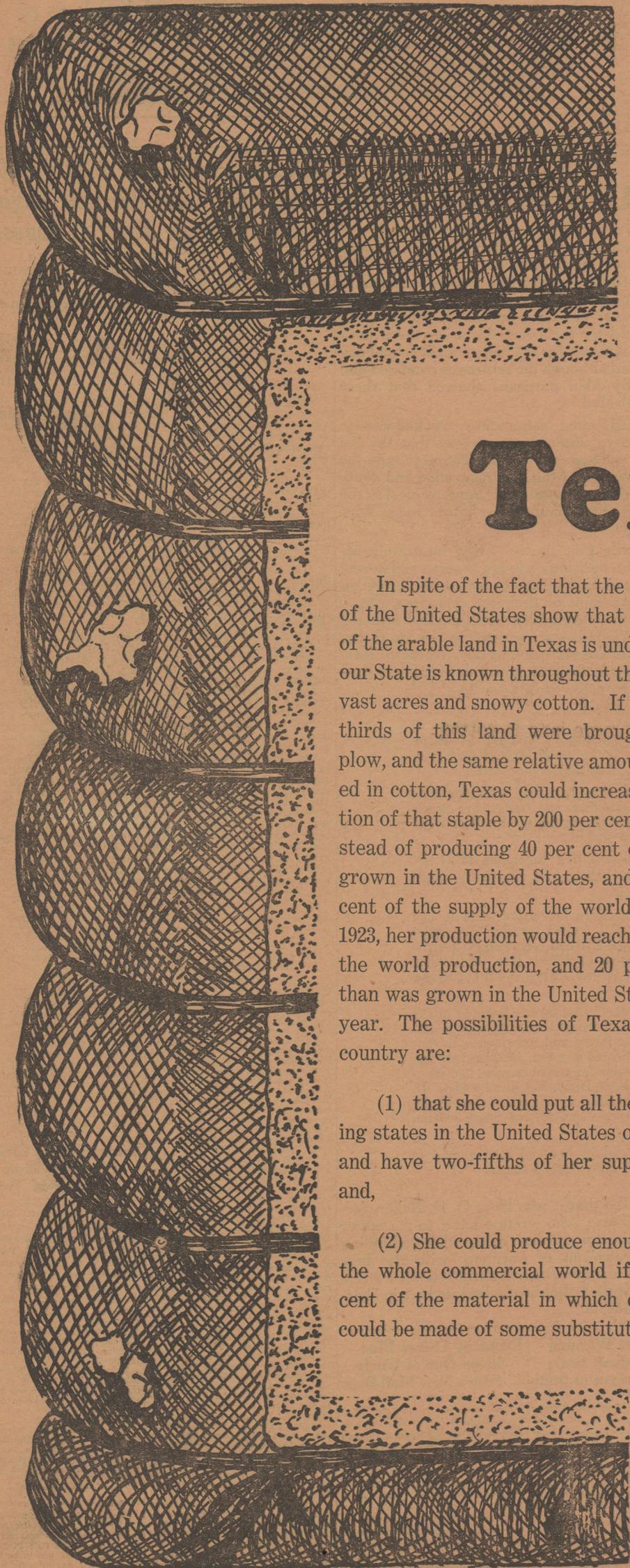
In promoting Miss Watson, who originally lived in Hill county, the state treasurer said he was giving the post to "the most capable person he knew of" and also "in recognition sphere she may go."

When Miss Watson assumed her duties State Treasurer Hatcher counted out and placed in her custody \$1,033,129 now in the treasury to the credit of the state bank guaranty fund.

## Woman Drowns Near Grafrod

Grafrod, Tex., July 21.—Mrs. Nan Carter Sikes, 23, of Grafrod, was drowned in the Brazos river below the bridge on the Palo Pinto-Grafrod road today. She was in bathing with relatives and was drowned during efforts of relatives to save other members of the party, who could not swim, from drowning.

# FERGUSON FORUM "BUILD Announ



*The Ferguson Forum here inaugurates a campaign to advertise THE RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES of this great State. Although Texas stands today unchallenged the greatest state in the Union, THE INFINITE RESOURCES of this State have scarcely yet been scratched. There is almost nothing in the way of natural resources to be found anywhere in America that is not found here in Texas. California or Florida haven't a thing to offer the incoming immigrant and investor that Texas cannot give him. Yet Texas, with billion dollar crops, producing nearly one-third of the world's cotton supply, more than half of the world's sulphur supply, to say nothing of oil, cattle and other things too numerous to mention, is less than 20 per cent under cultivation.*

*The reason for this is that Texas has not had the advertising it so sorely needs. The resources of this State are infinite and their value ines-*

## Texas As A C

In spite of the fact that the census records of the United States show that only one-third of the arable land in Texas is under cultivation, our State is known throughout the world for its vast acres and snowy cotton. If the other two-thirds of this land were brought under the plow, and the same relative amount of it planted in cotton, Texas could increase her production of that staple by 200 per cent. That is, instead of producing 40 per cent of the amount grown in the United States, and about 30 per cent of the supply of the world as she did in 1923, her production would reach 90 per cent of the world production, and 20 per cent more than was grown in the United States the same year. The possibilities of Texas as a cotton country are:

(1) that she could put all the cotton-growing states in the United States out of business and have two-fifths of her supply left over, and,

(2) She could produce enough cotton for the whole commercial world if only ten per cent of the material in which cotton is used could be made of some substitute.

The year 1923 was a banner year for Texas in regard to her position as a cotton-producing country of the world. While there were actually less bales than in 1924, crops were short in other places, and Texas took the lead. Of the world production of 18,705,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, Texas had to her credit 4,342,000, or 30 per cent, while in 1924 the world production was 19,125,000 and that of Texas, 4,770,000, or 25 per cent. In comparison with the United States whose entire production for 1923 was 10,281,000 bales and for 1924 was 13,153,000, Texas shows 40 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, a gain in bales, but decline in per cent. In comparison with the other states in the United States, Oklahoma comes second with about one-third as much, and only three other states reached the million mark in 1924. These were Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

In what parts of Texas do we see this product? It affects every section. East Texas has for years produced many bales, and as the Texas frontier went toward the west, cotton came with it, until it reached that part of the

*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.*

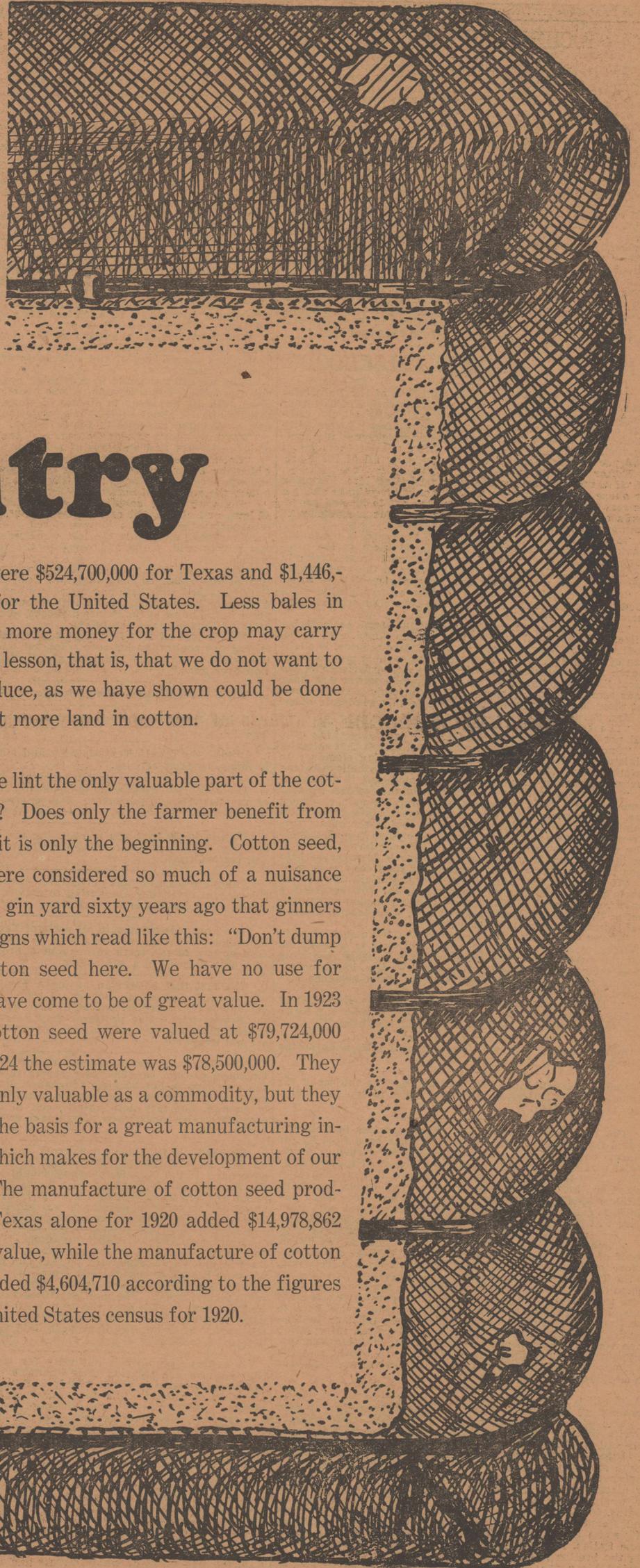
# ERS OF TEXAS" CAMPAIGN cement!

*timable and The Ferguson Forum hereby dedicates itself to an intelligent, educational campaign to bring before the people of Texas and the United States these facts.*

*Hence, this "BUILDERS OF TEXAS" campaign. We have designated some of the REPRESENTATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE industries of this State, who have contributed materially to the growth and the development of Texas, as "BUILDERS OF TEXAS" that is making this campaign possible.*

*Read these articles carefully, tell and write your friends and relatives in other states about them and help us make this campaign the tremendous success it so deserves to be.*

THE FERGUSON FORUM.



## otton Country

state which was called "The Great American Desert" on all the early maps of Texas, and for many years was considered to be useful only as ranches. The line of division naturally fell along what is known as the Cap Rock, and in the last few years this country has proved that it is capable of producing cotton, and the cotton frontier still moves west. The effects on the land and other values in this section have been very marked. Land which would not sell for ten dollars per acre has sold for more than one hundred, and who can estimate the actual value of this to Texas? Cass county had the distinction of being the median center of cotton production in the United States in 1923, so East Texas is certainly not to be eclipsed. The Rio Grande Valley always puts the first bale on the market which gives South Texas its due. Every section and every person is affected by cotton in Texas, and its culture and development.

What is the cash value of a Texas cotton crop? The banner crop of 1923 has been estimated at \$530,480,000 as against that of the United States, \$1,214,472,000; while in 1924 the

values were \$524,700,000 for Texas and \$1,446,800,000 for the United States. Less bales in 1923 and more money for the crop may carry with it a lesson, that is, that we do not want to overproduce, as we have shown could be done if we put more land in cotton.

Is the lint the only valuable part of the cotton crop? Does only the farmer benefit from it? No, it is only the beginning. Cotton seed, which were considered so much of a nuisance around a gin yard sixty years ago that ginners posted signs which read like this: "Don't dump your cotton seed here. We have no use for them," have come to be of great value. In 1923 Texas cotton seed were valued at \$79,724,000 and in 1924 the estimate was \$78,500,000. They are not only valuable as a commodity, but they furnish the basis for a great manufacturing industry which makes for the development of our State. The manufacture of cotton seed products in Texas alone for 1920 added \$14,978,862 to their value, while the manufacture of cotton goods added \$4,604,710 according to the figures of the United States census for 1920.

*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*

# THE FERGUSON FORUM

Published Every Thursday by  
THE FORUM COMPANY

Subscription Price, per year ..... \$2.00  
Entered at the postoffice at Temple, Texas, as second class mail matter.  
Editorial and Business Offices, Temple, Texas.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

JAS. E. FERGUSON ..... President and Editor

## A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

The situation in Texas at this time gives cause for some editors, who are not steeped in prejudice or obsessed with klan partisanship, to take a cheerful view of the future. Among the editors who take note of current events that make for the good of Texas and the people of this state, is the editor of the Marshall Morning News.

In a recent comment upon the prison system and the transfer to Texas of 600 federal prisoners from Leavenworth, he suggested that Jim Ferguson stands a fine chance of making good his promise to put the penitentiary system upon a paying basis. The Marshall editor also finds something which he says even Atticus Webb is having a hard time criticizing. The News says: "It looks like ex-Governor Jim will be able to carry out his pledge made during the campaign that if his wife was elected he would put the penitentiary on a paying basis. There have been something like 600 convicts pardoned, most of whom were old, sick or crippled, and unable to work. Their places are to be taken by 600 federal prisoners—overflow from Leavenworth. The state will receive \$1.25 each per day for these prisoners and have the right to work them the same as if they were state prisoners. And another thing that even Dr. Atticus Webb is having a hard time to criticize is that the state treasury is still paying cash on all warrants and will continue to do so the balance of the year, it is announced. More Ferguson luck."

## "NINETY PER CENT FALSEHOOD"

That is the way Editor W. E. Gilliland, of the Baird Star figures the howls of critics of the administration of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson. Seeing that practically all the criticism comes from self-alleged "100 per centers" Editor Gilliland may be accused by those sanctified kluckers of discounting their utterances too heavily. Why not let them go at "100 per cent falsehood," which practically all of them are.

Editor Gilliland says: "If those who are so savagely criticizing Mrs. Ferguson for abuse of the pardoning power would investigate and get the real facts, they would find that the whole blasted propaganda of abuse of Mrs. Ferguson is based on a modicum of truth and about ninety per cent of falsehood."

"One of the charges is that Mrs. Ferguson is pardoning convicts faster than the courts can send them to the penitentiary. This is denounced as a falsehood from Austin in the daily press. There are more convicts in the penitentiary now than there were when Mrs. Ferguson went into office."

"Governor Neff, whether rightfully or wrongfully, abolished the pardon board, and very few convicts were pardoned during his four years in office."

"Mrs. Ferguson restored the pardon board on entering office, and appointed capable men on the board. W. P. Sebastian of Breckenridge, one time our state senator, is chairman of the board. He is an honest and capable man, a strict church member and a man of many years experience in political life at Austin. Possibly Governor Ferguson may have made some mistakes. It would be remarkable if she did not, but there is neither reason nor sense in this wholesale abuse of Mrs. Ferguson."

"The bottom of the whole business is politics, and if it had not been one thing it would have been something else."

"One thing we do not understand and that is that so many ministers condemn Mrs. Ferguson for showing clemency to unfortunates. We believe in law, but we also believe in any governor showing clemency when the applicant is deserving."

"If our Lord was as strict with violators of His laws as some of these good preachers and church members expect Mrs. Ferguson, as governor of this great state to be with violators of our state laws, few of us could ever obtain forgiveness for our sins. Only those who have frequent business with the governor's office at Austin, can have the remotest idea of what a tremendous pressure is brought to bear upon the governor to obtain pardons for relatives and friends."

"If we accept the theory that juries are infallible and that courts can do no wrong and, that no matter how earnestly a convict may repent of his wrongs, that no pardon or mitigation of the sentence shall be given him, we establish a creed that is unchristian and an absurdity."

"Christ confounded the accusers of the woman taken in adultery by saying to them: 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.' Let those who are entirely free from sin in their own life cast the first stone at Mrs. Ferguson for showing clemency to those she believes, from evidence presented, deserve it."

"If this rule could be enforced, some of the most virulent abusers of Mrs. Ferguson would cease their tirades and retire from the mudslinging bout in shame and confusion."

Subscribe for the Forum and you will miss none of the political news.

Coolidge is making a limelight play on the subject of tax reduction. The suffering taxpayer wants to see the reduction, not hear of it.

The Ku Klux Klan has been riven asunder in Colorado and in Oklahoma a suit for \$1,000,000 has been filed by the Georgia corporation of which a Texas tooth carpenter is imperial wizard against the rebellious kluckers of the "Sooner" state. Now the grand dragon of Colorado has sent his resignation to the imperial wizard and a rival order known as "Minute Men" is being organized in Colorado. When the kluckers get through telling what they know about each other there will be nothing left for "aliens" to reveal.

"Times change and men with them," it seems in Texas. Proof of this is the appeal of the Texas Medical association, whose members are prohibited by ethics from advertising, to the Texas Press association to reject advertising from those whom the medical association calls fakes, and next the appeal from railroad claim agents to the newspapers to expose what they call "fake damage suits." It is not many years back to the time when railroad officials bluntly would deny that an accident had occurred on their line and refuse information even when reporters knew the main facts. Truth never hurt anybody or corporation whose dealings are honest and the newspapers welcome this disposition of doctors and railroads to co-operate in getting the truth.

The Ku Klux Klan, self-appointed champion of "white supremacy" has been challenged at Sterling, Illinois, to play a game of baseball with a team of negroes. The negroes specify in their challenge that the match game be played during the klan demonstration at Sterling, July 31 and Aug. 1. Illinois, be it remembered, makes no race distinctions and white and black pupils attend the same schools, and in the theatres one may find one's self sitting next to a black man or black woman. Sometimes it may be saddle-colored men or women, but the theatres sell tickets to all alike. Of course, if the klan accepts this challenge dusky jelly beans and flappers will attend along with the Illinois defenders of "white supremacy." Then, what? The Texas dentist, from Dallas, who now is imperial wizard of the klan, including the brethren at Sterling, Illinois, has set the example of having his negro flunkies travel in lower Pullman berths, while tottering gray-haired white women are lifted into uppers. So what complaint can the Sterling klan have against playing baseball with negroes?

## THE GOSPEL AND GUNS

Newspapers all over the land have taken notice of the marvellous work done by an itinerant evangelist in "Bloody Herrin," where feudal enemies have thrown aside their guns and accepted the gospel as their rule and guide in life. One of the best comments that has been made upon this new situation in Herrin, Ill., where so recently the streets ran with blood and human life was held cheap, is that made by the Houston Chronicle, in an editorial which, after reference to the almost miraculous work of the evangelist adds:

"Such tidings could not fail to afford pleasure to every right thinking man and woman."

"Such occurrences as Herrin has been the theatre of during the past few years were a reproach to the entire state of Illinois, and an impeachment of the civilization of the entire nation."

"It would take the pen of a Dante to draw a picture which would fully and correctly reflect the conditions which have existed there."

"Bloody clashing of union and non-union miners, of klan and anti-klan, of prohibition and anti-prohibition marked every day and night."

"Homicides were a daily and nightly occurrence. Trials in the courts degenerated into farces which, in view of existing conditions, became travesties, indeed, tragedies."

"Scores of men were killed. A woman who sought to shield her husband from assassination was so shot as to blind her totally for life."

"The entire city and surrounding territory breathed the air of hate and vengeance, and each day was but the repetition of action which shocked and horrified the public everywhere."

"The law failed. The armed forces of the state failed. The appeals and proclamations of the governor failed, and a community was kept in bloody turmoil day after day and month after month."

"The very foundations of the social structure were uprooted, and irreparable ruin seemed unescapable, but peace has come. Why and how?"

"Not by reason of exhaustion, or the application of force; not by filling prisons with offenders; but by an appeal to the hearts and consciences of the citizenship of Herrin and adjacent territory."

"The appeal was made by a humble evangelist, who was not a preacher, but a layman, whose heart was in the right place. He did not essay to discuss theology, or evolution, or trouble himself about Biblical interpretation, or the explanation of disputed passages in the Scripture."

"He proclaimed but one creed, and that was the creed of love—love of God and love of neighbor."

"For six weeks he preached that basic fundamental creed which the Master said if followed would insure eternal life; and where courts and armed forces and the power of the state failed, the gospel did not fail."

"Guns were laid aside while men listened to the gospel of love, and at the end of six weeks thousands crowded the tabernacle; the business houses closed their doors for the final meeting, and when the last word was spoken and the last prayer said, peace had come to the torn, rent, blood-stained city."

"There may be those who will be skeptical as to the relation of the result to the cause, but one thing is certain—Herrin seethed with hate and bitterness and thirst for blood. A humble lay preacher came and pleaded and prayed for peace in the name of the Prince of Peace, and peace has come, after all human plans had failed."

"In the face of that fact, the skeptic will find it difficult to find any connection between what was and what is, except the golden chain of the unfailing gospel of love. The gospel won over guns."

There is a good time coming in Texas. When it rains.

Subscribe for the Forum and then you will know what is going on.

Despite the drouth Texas is busy and industry is thriving in many kinds of activity.

The new postal rates seem to be cutting down the revenues of the postoffice department. The democrats will remedy that in 1929.

Do you know that you are missing the worthwhile news of Texas if you are not reading the Forum? Subscribe now and get the truth.

The state tax rate was not lowered because Pat Neff left a legacy of deficiency amounting to almost \$3,000,000 to be met by the Ferguson administration.

The Forum is going into all parts of Texas, yet there are thousands of Texans who ought to be reading it. Friends help us spread the truth throughout a broader area. Send in a club or send in a subscriber.

The fact that a German professor has figured that this old earth is somewhere between 1,100,000,000 and 1,200,000,000 years of age seems not to have had any effect upon the Scopes trial. The professor may be right but he must depend upon his own calculations for proof. Eye witnesses are not available.

The San Saba Star says some of the critics of Governor Ferguson are not capable "of grasping the viewpoint," that the governor is not seeking vengeance in dealing with inmates of the prisons. These critics grasp the viewpoint clearly enough, but they deliberately seek to distort truth and propagate false ideas when they launch criticism without investigation.

Enthusiastic Oklahoma democrats are talking of putting up Will Rogers, "Follies" comedian, as their candidate for governor. If the famous comedian should be nominated and Flo Zeigfeld will turn over to him his "Follies" girls as campaign workers there will be a general home-coming of Oklahoma democrats who may have wandered from their old homes and Will will have easy going to the governor's office.

From Los Angeles, California, comes the announcement that a San Fernando valley ranchman, in his eagerness to keep in touch with what may be said and done in the world after he leaves it has ordered from an undertaker a steel casket to cost \$1,200 and to be fitted with an up-to-date radio receiving set. The man explained that he is convinced that the soul lingers near the body until the "Day of Judgment" and that he will be able "to hear what is going on in the world" after he dies, if properly laid away in the super-hetrodyne casket.

A beauty specialist is authority for the statement that flappers now are painting their knees as well as their lips. Landscapes, portraits and a variety of designs are mentioned as being affected in this field of supplement to feminine beauty. Incidentally it was disclosed at a convention of beauty specialists that the women of the United States last year spent more than \$6,000,000 to make themselves synthetically beautiful and that more than \$7,000,000 was spent for hair dyes. But then the women did not consume all the hair dye. Mere man has his locks dyed occasionally.

Clarence Darrow, the great Chicago lawyer who undertook to vindicate Professor Scopes for violation of the Tennessee anti-evolution law, may not have been convinced of the truth of the Bible, but he was convinced by the presiding judge that courtesy, chivalry and respect for courts are more than memories in Tennessee. Darrow was adjudged by the court to be in contempt of the judiciary and when Judge Raulston had notes of what Darrow had said read in open court the great Chicago lawyer realized that he had been guilty of disrespect and discourtesy and manfully admitted his fault and was promptly forgiven by the judge.

## Ma Ferguson Says:

ABOUT "WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY."

(Copyright Capitol Syndicate)

When I think back on the horrible hair mattresses that women used to bake their brains with, I give thanks that this is an age of good sense.

For is an age of good sense, despite the reformers who rave about the extravagance and wildness of the young folks. Those youngsters have had the good sense to throw off the folderol that was bound around young folks when I was a girl. They have decided to face life frankly—more power to them.

If you can't believe that they have decided to face things as they are, just compare the headdressing of today and 20 years ago. It makes no difference what the color of the hair may be, the young woman of today handles it more sensibly than either her mother or her grandmother did. She bobs it, she curls it, she makes almost a fetish of her care of it.

Sometimes I wish that the old poets who raved about "woman's crowning glory" could see the modern heads. I wonder what they would think? These girls may wear their locks shorter than they used to, but it's certain that they take a lot better care of them.

Sometimes I watch a set of young women at a party; nine out of ten of them have learned that most valuable of lessons where dressing well is concerned—they "dress to" their hair and eyes.

I can remember when every woman curled her hair, whether it suited her or not. That's why, I think, I enjoy so much the sheen of straight hair nowadays—the memory of frizzy heads and the pangs they used to give me. The woman whose features can bear straight hair certainly has much to lose when she curls lovely shining locks.

That's not condemning the permanent wave, either. There are women whose faces look better when framed in curls—and nature gave them straight hair. I think it is fine that such women can have curls and that the permanent wave has outgrown the frizziness of its early days.

The woman who is born with curly hair is born lucky, that's all. She already is a step forward on that path that all good women travel—the path of good looks and the retention of good looks, the path of searching for good looks and the sensible use of modern methods of finding them.

It's not only every woman's privilege to be as attractive as she can be—it's her bounden duty. There is no good excuse for ugliness—ugliness of appearance can so easily reflect ugliness of soul. Every woman can not be a great beauty, but every woman can be pleasing to gaze upon.

She can take a running start toward that goal by good care of her hair. Bob it if it suits her, curl it if it suits her, but wash it and brush it and study it as a religious duty. The badly groomed head is only woman's crowning disgrace.

### Married Folks, Have Mercy!

I overheard a group of young married women talking the other day about the way their husbands refuse to go out with them to parties in the evening. It seems that the only way they can insure their husbands going along, is for the hostess of the evening to call each husband personally, instead of asking the wife, as they had done, and have her pass the news along.

"Of course it is easier to turn down a mere wife, instead of a wife's friend," said one of these girls. "But Billy always comes home and just blesses me out for 'putting you all up to it,' as he calls it."

"Well, if Jack doesn't stop doing that very same thing," said another one, "and then turning face and making me miserable with his story of how hard he has had to work down town all day, just for me—well, I'm going to go without him. Three years ago he didn't mind taking me to a dance after he had 'worked hard all day,' I remember. And I remember how he fussed when I went with somebody else. But that was before we were married, of course!"

"Well, I'm good and tired of this grandfatherly look they get as soon as they get married," said another young wife. "And they don't work any harder at their jobs than we do to keep them clean and well fed and, after all, half the time, we just want to amuse the old poky things when we plan parties."

And that's one side of it. On the other, I listened to one of the husbands of that same group. He told me quite frankly how he wanted to rest when he got home—how he had been clever and bright and smart all day, and he wanted to relax when he got home. He hates to play bridge, anyhow.

I suggested that he split each week, fifty-fifty, with his wife—go out with her one night and stay at home the next. And the selfish young heathen actually said he wouldn't do that, because the night for them to go play bridge would certainly fall on the day he had worked hardest, and he would have to go with his wife whether or no.

"She wouldn't let me out, I know, and as it is, I can just refuse to go," he said. And I sat and wondered whether he was more selfish than she, or whether she was more inconsiderate than he! They are just about typical, those youngsters, too.

Have mercy, young folks. There are a lot of divorces arising out of just such a lack of understanding and sympathy in young homes now days—and no one can right such a middle as well as the two people most concerned. Have mercy on each other while you have youth. It smooths so many disappointments!

### Life Isn't a Solo.

Somewhere the other day I read that life "is a triumphant chorus, dependent upon its success upon the efforts of all the singers."

How true it is! You cannot accomplish much singing a solo, especially in this complicated business we call life in the Twentieth century. There is so much noise that your little squeaking solo couldn't be heard for the humble.

Looking at it from the material standpoint, only, how far we have come from those pioneer days when grandfathers grew the wool from which our grandmothers spun the thread she wove into clothes for the whole family. The flour was grown and ground on the same farm that grew the meats, vegetables and fruits for the table.

Nowadays we get our food from the far corners of the earth with no thought of the patient hands that have worked to get them to us. Our silks and cottons travel far distances before they go to one of the great

dressing centers to be fashioned into the things we wear—and throw away next season because they have "gone out of style." Even down here in Texas, where we grow more cotton than any other state in the world, our cotton is grown, cultivated, picked, ginned, sold and bought by dozens of men—only to be shipped to far countries to be spun and woven—and shipped back to us again.

Looking from the material end, how many of us would be able to spend an entirely happy year if we were thrown on our own resources for entertainment and solace? Not one in fifty thousand, I'll venture to say. We are too dependent on others for picture shows, for parties, for bright conversation, for news of the outside world and how it fares.

Life is no solo, and it is utterly selfish to begin the day with the thought that it is. We must give to others, even as they are giving to us for our physical and mental welfare. You say others get paid for what they do for us? To be sure—and so do you get paid. You put cash in their pockets—but they put cash back for in this old world. For every bit it's a fine game of give and get paid for in this old world. For every bit of entertainment you get, it's more than likely that somebody has paid the money increased, too—if it's the money basis on which you judge life.

However you judge it, though, you must remember there are too many people marching along in that "triumphant chorus" for you to forget your singing. There's such a lot of fun, too, in singing with other folks.

### Life Isn't a Bargain Counter.

Mary isn't the luckiest girl in the whole world, even though things do sorter look that way a lot of the time. She pays, full value, for every good thing she receives.

Of course there are people in the world who are lucky, just as there are folks who seem to have a sort of jinx hanging over them all the time. But the "lucky" ones, who get everything through good fortune, are so few and far between that it doesn't pay to start counting them.

Life's newspapers don't have any full page advertisements telling that this good thing and that good thing snapped up with little work and no worry. The advertisements in life's newspapers all tell of the health and happiness and the peace and contentment that may be secured by hard work and tending to your own affairs. And Mary's "good luck" has come in that way. She says that if something good has come your way, you may be sure that you have paid for it somewhere along the way, or that somebody else has paid for it for you.

"It may be," she says, "that you can point out some man whose investments always turn out well—but I'll point the same man out as one who burned the midnight oil back in his youth, studying—studying either men or books. Sometimes, he will be a man who has inherited his wealth, or the chance to make a good name for himself, but somebody has paid for what the man is getting."

Mary's nearly right, too. When you say, for instance, that a person does a thing easily—what do you know of the hard work that man's brain has done to be able to do things easily? You cannot see the "wheels go round," you know. Some of the best brains are hidden behind a happy-go-lucky manner.

Fame and fortune don't hang around the corner, waiting to knock you down or hi-jack you with good news. Maybe you will find fame and fortune at the end of a hard, thorn-filled, rocky road—but it won't just happen to be there. Don't even imagine that!

No, Mary isn't the luckiest girl in the world. I happen to know how hard Mary's mother worked to educate that girl, and I know how hard

Mary has worked—what a chance she took when she started work, with her fine college education, at \$15 a week—just because her hard-working mother had told her there were wonderful chances ahead. It looks pretty easy for Mary today, with her own home and her own car, and all the things that go with success—but it wasn't tied on Mary's cradle by a fairy god-mother!

## Painted Knees for Flappers is Latest Decree of Fashion

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Painted pictures on feminine knees, as may from time to time be exposed by rolled stockings and perverse winds who are advocated by beauty specialists who hold a week's convention here Monday.

"Painted knees are the latest thing," said Mrs. Ruth Mauer, presiding at the opening session.

"Handpainted pictures on the knees are intriguing. Some designs are simple, some elaborate. Some girls prefer a flower or a group of blossoms. Others like a portrait or a little landscape."

Women of the United States spent approximately \$6,000,000 a day to make themselves synthetically beautiful, one report to the convention asserted.

Last year 17,850,000 boxes of rouge were used. Hair dye cost about \$7,000,000 for the year.

### Man Shot Near Cisco.

Cisco, Tex., July 21.—S. B. Houston, 45, of Coleman was instantly killed at the home of his divorced wife near here today. Toga Ray, 19, nephew of Mrs. Houston, is charged with the killing. The shooting was witnessed by Joe Lilly, he said, after he had been called to the home following trouble between Houston and young Ray.

## Lawyer's Directory

### DALLAS

Telephone X6258

### MILLER & GODFREY

GENERAL CIVIL PRACTICE  
Suites 901-2-3-4 Mercantile Bank Building  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Barry Miller, P. S. Godfrey, Wm. B. Miller, E. M. Kisten, J. P. Gross

### W. L. WARD

LAWYER

1010 Western Indemnity Bldg.

### LEE P. PIERSON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Has moved his office to Dallas where he is associated with

### PIERSON & PIERSON

Suites 311-312-313 Slaughter Building  
DALLAS, TEXAS

### FORT WORTH

E. B. Hendricks J. D. Bell

### HENDRICKS & BELL

LAWYERS

Second floor Wheat Building  
Fort Worth, Texas  
General Practice State and Federal Courts

## Hotel Directory

### DALLAS

### Jefferson Hotel Cafe

Our Motto:

QUALITY, CLEANLINESS,  
SERVICE  
Noon Day Lunch, 75c  
Dinner, \$1.25

When in Dallas

### THE JEFFERSON

Centrally Located for All City Activities.

New—Modern Absolutely Fire-Proof. Popular Prices.

### HOUSTON

### "THE BENDER"

Houston's Popular Hotel. Rates \$1.50 and up. Excellent Cafe. Noontday lunch 60c. Dinner evenings \$1.00. Dinner Sunday evenings \$1.25.  
J. E. DALEY, Manager

### SAN ANTONIO

### GUNTER HOTEL

Internationally Known

Rates: \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

### AUSTIN

## The Driskill

European Plan

## Is the Hotel

AT AUSTIN

# WHILE WE'RE TALKING TAXES

## Every Business Man Recognizes That Taxes Have Become a Serious Business Problem—

The manufacturer, for instance, sees this vicious circle in action—higher taxes increasing overhead; higher overhead lifting selling prices; higher selling prices decreasing volume; decreased volume lifting overhead per unit of production; increased overhead lifting selling prices and so on in endless and costly procession.

Every manufacturer realizes that it would be suicidal for him to erect a factory that needed to be rebuilt in whole or in part every few years. Yet, business men are permitting their local, county and state governments to follow just as shortsighted practices—and taxes climb.

Take paving for example... A community can buy pavements that will endure a generation or more, or it can buy pavements that will "eat their heads off" in maintenance and repairs... And all the while the interest on the bonds goes merrily on and you bear the double burden of interest and excessive upkeep.

Too frequent road-gangs are damning evidence of lack of foresight, of a penny-wise policy that saw only first cost in pavement-building and shut its eyes to the truth that the only sensible pavement is the one which will outlast the bonds that pay for it.

*Many a community today is still paying interest on bonds issued to build pavements that no longer exist!*

*Who pays the cost of faulty foresight? The taxpayer!*

Can you name a single pavement in your locality other than Vitrified brick, which has given you twenty years or more of satisfactory service as originally laid? There are scores of communities today giving the hardest of modern usage to vitrified brick pavements designed and laid twenty to thirty-five years ago for much lighter traffic... First cost was long ago absorbed, bonds long ago retired, and upkeep costs have been trivial. (Holland, by the way, is using brick paved roads laid a hundred years ago.)

## Upkeep---

The cost of any hard-surfaced road is the sum of the first cost and interest on the bonds, PLUS THE UPKEEP. If you can dodge the need for continuous upkeep, road costs become insignificant.

There are plenty of roads in various parts of the United States which have given 20, 25, 30 and 35 years of service and have not required the attention of a road gang even an average of ONCE A YEAR. Continuous maintenance is unknown to them. These roads are SURFACED WITH VITRIFIED BRICK.

These brick roads are slightly higher in "first cost" than "cheaper" substitutes but they have since saved that difference ten or fifteen times over in freedom from repairs.

## Before You Criticise— INVESTIGATE

In a certain city is a brick pavement which is the butt of continuous criticism—its rough and traffic-worn surface the bane of the neighborhood.

And yet that particular pavement, so bitterly criticized, is 34 years old. Planned and built for light traffic, it has for the last decade carried ponderously laden motor trucks. It has seen three successive pavements of another material wrecked and replaced on a neighboring light-traffic street.

To date that veteran pavement hasn't had a dollar of repair work put on it and the pavement can at any time be relaid with upwards of 90 per cent salvage of the original brick.

The next time you drive over a brick pavement that isn't as smooth as a billiard table, find out before you criticize, whether it is 20, or 25, or 30, or 35 years old.

Before your criticize, investigate.

From the Detroit (Wayne County) Michigan, "News" March 12, 1922.

### VITRIFIED BRICK CHEAPEST ROADWAY

Eight Years Study Made On  
Pennsylvania  
Road.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 11.—The Bureau of Highways of this city has concluded its eight-year study of the Byberry-Bensalem test roadway and announced its findings as to the comparative wearing qualities of the various types of pavement with which the highway was surfaced in 1913.

According to the report, the sections paved with vitrified brick have cost the least in annual repair and maintenance, and the sections covered with different varieties of cement concrete have cost the most. The actual figures on upkeep cost per square yard per year are: VITRIFIED BRICK, EIGHT-TENTHS OF A CENT; cement concrete, 17 cents; bituminous concrete 12 cents; bituminous macadam, 7 cents.

These figures, if stated on the basis of a mile of 16-foot roadway, would result in the following yearly upkeep costs:

Cement Concrete . . .	\$1,652.12
Bituminous Concrete	\$1,124.58
Bituminous Macadam	\$693.70
VITRIFIED BRICK . . .	\$76.98

VITRIFIED  
**BRICK**  
PAVEMENTS  
Outlast the Bonds

# THURBER BRICK COMPANY

(The Oldest and Largest Paving Brick Plant in Texas—Its First Brick Pavement Laid in 1899 in Fort Worth, Texas, is in Use Today.)

1702 F. & M. Bank Building

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Contracts to Be Let on New Buildings at State Institutions

Austin, Tex., July 22.—The state board of control made announcement Tuesday of a large number of contracts to be awarded for new buildings at state eleemosynary institutions under appropriations made by the last legislature, which affords the first new buildings in four years.

On Tuesday contracts will be let for two new ward buildings at the Wichita Falls state hospital, to cost \$125,000 each, equipped and to accommodate 175 patients each. The contract will also be let on the same day for a new ward building at Rusk state hospital to cost \$100,000 complete and accommodate 150 patients. These are model buildings perfected under Texas hospital experience. One new ward building is just now being finished at Wichita Falls hospital.

Next Thursday bids will be opened for the construction of concrete, fire-proof galleries to replace the frame structure at the state school for the deaf in Austin, to cost \$20,000. Within a few days bids will be asked on a \$25,000 addition to the hospital at the Confederate home. The old veterans are rapidly reaching the point of infirmity through age that an increasing percentage require hospital attention. It will be but a short time until nearly all of the buildings at the state Confederate home will be hospitals, more or less.

Bids are also to be asked shortly on the following large buildings: \$150,000 science building for the State Teachers college at San Marcos, \$200,000 science building for the Nacogdoches State Teacher college, \$55,000 occupational therapy building at the Austin state hospital, an advance step in the science of treating mental diseases; \$80,000 for two new buildings at the tuberculosis sanitarium at Carlsbad and also two new buildings at the Austin state school, formerly known as the state colony for the feeble-minded.

Dr. I. E. Clark Says He Will Make Race for Senator Again

Austin, Tex., July 22.—Dr. I. E. Clark, former state senator from Schulenberg, was here Tuesday and said he would probably be a candidate for the senate in next year's primaries. The present senator, Gus Russek of Schulenberg, drew a two-year term. They were opponents last year and will probably oppose each other next year. Incidentally they are related through marriage.

A Natural Question. Till: "I have a smart dog; he tracked me for five miles one day." Untill: "Why don't you take a bath and fool him?"—Nebraska Awgwan.

Free Ad for Listerine. "Mother," cried little Mary, as she rushed into the farmhouse they were visiting, "Johnny wants the Listerine. He's just caught the cutest little black and white animal and he thinks it's got halitosis."

CLASSIFIED ADS RATE—2c per word each insertion. Minimum charge 50c. Initials and each group of figures count as one word. Short lines seven words—Capitals double.

BABY CHICKS, \$80 per 1,000. I am hatching every week in the year. State exposition award. I am the largest breeder and importer of English S. C. White Leghorns in the United States. I trapnest more hens every day in the year than any other breeder. To make room for younger stock, I am selling hens finishing their third year. This will make you good foundation stock. Hens \$25 each or 10 hens and a male bird for \$15. The original, the oldest Johnson Poultry Ranch in Texas, Wolfe City, Texas.

FOR HOMES in best part of Texas on extraordinary easy terms and where Jim Ferguson always gets four to one majority, write Thomas B. King, Stephenville, Texas. 7-23-1

RICH LAND IN MEXICO Pure water, healthy climate, one day's drive from San Antonio. Want several families for colony. Will make inspection trip soon. Won't you join us? For further information write John P. Currie, 428 Gunter building, San Antonio, Texas. 7-16-2

MY REMEDY will make you quit tobacco in any form. Nothing to swallow or chew, no will power needed. Formula 50 cents, coin or money order. Buy remedy in drug store for about 15 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. C. Sorenson, Box 392, Dept. B, Taft, Texas. 7-2-4

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

WHY SUFFER from any form of piles? Sorenson Pile Relief has cured most stubborn cases and will do it again; 50 cents, coin or money order. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. C. Sorenson, Box 392, Taft, Texas. 7-2-4

Six Billion Dollars Invested In Cotton Industry of South in All Its Phases of Farm and Factory

The aggregate capital investment in the whole cotton industry in the south, which includes cotton, land, buildings, farm equipment, cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, compresses, textile industries and storage warehouses, exceeds \$6,000,000,000, states an exhaustive report on the industry recently completed by Burt C. Blanton, consulting industrial engineer of Dallas.

"The relative significance of this investment may be readily comprehended when comparison is made with the world's total investment in the cotton industry," Mr. Blanton said, "for the south's investment approximates 25 per cent of that of the world."

"The cotton industry of the world represents a capital investment of more than \$25,000,000,000 and about 6,010,000 persons are employed in the production, manufacture and distribution of the finished products.

"The acreage on which the staple is grown is valued at about \$10,000,000,000 and the textile industries which turn it into the finished fabric another \$10,000,000,000, based on authentic statistics.

"The southern states have been for many years the world's greatest cotton producer. India, China, Egypt and Texas are the most important competitive producers of cotton. Australia and many other countries produce small amounts of the staple.

"India ranks next to the south. The area in cotton in India equals about two-thirds of the area planted in the United States, but a low yield per acre gives a crop only one-third as large.

"A narrow strip of land along the Nile produces long-staple cotton of high grade, and the acreage is equivalent to about one-twentieth that of the southern states, but large yields per acre return a crop about one-tenth as large as that of the south. However, Egypt's production has declined in recent years.

"Cotton grows as far south in South America as the northern part of Argentina; however, the principal cotton-producing regions lie in the drier eastern sections of Brazil, and the coastal zone of Peru. Recently production has developed considerably in Sao Paulo, southeastern Brazil.

"China is also a producer of the poorer grades of cotton, and the known commercial crop of that country exceeds 1,000,000 bales per annum. Since the domestic consumption is large, the total crop has been estimated as high as 4,000,000 bales.

"Texas ranks next to the south in figures on cotton production in the world, the south continues to maintain its commanding position in the production of the staple. It is obvious that cotton is the great money crop of the south and that it is of first ranking in our foreign trade.

"American textile mills consume about one-half of our cotton crop and the southern mills are now using about 66.7 per cent of our total consumption, but in spite of this fact the value of the exports of raw cotton usually exceeds that of the exports of any other crop.

Mr. Blanton called attention to the fact that up to about the year 1915 the world was consuming probably 21,000,000 bales of cotton and producing, with yearly variations, about the same quantity. For four or five years production and consumption dropped. Consumption has now been increased and the world is now consuming about 20,500,000 bales, while the world produces, as an average for the last few years, about 17,500,000 bales. The world is today producing about seventeen times as much cotton as was produced a century ago, and every pound of it is in demand.

"The south's cotton crop of 1924 was over 55 per cent of the world's production, and upon the south's ability to supply cotton rests the future of the textile industry and allied manufactures and the millions dependent on them," Mr. Blanton said.

"An unlimited quantity of cotton available for the operation of cotton mills in the southern states assured for future years, contingent on the maintenance of a living wage and profit on the staple produced.

"Texas, with its great undeveloped natural resources, together with its cotton production, which now approximates 35 to 50 per cent of the United States' production of the staple, is, literally speaking, the potential hub of the textile industry of the world. Such essential constituents as an adequate supply of labor, power, water, unlimited raw material, transportation facilities (both rail and water), etc., available in the state constitute the basic requisites for the development of cotton manufacturing in Texas on a stupendous scale. The time is opportune, and great expansion of the industry will manifest itself in the state within the next decade.

"In the year 1860 the southern states used in their mills about 55,000,000 pounds of cotton and operated about 357,000 spindles and 8,600 looms, as compared with a consumption of about 362,000,000 pounds of cotton in the other countries outside of the south, which operated 4,877,000 spindles and 117,600 looms.

England states and southern mills are today consuming about 66.7 per cent of the quantity of staple consumed in all of the cotton mills in the United States. In fact, the south is now consuming about 400,000,000 pounds more cotton than Great Britain used of the American staple during the last cotton year, and these figures may be accepted as consistent and representative.

"The take care of this great increase in the consumption of raw material in the southern states in the last forty-five years have increased their total number of spindles by over 2,280 per cent, while the remainder of the United States during the same period increased their spindles approximately 75 per cent.

Mr. Blanton pointed out the fact that the increase in southern cotton looms is equally as marked as the spindleage growth. The south increased the number of textile looms in the last forty-five years by about 70 per cent, while the other states of the union increased their looms by about 20 per cent.

"For the United States as a whole total number of spindles, exclusive of doubling and twisting spindles, for the year 1924, was in excess of 37,000,000 spindles," he asserted. "Based on fourteen southern states, the state of North Carolina ranked first in number of spindles, with a total in excess of 5,250,000 spindles, while the state of Texas ranked seventh, with a total of about 241,500 spindles.

"The total number of spindles in the world for the year 1924 approximated 160,000,000 spindles. Of this number other countries contained about \$9.5 per cent of said spindleage; the United Kingdom contained about 37 per cent and the United States contained approximately 23.5 per cent.

"The greater the industrial development of the southern states, the greater will be the financial remuneration to the agricultural as well as the commercial interests, and this is particularly applicable to Texas, for the signs are most propitious and the time is opportune for the development and expansion of manufactures within our state."

Dallas Negroes Fire Preacher for Saying They Came from Ape

Dallas, Tex., July 22.—The St. Mark's negro Baptist church here is without a preacher.

The Rev. O. B. Haskell some time back told his flock that they were descendants of apes and he was forthwith enjoined in civil district court, the injunction was made permanent by Judge Royal Watkins in the Ninety-first civil district court.

Though the original suit was filed three months ago, the pastor had, in the meantime reminded them of his belief, according to testimony today.

"I may have come from an ape, but I can't prove it," one witness said.

Money Will Be Found For Tick Eradication Work, Callan Asserts Austin, Tex., July 22.—Leo Callan, chairman of the state live stock sanitary commission, who was here Tuesday, declared that money would be forthcoming from the legislature after September 1 to continue the enforcement of the tick eradication law. The \$150,000 appropriation by the last legislature expires or will be exhausted by September 1 and only a nominal amount is available thereafter.

We Bring Together the Jobless Man and the Manless Job FREE OF CHARGE

The State Employment Service Office cordially invites employers and employes to avail themselves of its public employment service. We are anxious to increase the value of the service to the highest degree, and solicit the hearty co-operation of every one interested in Labor and Industries in connection with the clearance and distribution of labor to the end that supply and demand will be evenly balanced.

These offices afford experiment stations where problems affecting working juniors can be studied, a procedure which insures a careful interview for every applicant to his particular case, a measure of both educational and vocational guidance; placement with a view to the ultimate best adjustment as a citizen and a worker.

We place experienced hands on farms in territory tributary to its field offices, and keep in close touch with acreages and crop conditions and farm labor throughout the state.

Men planning to engage in seasonal or general farm work, or any kind of vocation, will be supplied with detailed information as to their opportunities for employment upon request made to this office.

PURPOSE—1st, to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the state; 2nd, to improve their working conditions; 3rd, to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

PRIMARY FUNCTION—To bring together the jobless man and the manless job, free of charge.

Persons seeking employment and employers wanting help should apply to the LOCAL PLACEMENT OFFICE Offices are established at the following places: El Paso, Abilene, Clarksville, Denison, Dallas, Waco, San Antonio and Paris.

University Regents Decide Oil and Gas Leases to be Valid

Austin, Tex., July 22.—University regents definitely announced July 16 that there will be no interference with present oil and gas leases on the university lands and that title thereto is firmly fixed so far as the regents are concerned. This announcement was made to the public after a session of the board held here especially to consider the matter. It followed the adoption of the majority report of the committee selected to consider the matter. The report carried the opinion of Charles L. Black, Austin lawyer retained some weeks ago to investigate the legal question, and who advised the regents that the leases are in all things valid and the board by majority vote accepted his conclusion.

A minority report was submitted by Regent S. C. Padelford of Fort Worth, embracing his brief, filed some days ago, attacking the leases as void and making legal argument that the legislature did not have the constitutional right to lease university lands for oil and gas. His position is overruled by their action.

As a result of the agitation over the validity of the leases the university royalty declined and the first competitive lease sales conducted under the new law brought small returns. The regents desired to guard against further loss of income and by their action let all know it will hold the leases valid and binding.

No action was taken as to the law concerning the oil royalty to the available or building fund but it is known that counsel informally told the regents that the law is possibly unconstitutional. However, a mandamus test of it will probably be made when the supreme court meets next October. By that time probably \$1,000,000 in royalties will have accumulated. It is now over \$500,000 and held in escrow pending court decision as to its disposition.

Suggestions Made by Board of Health for Fixing School Sites Austin, Tex., July 22.—The following recommendations to school boards in the selection of school sites have been made by the state board of health:

Topography—The ground selected for a school building should be well drained and should be located in a section of the city which will permit connection to the community sewer system when installed.

Size of site—Ample space should be reserved for playground purposes. Prevention of accidents—School buildings should be located so that the least number of children will have to cross public highways and railroad tracks.

Sidewalks—It is very desirable to have sidewalks constructed of concrete or some other impervious material, leading to the school building.

Environment—Consideration should be given to the surroundings adjoining school grounds, as it is undesirable for schools to be located near pools or stagnant water, mosquito breeding places, dump grounds, incinerators, cotton gins and other establishments of similar nature.

Safe water—School buildings should be located so as to be supplied with an ample supply of safe water, and if common water supply is available, should be located where hydrant connections may be had with sufficient pressure to insure fire protection.

\$33,000 Pay Roll Robbery. Muskegon, Mich., July 20.—Two men in an automobile held up a messenger with the Lackey Foundry company pay roll today and escaped with approximately \$33,000. Automobile posses now are searching the highways of the county for the robbers.

Biggest Cotton Mill West of the Mississippi Acquired by Dallas Man for Sum of Over \$2,000,000

(From Dallas News)

A further step in the rapid development of the textile industry of the southwest is disclosed with the announcement by Clarence Miller, president of the Miller Manufacturing company, of the purchase of the Sand Springs Cotton Mills and plans for expansion of the plant. The mills, located at Sand Springs, Okla., near Tulsa, are said to be the largest and most modern west of the Mississippi river. Two million thirty thousand dollars was involved in the deal.

Final details of the sale were concluded with Mr. Miller by Charles Page, Oklahoma oil man, manufacturer and philanthropist, when Mr. Page visited Mr. Miller here July 17. Mr. Page erected the plant as a model of its kind. Its labor saving and safety devices have attracted textile men from all parts of the United States.

A bleaching plant is being added to the mills at a cost of \$350,000. Mr. Miller said, and plans are being perfected for the installation of a raw fiber dyeing plant which will cost about \$75,000.

Only sheeting is being manufactured at the mills now but with the completion of the additions, colored goods will also be made.

The building housing the plant is 755 feet long by 215 feet wide. It has 25,200 spindles and used 100 bales of cotton a day. Employment is afforded 1,200 persons.

Operations of the mills will be carried on under a corporation to be known as the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company of Oklahoma, all of the common stock of which will be owned by the C. R. Miller Manufacturing company with headquarters in Dallas.

Purchase of the Sand Springs plant is the third large addition to the Miller organization this year. Five months ago the company took over the Texas Cotton Mills at McKinney and the Dallas Textile Mills at Love Field at a total consideration of \$2,500,000. Plans are under way for the erection of a \$1,000,000 mill for the manufacture of towels and for finishing other cotton goods.

A dyeing plant is also contemplated. The company was already operating mills at Waco. At the time of these purchases the capital stock of the company was increased from \$3,250,000 to \$6,000,000.

"With the swinging of the textile industry from the New England states to the south and southwest, Texas and Oklahoma are due to become the greatest cotton manufacturing states in America," Mr. Miller said. "It is the expectation of the Miller organization to become the greatest of its kind in the world.

Texas and Oklahoma are already producing a considerable part of the world's cotton supply. The southwest is naturally endowed with every facility for a great manufacturing industry. With the raw material at our very door, an ample supply of labor, plenty of capital and good transportation facilities the people of the southwest stand upon the threshold of an industrial development which promises to equal if not exceed the epochal development of 'the Empire of the West.'

"What is just as important as our vast resources is the fact the people of the southwest are showing a disposition individually to take a hand and assist in the industrial development which is only now getting underway."

Satterwhite Says He Will Make Race for Governor Next Year Plainview, Tex., July 21.—Lee Satterwhite of Panhandle, speaker of the house of the 39th legislature, in a statement to the Associated Press today said he did not see how he could keep out of the race for the nomination for governor next year.

Mr. Satterwhite is attending the interstate commerce commission hearing on proposed railroad extensions in west Texas.

"I have received so much encouragement from supporters in every section of the state that I don't see how I can keep out of the race," he said. "While west Texas is my stronghold I have a strong following in east, north and south Texas."

Unlimited Amount on FARMS AND RANCHES at 6% interest Tell Us Your Wants You'll Get Quick Action

San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank Frost National Bank Bldg. SAN ANTONIO W. B. LUPE, President T. C. FROST, Vice-Pres.

CASH For Dental Gold, Platinum, Silver, Diamonds, magneto points, false teeth, jewelry and valuables. Mail today. Cash by return mail.

Hoke S. & R. Co., Otsego, Mich.

If YOU HAVE LOSS of appetite, indigestion, Wind on Stomach, Sick Headache, "run down," you will find Tutt's Pills what you need. They tone the weak stomach, and build up the system.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU READ IT AND GET BUSY

If the Forum is to reach the goal set for it and continue to give the people of Texas the TRUTH we must have the help of our friends in increasing the number of our subscribers.

The Forum has been your mouthpiece in state affairs. We have given our friends and the whole people the full and complete truth about state affairs, politics and legislative doings.

Now, we want more subscribers and ask our friends to subscribe and get their neighbors to subscribe.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS, one year, \$2.00. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR MORE, each \$1.50.

Here is a coupon you can use. Let it be your answer to this message:

THE FERGUSON FORUM Temple, Texas.

Enclosed you will find \$2. Send the Forum to

At:.....

JIM FERGUSON, Editor.

The Forum now has a branch office at 117 W. 10th St, Austin, Tex.