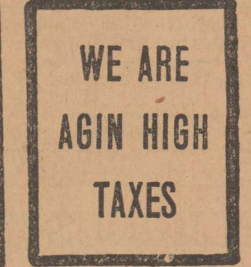
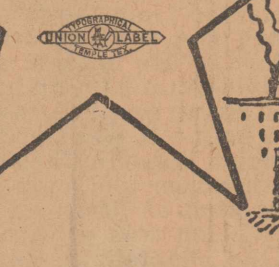


The Ferguson Forum



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

Texas Is Seventh On List in Motor Car Registration With Fees of \$13,046,170

Washington, Sept. 29.—Texas, with a registration of 904,050 motor vehicles for the first six months of 1926, ranked seventh among the states, the department of agriculture announced today. For the first six months of the year motor vehicle registrations totaled 19,697,832. This is 1,927,141 more vehicles than were registered in the corresponding period of 1925, or an increase of 10.3 per cent.

Texas, the department of agriculture figures show, had totaled gross receipts of \$13,046,170 from motor vehicle registration, fees, licenses, permits, etc. for the first six months of 1926. Of this amount motor car registration receipts amounted to \$12,777,253 and motorcycles to \$268,917.

In miscellaneous receipts were included \$54,223 from licenses, \$24,786 for chauffeur and operator permits; \$181,155 was credited to other miscellaneous vehicle receipts. In the disposition of the gross vehicle receipts \$9,429,278 went to state highways and \$3,616,892 to local roads.

States with more automobiles than Texas in order were New York, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan, New York, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois each had in excess of 1,000,000 motor vehicles.

States showing the greatest increase in motor vehicles for the first six months of 1926 were Florida, 76.2 per cent; Michigan, 24.3 per cent; Mississippi, 21.0 per cent; Arkansas, 19.0 per cent; and Oklahoma 16.7 per cent. Increases between 14 and 15 per cent were reported by Georgia, Idaho, Nevada and North Dakota.

Gross receipts from registration fees, licenses, permits, etc., amounted to \$257,779,149 which is nearly all to be used for road purposes. State highway funds were allocated \$179,531,469, local road funds \$48,387,873, and \$20,886,882 is to be used for payments on state and county road bonds.

"Motor vehicle registrations and highway traffic have increased enormously in recent years and will undoubtedly continue to increase, but highway officials do not fear the development of a general condition of congestion or any breakdown in the

roads constructed by reason of the increased traffic," the statement said. Highway research and experience have developed types of pavement fully capable of standing present and expected future traffic. Eighteen feet has come to be the minimum standard with for main highways and except for roads in the vicinity of large cities and a few heavily traveled roads between certain cities this width will be ample for several years to come. Serious congestion has developed in the vicinity of the larger cities, but it is not a general condition, and no problem yet raised by it or likely to be raised in the near future is difficult of solution.

"Very satisfactory progress has been made in providing new surfaced mileage to meet the increased traffic. It was pointed out. There are 270,000 miles in the state highway systems, which include the roads eligible for improvement with federal aid and all of the important interstate and intercounty roads in the country. At the end of 1925, 145,508 miles of these roads had been surfaced and 32,218 miles additional had been adequately graded and drained. Although 77,000 miles of the surfaced roads are improved only with sand-clay and gravel surfacing these types are entirely adequate for the accommodation of the present traffic in most instances and are being replaced by more durable surfaces as the traffic demonstrates the need. This is being done in accordance with the policy of stage construction which has been adopted by most of the states. Under this plan roads carrying light and medium traffic are improved only to the extent justified by the present traffic and the initial improvement is conserved by adequate maintenance and incorporated in the more durable construction when the growing traffic requires a higher type of surface.

In 1925, 17,836 miles of state road were surfaced and 5316 miles graded and drained. The state highway department expended a total of approximately \$648,000,000 for this work and the maintenance of existing roads. With the exception of a few states where progress has been slow and must be accelerated, it is thought that approximately the present rate of construction will be maintained.

and George Jenks, head of the local secret service branch of the organization, went into court with an injunction plea. A temporary restraining order was granted, preventing the state and national officers from interfering with the transfer of funds.

Smith's friends say a majority of the Akron Klansmen will stand with him and aid him to form a new organization, not affiliated with the state or national headquarters. It is to be called the Buckeye Civic Association.

Rich Young Texan Is Freed of Ties Which Bind Him to Actress

Los Angeles, Sept. 29.—The marriage of Winfield Scott Jr., to Eunice Lorraine Ginter, New York musical comedy actress, was annulled here on Scott's suit, based on the ground that a Yucatan divorce obtained by him from his first wife, Gertrude Josephine Scott, was illegal and therefore he never legally had been married to the actress.

The court upheld his argument that at the time he obtained the Yucatan decree he was a legal resident of Fort Worth, Texas.

Five Day Week Gives Big Satisfaction in Henry Ford's Plants

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25.—The Ford Motor company announced today that after two months experiment the five-day week has been made a permanent policy in the company's plants here. There has been a daily wage increase, except on merit.

Representative Dunn Suffers a Broken Leg When Hit by an Auto

Austin, Tex., Sept. 25.—Representative J. M. Dunn of Sulphur Springs sustained a broken leg and perhaps other injuries when he was struck at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night by a Mrs. Harris of Austin as he walked across Congress avenue. He was taken to a hospital.

House Passes Three-Cent Gas Tax Bill

One of the most prominent planks of Governor Ferguson's platform in her campaign for renomination was that advocating a tax of three cents per gallon on gasoline with provision for apportioning sufficient of the revenues accruing therefrom for an increase in the public school per capita. That plank was enacted into law so far as the house of representatives is concerned Tuesday when by a vote of 102 to 15 the bill levying the tax which had been submitted by Representative Dale and others was finally passed.

The following extract from the staff special report to the Dallas News of Wednesday tells the story of the indorsement of this item of "Fergusonism":

Austin, Texas, Sept. 28.—The Dale bill increasing the gasoline tax from 1c to 3c a gallon, as recommended by Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, was engrossed and finally passed by the House Tuesday afternoon after a short discussion.

The House gave the measure a 102-to-15 vote on the final passage, and if the Senate adopts it by a two-thirds vote the increased tax will go into effect as soon as the bill is signed by the governor. If the Senate passes the bill, but without a two-thirds vote the 3c tax will not become effective for ninety days.

The motor registration fee reduction measure, a companion bill to the gasoline tax increase, was engrossed and finally passed by the House Monday.

By the action of the House on Tuesday on the gasoline bill the question of revising the tax on automobiles and automobile owners has been passed to the Senate for decision.

Governor Ferguson has indicated that if the gasoline increase is made she will submit legislation for an appropriation to increase the per capita school apportionment. It was on the plea that funds are needed to raise the apportionment that advocates of the bill based their arguments.

Representative George Purl of Dallas wanted the gas tax fixed at 2c instead of 3c. He expressed the belief that a 2c tax would provide enough revenue for the schools, but said he was not opposed to increasing it. He voted for the bill on final passage.

Purl charged that the House Committee of Revenue and Taxation, which considered the gas tax bill, had not permitted a fair hearing to be held. He branded the 3c tax as a Ferguson-Marrs bill.

Representative W. D. McFarlane of Graham spoke in opposition to the 2c tax amendment. He said that forty-three out of forty-eight states raise revenue for their highways by a gas tax. The Purl amendment was tabled by a vote of 96 to 26.

Representative McDonald of Huntsville took exception to Purl's statement that the bill was a Ferguson bill. He said four of the signers of the bill, including himself, are Moody men, and that the measure "is the people's bill."

The bill was engrossed by a vote of 99 to 16. The House at first refused to suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills be read on three separate days, but later reconsidered its action and suspended the rule by a vote of 100 to 19. The vote on final passage was 102 to 15.

Purl offered an amendment exempting municipally owned motor vehicles from the 3c tax, but the House tabled it by 95 to 20. Representative Stout of Ennis spoke in opposition.

In arguing for passage of the bill Representative F. A. Dale of Bonham, one of the authors, said it will put all the burden of building and maintaining the roads on the user of the roads. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be received from tourists from outside the state, he said. The increased tax means that the per capita for the schools can be raised about \$2 for the remainder of the year.

The present 1c tax will net the Highway Department \$3,991,156 in 1926 and the schools \$1,329,664, a total return of \$5,320,820, Mr. Dale said.

The 3c tax, on this basis, will bring in a total of \$15,962,460, he said, of which \$3,990,615 will go to the schools and \$11,971,845 to the Highway Department, which will be its total revenue, as the motor license registration fees will all go to the counties. Mr. Dale estimated that \$400,000 will go to the Highway Department from chauffeur fees and duplicate license fees, giving it \$12,371,000 in all. He said that is all the department can judiciously spend in a year.

License fees this year netted the Highway Department \$10,368,415 he said. He said the income of the department will be reduced only about \$1,000,000 by the new bills, and that the counties will be given more money for building lateral roads. Where the counties receive \$4,000,000 from registration fees they will get \$7,000,000 under the new plan.

Fund of \$100,000,000 For Holding Million Bales of Cotton Is Planned by Banks

By VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, Agricultural Editor of The Dallas News
Raising a fund of \$100,000,000 to be loaned at \$50 a bale and 6 per cent interest per annum, to retire 1,000,000 bales of Texas cotton or one in five bales of the prospective crop of 5,000,000 bales, this money to be raised through the clearing house associations of Dallas, Houston, Waco, Galveston, Austin and other large cotton centers, is the plan adopted by 100 representative Texas bankers who last Friday attended a special conference called by the Dallas Clearing House Association.

To put this plan into operation Texas bankers will be urged to convert some of their present loans on the cotton crop into new loans on the actual cotton insured and warehoused, with warehouse receipts or chattel mortgages attached, and thus help cotton growers of Texas to market their crop in an orderly manner and stop dumping.

The same plan is to be introduced into Oklahoma, Arkansas and other Southern States until at least 2,000,000 bales of cotton in those States or a total of 3,000,000 bales, will have been retired from the market. This would leave only about 12,000,000 bales of American cotton in the active market, although in the last twelve months the world consumed 15,000,000 bales of American cotton.

Coupled with this financial plan is one of a 25 per cent acreage reduction in cotton in Texas and in other Southern States for 1927, starting early this fall through an intensive campaign of education and signing of pledges. With proper acreage reduction next season the 3,000,000 bales should be easily absorbed with the 1927 cotton crop, it was stated.

The conference was called to order at the Baker Hotel by J. B. Adoue, president of the Dallas Clearing House Association, and W. P. Allen of the American National bank of Terrell was made chairman. After various plans had been presented by bankers, Mr. Allen appointed a committee to draft a plan and recommendations as follows:

Howell E. Smith, president of the First National bank of McKinney and director of the Dallas Federal Reserve bank, chairman; John E. Owens, vice president of the Republic National bank of Dallas; T. H. Davis, vice president of the Austin National bank of Austin; W. W. Woodson, president of the First National bank of Waco; Nathan Adams, president of the American Exchange National bank of Dallas; T. J. Caldwell, vice president of the Union National bank of Houston, president of the Texas Clearing House Association; and Frank C. Groos, president of the San Antonio National bank of San Antonio. Mr. Allen was made a member of this committee and appointed as chairman of a working committee to perfect the plan composed of the following:

The plight of cotton growers and of country bankers was stressed in talks by several bankers, among them Gibbons Poter, president of the First National bank of Roston; E. B. Alford, vice president of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Henderson; John T. Orr, president of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton association; Mr. Woodson, T. H. Harbin, cotton planter and capitalist of Waxahatchie, and E. A. Woodall, president of the Colonial Trust company of Hillsboro.

To Stop Cotton Decline. Immediate action to stop a further decline in cotton production, the Texas Safe Farming association will be loaned by that organization to carry the message of acreage reduction and retiring of the depressing surplus cotton crop to other states so that action can be taken concertedly.

A pledge to reduce the cotton acreage in Ellis county, signed by several hundred landlords and farmers, was read to the conference and similar activity is to be put into force in other counties, as well as all through the south.

Complete faith was expressed in the stability of Texas farming and business and in the ability of the south's bankers to put the plan into execution in order to maintain and restore prosperity.

Recommendations Made. The text of the recommendations adopted follows:

Be It Resolved, by a representative group of Texas bankers assembled in Dallas, Texas, this the 24th day of September, who believe that they speak the minds of all the bankers of Texas, that:

1. We pledge our resources and energies to co-operate with the farmers of Texas to prevent the further sacrifice of their cotton, which we believe is selling below its economic value.

2. The banks of Texas have already provided the funds for the production of the crop, and the process of liquidation is now under way. We recommend that these banks convert some of their present loans on the cotton crop into new loans on the actual cotton insured and warehoused or put under cover, with warehouse receipts or chattel mortgages attached, and thus assist the producers in orderly marketing.

3. For the assistance of local banks that may not be able to finance cotton in this way, we pledge the procuring of \$100,000,000 to be loaned at \$50 a bale at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. We urge, with entire confidence in the ultimate outcome, the holding of at least 1,000,000 bales in Texas, until the next cotton season and the gradual marketing of the remainder. The world's consumption of American cotton last year was 15,160,000

bales, which sold at approximately 20c a pound, and consumption will likely be nearer 15,500,000 bales this year. There does not seem to us to be such a surplus as to warrant present low prices, and we believe that firmness and patience in marketing will restore much of the lost value reflected in present prices.

4. A necessary part of this plan of relief is the reduction of next year's acreage in cotton by at least 25 per cent. We urge the bankers of each county immediately to assemble their leading farmers and organize school house campaigns for acreage reduction pledges. This year's feed crops provide next year's feed supply, and the policy of husbandry, production of food and feed must be maintained and intensified.

5. We realize that the complete success of this plan requires the co-operation of other cotton states and we ask the officers of the Texas Safe Farming association to lend the services of its director, Clarence Ousley, to visit at once the principal cities in other cotton states to urge like action and the retirement of 2,000,000 bales more in other cotton states, making 3,000,000 bales altogether to be retired and the remainder of this meeting is requested to furnish the necessary credentials.

6. Finally, we have full faith in the ability of the south's bankers and farmers to arrest and reverse the present threatening situation and to recover and maintain a reasonable degree of prosperity. It is entirely within their power to retire the apparent surplus and absorb it in reduced production next year. We urge the farmers and their bankers to stand firm to this program and we are confident that relief will come in due course.

HOWELL SMITH, McKinney.
JOHN E. OWENS, Dallas.
T. H. DAVIS, Austin.
W. W. WOODSON, Waco.
NATHAN ADAMS, Dallas.
T. J. CALDWELL, Houston.
FRANZ C. GROOS, San Antonio.
W. P. ALLEN, Terrell.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Woodson of Waco was adopted as follows:

We recognize the Texas Safe Farming association as a useful and necessary activity and earnestly urge the bankers and other business men of Texas to contribute generously to its support.

Other bankers present were J. A. Pondrom, president City National bank, Dallas; E. P. McKenna, Citizens National bank, Tyler; C. J. Brogan, vice president People's State bank, Tyler; W. H. Ferguson, president Dallas Joint Stock Land bank; C. E. McCutcheon, Wichita Falls; F. N. Drane, capitalist, Corsicana; M. C. Spivey, First National bank, Bonham; J. B. Fortson, Corsicana National bank, Corsicana; E. Raphael, president First National bank, Ennis; B. L. Gill, chairman of the board of directors of the American National bank, Terrell; W. A. Brooks, president Farmers National bank, Foreney and Citizens National bank of Crandall, and E. J. Miller, vice president, Corpus Christi National bank, Corpus Christi.

Special Judge Named For Wood County in Place of Puckett

Austin, Texas, Sept. 27.—The governor has appointed R. E. Bozeman special county judge of Wood county to sit in a case in which Judge H. V. Puckett is disqualified.

THE FERGUSON FORUM

Published Every Thursday by THE FERGUSON 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

Branch Office 117 West Tenth Street, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Friends and visitors welcome.

Advertising Rates on Application

JAS. B. FERGUSON, President and Editor

NO RELIGIOUS TEST FOR OFFICE

(From the New York World)

Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., as its name would indicate, is maintained and was founded by members of the Methodist church. It is nearly a hundred years old and has a national reputation. The widest publicity, therefore, will and should be given to the opening address of President McConaughy, in which he scores, without naming him, Bishop Leonard of Buffalo for his recent attack upon Governor Smith as a Catholic. Says President McConaughy:

It seems to me un-American, unwise and almost unchristianlike for a religious leader, be he even a bishop, to denounce the presidential aspirations of a great state governor simply because he is not a Protestant. No one of us has all of the truth; this is perhaps more true in the field of religion than anywhere else. Those who sincerely and honestly differ with us are often, if our minds are open, our best guides in our search for truth.

The Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, prescribe no religious test oath for public office. For a supposed religious leader to attempt to apply such a test extralegally is, as Dr. McConaughy says, un-American and unwise. Intolerance breeds intolerance. Let us have none of it.

MONEY TO BURN!

Fire losses in 1925 were \$562,751,466! That was our nation's fire loss in 1925, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the country's authority on the subject. Some bonfire! And sad to tell, the greater portion of which was preventable.

The increase over 1924 was \$13,689,432. The increase in the annual fire loss since 1923 is \$403,759,969. Who pays this tremendous annual tribute to destruction? Not only the owners of the property destroyed. Not only the families of the 20,000 persons who die in fires every year. Every resident of the country pays his share.

For this loss, exceeding half a billion dollars annually, is what keeps insurance rates high. These destructive fires—one dwelling house burns in our country every four minutes day and night!—are what make it necessary for the tax payers to maintain fire departments. The national fire loss is a national problem. For that reason, President Coolidge has set apart this week for public instruction as to the causes of fires and means of preventing them.

Just what this half million dollar drain on our national wealth means may be visualized this way—Uncle Sam, in taxing the incomes of his people, allows an exemption of \$200 for every child. That is exempted, presumably, because it is sufficient to keep a child in school for a year. On this basis, it appears that the money we waste by fires every year would keep more than 2,000,000 children in school.

Yet we go on wasting it—for it is waste because it can be prevented. Insurance experts, fire department officials and engineers firmly state that 75 per cent of the fires that cause this tremendous total loss are preventable.

How? By being careful with matches, cigars and cigarettes? Certainly; that would help. By keeping chimneys clean so that they don't throw burning embers upon roofs? Surely; that's a wise precaution. These measures—all measures of common-sense carefulness are necessary.

But caution alone won't save our nation \$562,751,466. What is more needed is precaution. The reason why buildings burn is that they are built so they will burn. The fundamental way to prevent their burning is to "Build so it won't burn."

This doesn't necessarily mean that the average homeowner must adopt expensive masonry constructions to substitute the traditional American wood-frame house. It means to build wisely with wood—use wood but protect it at its most vulnerable points.

This is the path to an appreciable reduction in our enormous annual fire loss and protection for yourself and your family: FIRE-SAFE CONSTRUCTION.

JOHN CAGE WRITES A LETTER

Following is a copy of a letter addressed to the senate of Texas by John Cage, member of the state highway commission, in regard to his request to be permitted to address that body while in regular session:

"Recently I requested that I be granted the privilege to appear before your honorable body and be heard on the question of deferring action on my confirmation as Highway Commissioner. This request being denied, later, I asked to be heard before the senate in session on a resolution to reconsider. I understand the motion to reconsider was voted down and a resolution was passed granting me the privilege of the use of the Senate Chamber Monday evening to address members of the senate. This I must respectfully decline, as I am of the opinion it would serve no good purpose. I do not wish to enter into an idle discussion of the subject, but on the other hand I wish to express to you what I think is for the best interests of the state, and in a friendly manner, and make this, my third, appeal to be heard before your body in session on the question to reconsider.

"Your consideration of this request will be highly appreciated and I assure you of my earnest and sincere desire to cooperate with the senate to the good of the highway department and the state of Texas in general."

Don't fail to subscribe to the Forum if you want the truth about state affairs.

One of the signs of prosperity of the times is the invasion of Texas by the circus people. The "Greatest Show on Earth" is booked for several dates in the state and is reported to be drawing the usual big crowds.

The week of October 3-9 is Fire Prevention Week. Why not make every week in the year fire prevention week? It will mean the saving from destruction in Texas of nearly 300 human lives and many millions of dollars worth of property.

Texas ranks seventh in ownership of motor vehicles with 904,050 of these vehicles registered. An increase of nearly 11 per cent in the last year is shown for the entire nation in which there are accounted for 19,697,832 motors. Then just think; more than 50 per cent of these have been made by Henry Ford.

A fortune of \$1,645,000 inherited by Charles Garland, who at first refused the money because his father had made it in Wall street operations, has been dissipated and Garland is now poor again. After reconsidering his refusal he accepted the rich legacy and gave it for the help of what he called "unfortunate cases." His benevolences included financing socialistic publications, buying Soviet stocks, founding a "free love" colony and establishing a labor college. His wife has divorced him because of his free love propensities and now he can join the hoboes if he wishes.

KINDLY HANDS REACH OUT TO HELP HIM

More than forty replies were received by Rev. A. R. Watson, chaplain of the state prison at Huntsville, to his appeal in behalf of a young man soon to be released from the prison. The appeal of the chaplain represented the young man as earnestly desirous of making a new start in life in good surroundings and asked those who would hold out a helping hand to guide this penitent into the paths of virtue and honesty to write and say in what way they would help. It was particularly desired to provide for the young man a home in Christian surroundings where he can build anew a career and show the sincerity of his desire to lead the right kind of life.

The appeal sent out by Chaplain Watson was printed in the Forum and this paper requested the chaplain to advise the editor of the result of his appeal. In a letter addressed to the Forum from Huntsville under date of September 23, 1926, Chaplain Watson writes: "The response to this appeal has been more liberal than I had expected. I certainly thank you for your interest in this matter and for your prompt publication of the appeal." He encloses a copy of a letter, which he says, has been addressed to those who answered the appeal telling them of the disposition of the matter. This letter is as follows:

"Huntsville, Texas, Sept. 20, 1926.

"My Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry about the young man soon to be released from the Huntsville prison, I am pleased to say that more than forty persons kindly offered him a home and employment. From the numerous offers he received, he has accepted one made by a gentleman residing in this (Walker) county.

"On his behalf, I wish to thank you for the interest you have shown in him, and will take advantage of this opportunity to say that there will perhaps be others in the near future who would be glad to accept your offer, and if you think you will be in position to keep your offer open for some one else, I shall be glad to make a note of this and advise you as soon as another is available.

"Very sincerely, A. R. WATSON."

It is pleasant to give publicity to the wealth of human charity and tender feeling evidenced by the announcement in this letter that there were forty responses from persons and families willing to help this young man by giving him a home and surround him with good influences and friendly associates. There still survive true followers of that meek and lowly Christ who proclaimed charity the supreme virtue and mercy its handmaiden and they do not blazon their virtues with the glare of bands or mockery of Christianity.

MESSAGE ON THE TEXTBOOK LAW

Governor Ferguson has laid before the legislature the question of changing, adding to or eliminating the Texas textbook law. It had been proposed to make an investigation into the commission named under this law and the governor sent in a message in which she said:

"Whereas, there has been much discussion about the action of the State Textbook Commission, and "Whereas, your body has decided to investigate the same: "Therefore, acting under the authority reserved in the message calling you in special session, I submit for your consideration the entire law creating the Textbook Commission of Texas for such changes, additions or eliminations as you may think necessary and proper in the premises."

HELP THE GOOD TREES

The farm woodland will be improved by the removal of trees which have been overtopped by others and have had their growth stunted; diseased trees, or those seriously injured or extremely liable to injury by insect attacks, as chestnut in the region subject to blight or birch in the gipsy moth area; badly fire-scarred trees; trees of the less valuable species; crooked, large-crowned, or short-bodied trees, which will not make good lumber and which are crowding or overtopping others; slow-growing trees which are crowding fast-growing kinds of equal value; sound dead trees, both standing and down.

The State Fair at Dallas will be opened Saturday, October 9 and the promise is that it will be bigger and better than ever.

The Forum is the most reliable channel for information about Texas politics. Subscribe for it; read it and pass it along for others to read.

The woman evangelist at Los Angeles is facing court trial now as a result of her mysterious disappearance last May and the various yarns that have been given the public about it.

The Texas house of representatives has passed the three-cent gasoline tax by an overwhelming vote and in quick time. It also has passed the bill for the reduction of automobile registration fees.

The federal government should change the title of its reports on cotton crops to "Our National Guessing Contest," and offer prizes restricted to actual cotton growers for the nearest guess to actual production.

"Fergusonism" is gaining recruits. The president of the Texas State Teachers' Association has appealed for the passage of the three-cent gasoline tax and the house of representatives, Tuesday passed that bill by a vote of 102 to 15.

The newspaper fraternity of Texas and thousands of citizens in other walks of life will learn with deep regret of the serious illness of W. E. Gilliland, editor and publisher of the Baird Star. Mr. Gilliland is confined to his bed but his condition shows improvement according to his doctor's report and friends over the entire state will unite in the hope that this sterling and undaunted type of old time democracy may be spared yet many years to the service of his state and the good of mankind.

The loss to cotton growers in Texas through the slump in cotton prices starting some ten days or more ago amounts to millions of dollars. This tremendous and unnecessary loss would not have occurred except through wild guesses issued by the government department of agriculture as to the PROBABLE size of the crop this year. Isn't it about time Washington either ceased trying to guess at cotton production or based its so-called estimates upon information that at least approaches accuracy? The southern cotton grower will fare better without such wild guessing as Washington is doing.

"Bricklayers" said one of the president's aides the other day when a procession of some 200 persons was passing in line and shaking hands with the president. The president had had a busy morning and when this crowd appeared he asked the aide who they were. The aide hurried to the doorkeeper who told him they were "Morticians," which is the new-fangled name for old-fashioned undertakers. The aide did not grasp the meaning and as he hurried back to the president he concluded to give the president a word he could understand without stopping for study, so he whispered they are "bricklayers."

The imperial wizard of the klan has been enjoined by court decree from "strutting his stuff" in the way of control of the klan at Akron, Ohio, once proudly proclaimed as the largest klan unit of the invisible empire over which Wizard Hiram rules. It seems that when one of the chief officers of the Akron klan had arrived at Washington and was all preened up with new bed sheet and pillow case waiting to drop into line with the big parade, he was handed a note from Evans instructing him to stay out of the parade and leave Washington. He followed orders but when he got back to Akron he wreaked vengeance on Hiram by having the klan funds transferred to a charitable organization and when Hiram tried to stop it the court enjoined him and his agents. "Behold how sweet and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." But they don't.

Upon arriving here he studied medicine under Dr. George Cupples and the late Dr. F. Herff. Later he attended the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated from that institution with high honors in 1883.

Head of State Teachers Joins in Appeal for Levy of 3-Cents Gasoline Tax

Austin, Tex., Sept. 27.—A new champion for the 3c gasoline tax bill arrived in Austin Monday in the person of Prof. J. M. Bledsoe, president of the State Teachers' association, who also addressed a letter to college presidents in Texas impugning them to come to the aid of the common schools, and stating that the interests of the elementary schools and the higher institutions of learning are inseparable.

In his letter to presidents of state-supported colleges Prof. Bledsoe came out unequivocally for the 3c gas tax bill and its companion measure reducing and increasing fees, and he also advocated an appropriation by the special session of the legislature to supplement the school fund to insure an apportionment of \$15 per capita.

Mr. Bledsoe is professor of mathematics of the East Texas State Teachers' college at Commerce, a state-supported institution and one of the class which he is asking to help the common schools get the necessary funds for the \$15 a child. His letter asks the presidents of these institutions to write the legislature at once. His communication reads as follows:

"We know you are strongly in favor of helping the common schools of Texas, especially the rural schools. On account of the reduction in the scholastic apportionment for the current year, we are asking the present called session of the legislature to appropriate funds for the same to raise the apportionment to \$15. We believe the best way to do this is to secure the passage of the bill taxing gasoline 3c, and its companion bill reducing auto fees.

"This plan for the current year will provide about one-half of the amount necessary; the other half can be appropriated out of the general revenue now available. This will leave the Fortieth legislature free to consider the welfare of the institutions of higher learning without facing the probable criticism of having neglected the common schools. We sincerely trust you and your board of regents will recommend to the members of the legislature at the earliest possible moment the passage of the pending bills for helping the common schools."

In explaining his appeal Mr. Bledsoe said: "The various phases of our educational system are and should continue to be mutually dependent on and obligated to render assistance to one another. The colleges can not properly function in rendering the service for which they were created if the common schools are crippled; the common schools are dependent on the leadership which the institutions of higher learning prepare. When one class of schools suffers the other does likewise. It is the duty of the state carefully to consider and adequately to provide for the needs of all its educational institutions.

"The higher institutions of learning fared well at the hands of the regular session of the Thirty-ninth legislature while the common schools received nothing. With that fact put up to the Fortieth legislature that session may give all to the common schools and neglect the higher institutions, telling them they received a large share from the Thirty-ninth legislature. That can be avoided by the higher institutions helping the common schools at this time and placing them all on an equality before the Fortieth legislature.

"With an apportionment of \$14 a child more than one-third of the public schools closed with less than a six-month term, therefore the \$11.50 allowance is unthinkable because it would amount to a death sentence for the public schools. The common schools must have help and have it quickly or suffer irreparably."

Man Who Offered to Lend \$50,000,000 to Belgium Coming Over

Paris, Sept. 29.—A trip to America aboard a specially chartered liner carrying his personal staff of professional boxers, golfers, tennis and billiard players is being planned by Alfred Loewenstein, recently discovered by Europe to be one of its richest men.

The Belgian magnate who recently distinguished himself by offering his government a \$50,000,000 loan for one year, free of interest, amassed his fortune in comparatively few years.

Individually the Rothschilds, members of the most famous European banking house, are not believed to possess a fortune of dimensions that would equal Loewenstein's. Sir Basil Zaharoff, the Greek who owns Monte Carlo, probably could not match such an offer as Loewenstein made. Renault, Cognacq, Michelin, Louchour and other noted Frenchmen of wealth are not believed to be in a class with the new prominent Belgian.

Victoria Man Makes \$475 on One-Tenth Acre Strawberries

Victoria, Tex., Sept. 29.—Frank Zirjacks of Victoria has for several years been making a handsome profit from a small patch of strawberries.

Mr. Zirjacks' patch is considerably less than one-tenth of an acre and last year his berries netted him \$400, and in addition he sold 10,000 plants for \$75, making his total receipts \$475, which is at the rate of over \$4,750 per acre.

He now has but one variety, the Missionary, a medium-sized berry, but this fall will add the Excelsior, an Early Producer, and Lady Thompson a favorite for table use because of its sweet flavor.

During the big sleet storm two years ago, Mr. Zirjacks' plants were covered with ice for many days but were not injured by it.

There is always a good market for the berries here. They seldom bring less than 25 cents a quart and often as much as 40 cents.

Born at Strasburg, Ala., in 1857, he was educated at the town schools and the Academy des Sciences. From his native country he went to northern Africa, where he spent a number of years. He emigrated to the United States in 1874, coming direct to San Antonio.

Upon arriving here he studied medicine under Dr. George Cupples and the late Dr. F. Herff. Later he attended the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated from that institution with high honors in 1883.

Fellow practitioners recalled on Dr. Braunnagel's death the great amount of charitable work he had done, ministering almost constantly during his active practice to the poor and unfortunate without pay. He had many affectionate friends among the poorer classes of the city.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marguerite Braunnagel.

Health Programs in Public Schools Are Promoted by Nurses

Austin, Tex., Sept. 29.—The attention of public health nurses of the state board of health, during the month of September, has been directed largely to the inauguration of school health programs, according to Dr. H. N. Barnett, director of the bureau of child hygiene.

"These health programs include physical examination of school children with the co-operation of local physicians, regular weighing with the view of bringing the undernourished child up to standard weight, teaching of personal hygiene with stress on the formation of health habits, health poster contests, health plays and the organization of Junior health clubs. After the institution of health programs, their continuation is left largely in the hands of the local teacher, as the major part of the public health nurse's time is necessarily given to maternity and infancy work," Dr. Barnett stated.

"The percentage of physical defects found in children of school age has been found by nurses to be large. Those of the most frequent occurrence are diseased tonsils, defective vision, adenoids, and ear troubles. Most of these defects are easily corrected during the earlier years of childhood, and their correction often means the difference between a healthy, useful citizen and one who is not. Where physical defects are found, follow-up work is done by health nurses in the children's homes in order to secure corrections, and in most instances parents appreciate the nurse's efforts, and are eager to see their children in good physical condition.

"Junior health clubs have proven very popular with school children, and have both boys and girls as members. These clubs elect their own officers, keep official records of their meetings, and have a well planned program of study. Meetings are held weekly or semi-monthly, and the nurse and local health officer co-operates with the teacher in arranging practical health demonstrations."

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Menace of Pink Boll Worm Carried to West Texas by Swarm of Moths to Fields

BY R. E. McDONALD, Chief Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture.

The pink bollworm now exists in the United States on the Rio Grande from the lower edge of Brewster county up to El Paso and in the cotton growing areas adjacent to the Pecos River from Grandfalls and Fort Stockton up to Carlsbad, N. M., and above. It was first found in Pecos and Brewster counties in 1918. We do not know how it was first introduced, except it must have come in some way from the Laguna district of Mexico. Soon after this it was found near Pecos City, where it was presumably carried in seed cotton originating in the Big Bend.

In most parts of these areas the insect has not materially reduced the production of cotton. In the Pecos River section and in Hudspeith and El Paso counties there had been but little, if any, increase until the year 1925. No damage whatsoever had been observed in these areas up to 1925. However last year there was a very noticeable increase. Two fields in Hudspeith county were damaged as high as 20 per cent. In the Big Bend section damage for the last three or four years has been considerable on some plantations; on others the pest is yet of no consequence so far as production is concerned.

There is little question that the climate has heretofore aided in holding the pink bollworm in check. The natural mortality among all insects is always high. Hence it is very difficult for a new pest to establish itself in a new locality, unless it comes in great numbers. This general fact being true, the pink bollworm, having to undergo the cold winters of Western Texas, has found it difficult to become fully acclimated. A small colony of insects is more likely to perish than survive under adverse conditions; but a large colony under the same law of chances is almost certain to survive, if any one of them at all can endure the climate.

The vast increase of the pink bollworm west of the Pecos River in 1925 indicates with reasonable certainty that climatic control is not absolutely dependable. Besides this, living specimens were found in fields after the colder weather of last winter. The fact that the insect did heavy damage in some fields is positive proof that it can do injury in this section and that it will, in all probability, increase to the point where it will damage all fields.

The policies of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture with reference to the Western Texas have been to regulate the growing of cotton in such manner as will prevent the worm from making its way into the mala cotton belt of this and other States. The whole of the infested areas has been placed in regulated zones. The Commissioner of Agriculture promulgates such regulations as will tend to reduce the danger of carriage of infestation and to hold down the numbers of the pest as much as is practical and possible. Among these measures might be mentioned the disinfection of seed at gins, vacuum fumigation of lint and the supervision of shipment of products from the zones. So far it seems that these measures have been successful in preventing the dissemination of the insect. However, heretofore, we have had, in general, to deal with only a few worms, found usually by inspectors under considerable difficulties. Hereafter it seems that we are going to have to deal with pink bollworms in enormous numbers. It is not impossible that in 1926, but such is not to be expected.

In Western Texas there are many isolated plantings, all of which have become infested in some manner. Among these might be mentioned Balmorhea, Grandfalls, Bismarck and Imperial, as well as Carlsbad, N. M. Many of these as far removed from other cotton fields as are some of the cotton fields of the South Plains area of Texas removed from some of the infested cotton fields of the Pecos River section. It is not unusual to find around the Grandfalls area to the cotton plantations around Odessa and also cotton under dry farming is extending westward and is now approaching dangerously near the Carlsbad project. It seems that more extraordinary vigilance is going to have to be exercised to prevent the passage of this insect over this narrow and diminishing strip of desert. Once this narrow desert is crossed, there is no other natural barrier west of the Atlantic.

The damage that the pink bollworm does west of the Rio Grande is in wending almost any sum to prevent its entry into the cotton belt. If this pest can only be carried in contaminated material, such as cotton seed, seed cotton, etc., then obviously, the proper thing to do would be to place sufficient guards around the areas infested as to be certain that nothing is passing over. But it is absolutely certain that the pink bollworm is carried short distances by moth flight. If there are large numbers of moths and prevailing winds are favorable it is reasonable to expect that the moth would be transported in this manner over distances as great as, or greater than, the distances now existing and the shorter distances about to exist, between the lighter infested areas of the Pecos Valley and the main infested areas on the western edge of the cotton belt. The time has now come when we may expect heavy infestation of the pink bollworm at any time on the Pecos River, and from this infestation we may expect soon after an infestation on the South Plains. It all may happen in one year and it may not.

The cotton belt is now combatting about as many insects as it can afford. The introduction of a new one taking an additional toll may turn profit into loss. Hence, whatever is practical to be done to prevent the movement eastward of the pink bollworm should be done. It has been suggested that a non-cotton zone be placed on the infested

areas of Texas and New Mexico. Such a program can accomplish but little good along the Rio Grande because cotton is grown on the opposite side and control here an international problem.

A second plan would be the creation of a non-cotton zone involving all the Pecos Valley regions, thus widening the gap between the infested areas along the Rio Grande and the cotton belt to two or three hundred miles. This plan is worthy of careful consideration. It would involve concerted action by two States Texas and New Mexico, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money to reimburse the growers for losses they might sustain. It is perfectly reasonable that if the pink pest were entirely exterminated from the Pecos Valley section and cotton, its food plant, permanently left out of the list of crops to be grown in this section, it would be entirely practical to carefully guard the Rio Grande points and forever prevent the pest reaching the cotton belt proper.

A third plan would be the creation of a non-cotton zone area parallel to and east of the Pecos River covering an area east of the Pecos River in New Mexico and extending into Texas. If such a zone is made wide enough to be certain that it would approach a considerable distance into the areas now growing cotton successfully under dry farming. To make of non-cotton zone 150 miles wide east of the infestations would involve about fifteen Texas counties, all producing cotton profitably. The total cotton acreage for the area is not available for 1926. It will likely exceed 1,000,000.

A fourth plan which has been suggested is to create a regulated zone east of the Pecos and parallel to it, in which all of ginning, and other reasonable and practicable regulations are enforced. Such a zone would undoubtedly have a tendency to prevent the establishment of the pink bollworm. It would also have a tendency to retard the spread of the pest from this area farther into the interior, in the event it is introduced. In considering this plan, it would be difficult to determine where the eastern boundary of such a zone should be. Seed cotton produced on the frontier of the cotton belt, and not far from the pink bollworm infestations, is usually hauled considerable distances inland. For example cotton in the southeast corner of New Mexico is hauled to Midland for ginning.

Farmers are constantly moving westward, experimenting with cotton and hauling it eastward long distances. The policies of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture with reference to the Western Texas have been to regulate the growing of cotton in such manner as will prevent the worm from making its way into the mala cotton belt of this and other States. The whole of the infested areas has been placed in regulated zones. The Commissioner of Agriculture promulgates such regulations as will tend to reduce the danger of carriage of infestation and to hold down the numbers of the pest as much as is practical and possible. Among these measures might be mentioned the disinfection of seed at gins, vacuum fumigation of lint and the supervision of shipment of products from the zones. So far it seems that these measures have been successful in preventing the dissemination of the insect. However, heretofore, we have had, in general, to deal with only a few worms, found usually by inspectors under considerable difficulties. Hereafter it seems that we are going to have to deal with pink bollworms in enormous numbers. It is not impossible that in 1926, but such is not to be expected.

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PRINCIPALS WHO'LL HEAD BIG STATE FAIR OFFERING



EVELYN HERBERT in "Flavia" in "Princess Flavia" HOWARD MARSH in "The King" in "Princess Flavia"

Evelyn Herbert and Howard Marsh will head the company of 200, which will offer "Princess Flavia," the magnificent Shubert production, in the Auditorium, State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 9-14. Miss Herbert created the part of "Flavia" in the original New York production. Mr. Marsh was "The Prince" in the Broadway production of "The Student Prince."

Cleaning Up Fields This Fall to Increase Cotton Production in Next Year

College Station, Tex., Sept. 29.—R. R. Reppert, entomologist at A. & M. college in a press letter calls attention to the fact that considerable interest is being manifested in the fall clean up to control various insects and diseases affecting the cotton crop. As cotton picking is being completed farmers are immediately giving their attention to this important step.

The boll weevil must feed actively until it goes into winter quarters about the time of the first killing frost. As it feeds only upon green cotton any measures that will destroy the life of the cotton plant for a considerable period before the first killing frost will starve many individuals, while others enter winter quarters in such a weakened condition that practically all die before spring.

The boll worm in late fall burrows two to five inches beneath the soil surface of the cotton or the corn field and there builds a comparatively weather proof cell from which the boll worm may enter the following spring to lay eggs for a new brood of worms. Deep plowing in fall and early winter exposes these resting forms to weather conditions and to birds, so that infestation by the insect the following season is lessened.

A disease that attacks Texas cotton every year and that has been especially important the past season is that known as root rot. Plowing so deep is exposed to complete drying will go far towards reducing damage by this the following season.

Besides the ones mentioned, fall and winter cultural measures such as have been recommended for a number of years by the Extension Service will destroy many other species of insects injurious to cotton and other crops. A brief list of the measures recommended are:

- (1) The prompt plowing under of the cotton or other crop as soon as harvesting has been completed; where cotton root rot is concerned it will be best to expose the roots to the air.
- (2) Occasional harrowing or disking during the winter to break up the pupal cells of the boll worm and some other insects.
- (3) Burning of trash along fences and ditches to destroy the adults of weevils and other injurious insects wintering there.
- Burning of crop residues on the field is a bad practice and is not recommended.
- To any paper that may be so inclined it is suggested that the paragraphs below be run individually from day to day under some such caption as "Uncle Billy Boll Weevil Says":
- "Please leave me some green cotton to eat this fall."
- "I got 300,000 bales of the Texas cotton this year. What did you farmers get?"
- "Have any of you farmers a nice weedy fence row for me this winter?"
- "I have had a fine time in cotton fields this summer, but winter is coming on and I hope you farmers to keep me well fed on green cotton this fall and keep some trash about your farms for a warm hiding place this winter."
- "There ain't many of us weevils that can live until spring, but we can multiply into the millions by July."
- "I got a lot of trash along the ditch pick out to spend my winter."
- "The cat worm did not leave much, but it is enough to feed me until frost."

Cotton Must Be Held Back if Fair Price Is to Be Obtained

San Angelo, Tex., Sept. 27.—The only way to get a fair price for the producers to hold their cotton and take it off the spot market, according to Charles B. Metcalf, president of the Cotton States Protective League. Mr. Metcalf's statement is as follows:

"Reliable statistics show cotton costs producers at least thirty cents to grow. When sold for present slump prices farmers realize only about half its intrinsic value."

"Banks can stop sacrificing this crop as now occurring by declining credit to defer collections temporarily, asking growers to stop selling and by amply financing actual cotton investors who buy spots to hold for certain rise, which is sure to come because of abnormally low prices now and small size of this crop."

"Remarkable symptoms of opinion and official statements have been made by Governor Talley of the Federal Reserve bank of Dallas, Federal Reserve Agent Walsh, and leading representative bankers indicating practically unlimited finances available from banks in support of a general movement to market this crop at higher prices to owners, if the people utilize this powerful backing all over the south and stop selling cotton it will bring twenty-five cents before it is taken from the producers and the nation will reap a three-quarter billion dollar profit."

Independence Sought at Once by Filipinos

Manila, Sept. 28.—The supreme national council, created for the purpose of conducting an intensive campaign for Philippine independence, today approved a declaration of principles which says "only immediate, absolute and complete independence will satisfy the Filipino people."

New York Democrats Name Smith for Fifth Time and Ogen Mills Heads G. O. P.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Democrats of New York state unanimously and for the fifth time nominated Alfred E. Smith of New York City for governor. The nomination was accompanied by a demonstration of tremendous enthusiasm.

Modification of the Volstead act and American adherence to the World Court were among the chief recommendations in the declaration of party principles adopted by the New York state democratic state convention here today.

"The democratic party," the document continues, "has contended that the interpretation of the Volstead Act has resulted in widespread contempt and violation of the law, in illegal traffic in liquors, and in official corruption and that a majority of the people in this state are not in sympathy with it."

Franklin Roosevelt keynote at the democratic convention, said that the republicans were trying to win the New York election on a falsified Coolidge economy record. As to the Volstead act, he said the republicans had not the courage to enforce it, nor the brains to amend it.

Vote, he said, "cannot ignore the fact that large groups of republican politicians may be bought with money, and that favors may still issue with propriety to those bribers who have the longest purses."

New York, Sept. 28.—Ogden L. Mills of New York City was nominated as candidate for governor of New York state at the republican state convention today.

Since 1914 Mr. Mills has been active in New York politics, and at the last three sessions of congress, he has represented the seventeenth New York district in the lower house. He is a lawyer, and is 46 years old.

Seymour Loumar was nominated to succeed himself as lieutenant governor.

Republicans were on record today as not only favoring prohibition enforcement but also referendum on state determination of alcoholic content of beverages. They adopted their platform at a convention at Madison Square Garden last night.

The republican platform was adopted without dissent, notwithstanding the desire of the minority for a state enforcement act. This was taken to mean that drys' opposition to the nomination of Mills would be futile. The platform says the 13th amendment of the Volstead act should be enforced but adds:

"The people of the state are rightly alarmed by the lack of observance and enforcement."

Then the prohibition plank urges a full expression at the polls election day of the prohibition referendum. This referendum, provided for by act of the republican-controlled legislature, will be on the question whether the Volstead act should be modified to enable states to fix what is non-intoxicating. The platform charges that Smith's administration has been the "most extravagant and expensive in the history of the state and says that under the national republican policies the whole country is enjoying greater prosperity than ever before."

Briand Reawakens Sentiment Against Germans in France

Paris, Sept. 27.—There was much speculation today as to future relations between Premier Poincare and Foreign Minister Briand.

Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Germany's foreign secretary, recently had a "brass tacks" discussion near Geneva and announced that they had reached an agreement having as its objective the removal of all possible cause for friction between France and Germany.

The premier, addressing disabled war veterans at St. Germain yesterday, said that even though France might be willing to meet Germany in the bonds of new friendship, she never would yield one jot upon the question of Germany's having been responsible for the world war.

It was only by persuasion that M. Briand accepted the foreign portfolio in the Poincare cabinet after the downfall of his own ministry on the financial situation and there is much interest in what occurs at the cabinet's next meeting.

The conference between Briand and Stresemann took place during the meeting of the League of Nations, at which Germany appeared as a member for the first time. After a conference Briand said that if the French and German governments followed the paths chosen he thought that the hoped for ends of harmony would result.

In his speech, M. Poincare placed squarely upon the shoulders of the German general staff and the imperial government responsibility for the world war. The address was interpreted generally as a reply to that of Dr. Stresemann when Germany was admitted to membership in the League of Nations, in which he referred to the incompatibility of antipathies within the league and the ideals of organization.

"If the Germany of today," M. Poincare said, "would disavow openly some practices of the Germany of yesterday, how much easier it would be for you to forget your war scars and extend a hand to those responsible for your wounds."

The premier added that it was not incumbent upon France to repudiate anything of the past.

Tax Values of Bell County \$29,400,690 Are Less Than 1925

Bell County, Sept. 28.—Tax values for Bell county this year amount to \$29,400,690, according to the tax rolls which have just been completed by Tax Assessor W. A. Gilmer. The values this year are \$868,410 less than last year when the assessed valuation of the county was \$30,259,100. The decrease is attributed largely to the crop failure in this section last year.

The rolls were taken to Dallas this afternoon to be bound in order that they may be ready for the tax collector on October 1.

Taft Knows Enough Not to Talk About Dry Law Situation

Washington, Sept. 28.—Chief Justice Taft, back from his vacation in Canada, was a White House caller yesterday and when leaving shared a hearty laugh with newspapermen after greetings were exchanged with the correspondents, the former president was asked for his opinion on the workings of Canada's prohibition law. The reply was:

"My dear fellow, I have been out of politics a long time, but I still know enough about politics to know what I ought not to talk about."

40th Annual State Fair of Texas DALLAS OCT 9-24 1926

IN THE AUDITORIUM

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE SOUTHWEST

Texas Talent Triumphant

Superb Agricultural Show

Livestock Exhibit Supreme

Paramount Poultry Display

DOG SHOW—AUTO CLASSIC

Wonder Woman's Division

Art, Textile, Culinary

FOOTBALL—R. O. T. C. HORSE SHOW

"PRINCESS FLAVIA"

Spectacular Shubert Musical Success

THAVIUS BAND AND ORCHESTRA COMPANY

More Free Attractions—Low Rail Rates

Diamonds Valued at \$400,000 Are Stolen in City of London

London, Sept. 25.—Diamonds valued at \$400,000 were stolen from a mail van in one of the busiest centers of London traffic today. The diamonds were mailed at a branch post office. The package was being transferred to the central post office in a hired van under supervision of post office officials. The van mysteriously disappeared in traffic and was found some hours later deserted and empty.

Killed By Live Wire. Sulphur Springs, Tex., Sept. 28.—H. A. Secor, employee of the Texas Utilities Company was killed here late yesterday when he came in contact with a wire carrying 2,400 volts of electricity.

STATEMENT of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of congress of August 24, 1912, of The Ferguson Forum, published weekly at Temple, Texas, for October 1, 1926.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Jas. E. Ferguson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the editor of The Ferguson Forum and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation of the said publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, postal laws and regulations.

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers, are:

Publisher, The Forum Company, Temple, Texas.

Editor, Jas. E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas. Managing Editor, Jas. E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

Business Manager, Jas. E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

That the owners are: Jas. E. Ferguson, Temple, Texas; Mrs. Geo. S. Nalle, Austin, Texas; Dorrae Ferguson, Temple, Texas.

That there are no bondholders, mortgages or other security holders.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1926.

Notary Public, Bell County, Texas. My commission expires June 1, 1927.

Hotel Directory HOUSTON "THE BENDER" SAN ANTONIO GUNTER HOTEL AUSTIN The Driskill Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE SOUTHWEST

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More Free Attractions—Low Rail Rates

Home Seekers Attention

Live Oak county is one of the undeveloped and undiscovered counties of Texas. There are 800,000 acres of virgin land in this county that will in a very few years come under the plow. This land is as good as the best in Texas and the seasons are as dependable.

If you want to buy a home that is already cleared and ready for the plow, with a new house, new barn and new well write me at Austin. I will sell you such a place for one eighth down, the balance in ten years divided into easy yearly payments. I represent the owner who has about eight of these farms left running from 110 to 140 acre tracts. The land is in four miles of the county seat and close to good school and good road.

Write me today how much money you have to invest and I will arrange to show you the land. Price \$85.00 to \$100.00 an acre.

JAS. E. FERGUSON
Austin, Texas

Former Beauty Queen of Films is Granted Divorce From Mate

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29.—Katherine McDonald, who, before her retirement from the films, won a national contest which gave her the title of "the most beautiful woman in motion pictures," as Mrs. K. M. Johnson, was a divorcee from C. S. Johnson on grounds of failure to provide.

Her suit charged that after she married Johnson at Atlantic City in 1923 she loaned him \$10,000 to pay his debts and establish him in business. Instead, he spent most of his time on the golf course, she said.

Grated raw carrots may be served in salads with other raw vegetables. Combinations such as raw carrot, cabbage, celery, turnip, green pepper, and onion, in almost any preferred proportions, are recommended because of their high vitamin content.

LAND COME TO ORANGE GROVE the growing agricultural section of Jim Wells Co. I have several close in farms, well improved, also good raw agricultural land priced right, real money makers. Come and buy now. The New Harbor at Corpus Christi, the Highway through Jim Wells Co., the S. P. Railroad bulging into the Valley are only a few reasons why these are money makers. Write, come and see.

A. H. EHLERS, "The Land Man" Orange Grove, Texas. CLASSIFIED ADS RATE—12c per word each insertion. Minimum charge 5c. Initials and each group of figures count as one word. Short lines seven words—Capitals double.

PARM FARM FOR SALE 200 ACRE-FARM in Bosque county, 65 in cultivation, plenty of wood and water, title perfect and clear. Close to good school. Will give good terms, low rate of interest. This is a snap. If you ever expect to own a home, better investigate. Price \$20,000 per acre. H. B. White, Meridian, Texas. 9-30-8

HONEY—Guaranteed, pure extracted, light color from homing. Six 10-pound pails \$7.25, 2 60-pound cans \$14. Amber color from huckleberry 6 10-pound pails \$6.25, 2 60-pound cans \$11.50. E. A. B. New Ulm. Sample 10c. C. L. Krueger, New Ulm, Texas. 9-30-8

QUIT TOBACCO easily, inexpensively without drugs. Send address W. F. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla. 9-30-4

HONEY—New crop, light color, extracted; 10 50-pound containers, \$12.50; six 10-pounds, \$7.00; twelve 5-pounds, \$7.50. J. S. Henkhaus, Woodboro, Tex. 9-10-3

OLD KENTUCKY TOBACCO—10-pound packages, chewing \$2, smoking \$1.50, weak smoking \$1, plus postage. Pay your postmaster when received. Wm. Keown, Askin, Ky. 9-30-4

NEW CROP Black-eyed and Cream Peas \$5 per 100. Write for prices on peanuts and pecans later. Missouri Strain "Gold Bond" White Plymouth Rock Cockerels \$2 each. These chickens will please the hard to please. Money returned if not satisfied. T. I. Fitzgerald, De Leon, Texas. 9-23-3

HOMESPUN Tobacco, Guaranteed—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50, 10, \$2.50; smoking, 10 \$1.50. Pipe Free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky. 9-30-4

BABY CHICKS—Hatching every week in the year. I am the only POLTRYMAN in the SOUTH that ever went to ENGLAND for POLTRY. In 1923, I returned with the LARGEST SHIPMENT of ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS ever brought to AMERICA. I also have the AMERICAN UTILITY and SHOW LEGHORNS. Have COCKERELS to mate to your flock that will improve the LAYING QUALITY of your STRAIN. These COCKERELS are from eggs produced by my own hens and raised by me. The sisters (hens and pullets) of these COCKERELS are my laying stock. Write for catalogue and prices. THE ORIGINAL OLDEST JOHNSON POULTRY RANCH IN TEXAS. Wolfe City, Texas. 9-31

FRUIT BOOK FREE—I would like for all the readers of the Forum who are interested in fruit to have my new catalog. It tells the best varieties for Texas also the best way to grow an orchard. Send for it. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Tex. 9-23-5

TOBACCO—Extra good chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$2.50; smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.75, prepaid. W. C. Rogers, Dresden, Tenn. 9-2-4

FLETCHER'S FARMING is a \$1.00 a year monthly farm, livestock and home journal, but to introduce it into more homes all the numbers containing the continued story, "The Water Bearers" a thrilling story of a western ranch girl, will be sent to any address for 25c cash with the order direct to Fletcher's Farming, Hondo, Texas. Send your trial order today. If you prefer, send \$2.00 and get both this paper and Farming one year at the price of the Forum alone. Send your \$2.00 today. Sample free on request.

FOR LEASE—Approximately 3,000 acres pasture land. River front, well, windmill and gas engine. Two miles from Oakville, Live Oak county. Apply 302 Lavaca street, San Antonio, Texas. 6-10-1

Inquiry Into Cotton Crop Figures by Secretary of Agriculture Is Now Urged

(Staff Correspondence, Dallas News) Washington, Sept. 27.—The United States Department of Agriculture will be asked by Representative Eugene Black of Texas to detail a disinterested and competent representative familiar with cotton crop estimating to visit Texas and advise the secretary with the view of preventing an excessive estimate of the crop in that state in the next crop report to be issued October 8.

Mr. Black contends that conditions in Texas indicate that the department's last estimate is 750,000 bales too many. The department's figures for Texas were 5,259,000 bales. He will submit to the department the figures given in a recent issue of The Dallas News, estimating the crop at 4,168,000 bales.

In the meantime, Mr. Black has gathered protests from members of Congress from the Southern States, which generally agree that the last estimate is more than 1,000,000 bales too high for the entire cotton belt, and these are to be laid before Secretary Jardine.

"I have received reports from every Southern State," said Mr. Black, "and after carefully compiling the estimates they indicate a yield of nearly 91 per cent of the 1925 production in 500-pound bales, which would show a yield of 14,553,730 bales for this year. This is 1,157,270 bales less than the department's last estimate.

"The last two estimates by the department resulted in the cotton price being hit to the tune of about \$13.00 a bale, and it is in condition which I, as well as other members of congress, from the cotton-producing states, believe should be prevented by the government."

Considerable of the trouble, Mr. Black said, was due to violent fluctuations of the market caused by heavy selling by the speculators. The fluctuations were far beyond the range of supply and demand, and it is in this condition which will have to be corrected even if it becomes necessary to close the exchanges, he said.

"The answer to those who would object to such radical remedy," said Mr. Black, "is that the farmer can not possibly be put in a more helpless position than he is at present. I propose to offer bills that decrease the abuses or close the exchanges, also to do away with the crop estimate service of the department of agriculture. The usual result of such estimates is to furnish food for the speculative element with which they beat down in market."

Representative Hammer, of North Carolina, Monday conferred with Secretary Jardine regarding manipulations on the exchanges, and reviewed the charges made at the department by Mr. Black. The department of agriculture is without legal authority to take steps against the cotton exchanges, but this will be sought from congress at the next session.

Secretary Jardine declared, however, that he would make an effort to have the exchanges investigated by congress.

In a letter addressed to Southern members of congress, Mr. Black refers to the agreement of the department of agriculture to abandon the minimum and maximum estimates, which, as applied to the Sept. 8 report, "knocked the cotton market for \$12.50 a bale," and thereby cost the cotton farmers millions of dollars, and to the Sept. 23 report, which increased the former estimate by 64,000 bales, and sent the market down another \$6.50 a bale.

"The Sept. 23 report did not contain the minimum and maximum estimates, but God knows it was bad enough without them," says Mr. Black's letter.

The department's last estimate of 15,810,000 bales, Mr. Black believes, is 1,000,000 bales in excess of the real situation. The government report was about 700,000 bales in excess of the average of the private estimates made by those who study the crop conditions for their own protection. The department gave Texas 5,259,000 bales, or 400,000 more than the state ever produced, while conditions in some sections of the state notably east Texas, Mr. Black thinks, are about as bad as they ever were.

The department's prediction as to Texas is characterized by Mr. Black as "a monstrous error." He believes the department has overestimated the Texas crop anywhere from 500,000 to 750,000 bales.

The Texas member suggests to his colleagues that reference to the ginners' reports would prove that the department's figures are wrong. Compared with the ginmings of last year, the first report this year was 400,000 bales less, the second 1,200,000 bales less and the last one 1,770,000 less, and he predicts that the next will show a loss of 2,000,000 bales.

rant, even though the crop were as great as predicted.

"Even with a yield of 16,000,000 bales 13c for clean white cotton of inch or more staple would be a low price and never would have gone to the present level, except that nearly all the speculative element turned 'bear' and have been selling the market heavily along with the hedging of the spot buyers. We must do something to stop it, even if so radical an element as closing the exchanges is necessary.

"I know very well that ways can be found to save the cotton market from such terrific and sudden fluctuations, as the gambling element now encompasses it, and I shall have the bills indicated ready for the December session.

"I am not proposing to relieve the farmer by setting up new government bureaus or machinery, but by abolishing some we already have and keep the gambling element off his back."

Repeat of the cotton crop estimates work being performed by the department of agriculture has been advocated from time to time, and would revert to the situation of some years ago when the trade relied upon ginning reports and estimates privately made. The belief that the private estimates were being employed to influence the market by putting out false views based on arbitrary figures resulted in legislation, the use of which, Mr. Black and others now say is worse than the old order.

EDITORIAL FORUM: Thoughtful business men and cotton planters are very much disturbed over the seemingly unnecessary fall in the price of cotton in the last month. Those who are in touch with actual conditions in the field, who have noted the devastation wrought by the fleas, boll worms, leafworm, root rot and the extra expense of poisoning and combating these various evils know to the certainty that if conditions of the crop are a true indication of what the price should be, then the price should have made an advance of 3c a pound rather than a decrease of that amount in the last thirty days.

Large marketing concerns and the department of agriculture are reporting an exceptionally large crop, are of course responsible for the decreasing price. To my mind there is but one solution for a time to this perplexing problem to the cotton planter and business man which comes each year. The solution for a better condition is for every cotton planter and business man to get in touch with his United States representative and Senator and demand that they, in common with all southern representatives and senators at Washington, insist that the department of agriculture drop forever their estimates of cotton crop conditions. No other staple is so pestered with a periodic report from the crop department as the average and condition of cotton. If any man on earth can show why the department of agriculture should give these carefully (?) prepared periodical statistics, I am willing to concede that I am at fault. But their best guess will never produce one bit more or less and the best guess they make can never benefit and never has benefited the southern cotton planter, and he should certainly, as the producer, be given no thought.

I am not going to harangue against the evils of cotton exchanges and call those operating them gamblers, because they must be legitimate or they would not be allowed to operate. But it is a fact that they do not produce one bale of cotton and it is a fact that they do set the price. This is wrong and gives the large cotton factors and their subagents, buyers, in each town the opportunity which they use to set the price and the farmer has no say so whatever. Just why the department of agriculture, backed by the United States government, should play into the hands of the cotton exchanges and against the cotton producers is beyond me. The ginners' report is a statistical report furnished at the end of the year's crop, and does not affect the price of cotton for that year and no fault can be found with it. But every effort of the southern cotton planters and their representatives in congress should be exerted to forever prevent the Agricultural department from giving out estimates of a probable cotton crop.

Not only does this harass the business man and cotton producer, but it has a far more subtle and dangerous element back of it. It creates such a feeling of hatred against the farmer, in his home, breakfast, noon and supper and at all hours where the family is gathered in constantly deprecating the fact that the farm is no longer a money-maker, that it is a liability and not an asset and that the man that attempts to buy a good farm pay half cash and assume the balance will never see the day when he can pay it out and also provide for his family. The result is that no farmer's son wants to say on the farm unless his father gives him a hundred-acre farm and tractor to run it. The boys prefer going to town to get in the railroad shops or a garage and make a living that way and thus deserting the farm, taking their father's word for it that it's a losing proposition and that any other job beats farming. DR. ALEX DIENST, Temple, Texas.

Damage by Fall Army Worm is Threatened, Says Entomologist

College Station, Texas, Sept. 29.—R. R. Repper, entomologist, warns farmers that in many sections great numbers of small fall army worms are being found. As these develop, injury to vegetation of almost all kinds may be expected to become very severe, especially to cultivated crops, including gardens, bordering grass lands. Damage may be expected to become noticeable before the end of September.

This is not the same insect as the cotton leaf worm. It is unusually dark green in color with distinct stripes. At this present time, (September 29th) at College Station, they are about five-eighths inch long, but when fully developed will be an inch and a half long. The worm is variously known as the "Southern Grass Worm," "Overflow Worm," "Southern Army Worm," "Daggy's Corn Worm," "Grass Army Worm," "Alfalfa Worm" and often in Texas as "Red Worm." Last fall it was abundant on the green feed crops and we believe there is danger of this crop being damaged again this year. It often becomes numerous during falls of rainy weather, such as some sections have recently experienced.

Where damage calls for control measures, great numbers of the worms may be killed in grass lands, by rolling or by dragging brush weighted down with a harrow. The pested corn mash sown through infested crops as for grasshoppers is effective. In the case of feed crops, where the worms are feeding far from the ground, it may be necessary after sowing the mash to drive them to the ground by dragging a wire chain or light timber over the crop. At the least agitation the worms take alarm and drop.

Where the worms are moving onto pastures, their valuable fall crop out of grass land that they have eaten bare, a narrow ditch with steeply sloping sides should be dug in front of their line of march. The worms collecting in this ditch unable to get out, may be killed by dragging a wire chain over it. Or they may be collected in post holes dug at intervals in the bottom of this furrow, and killed by crushing or otherwise.

When practical, crops may be protected by spraying with one pound of arsenate of lime per gallon of water, keeping the mixture well agitated during application. The latter may injure some tender plants, slightly less Paris green may be used in the same amount, but twice the amount of freshly slaked lime should be added in the case of Paris green to the foliage.

Farmers should watch their small grain crops and be prepared, if need be, to protect them with the standard poison bran mash.

Revenues From Taxes Grow as Levies Are Cut at Washington

Washington, Sept. 27.—Reduced federal taxes, particularly those on individual incomes, resulted paradoxically in heavy collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, the first in which lower rates were in effect, over those of the previous year. This was revealed today in an annual report of the internal revenue bureau, which showed the total income tax receipts for the year ended June 30, 1925, were \$2,855,999,892, with more than a quarter of this collected in New York state, where income tax collections were \$569,505,487 and miscellaneous revenue \$164,224,046.

Despite the heavy slashes in personal income rates, individual returns brought \$33,698,954 more than in 1925, while the corporation levies, under a rate increased by one-half of one per cent during the last six months of the period, totalled \$747,037 more than in the previous fiscal year.

Admission taxes fell from \$30,907,809 in 1925 to \$23,980,678 during the past fiscal year, but the automobile taxes increased from \$94,141,549 in 1925 to \$113,133,245, and total miscellaneous receipts, \$381,955,759 showed an increase of \$39,414,452.

Bread and Water for Liquor Law Violators Promised in Nebraska

Harlington, Neb., Sept. 25.—Liquor law violators who are before County Judge Wilbur H. Bryant, will continue to receive bread and water sentences. The 75-year-old judge, who has just completed a five-day test of the diet he has imposed for years, said today he would dole out the sentences on a graduated scale in the future to fit the offense.

Judge Bryant said he will eat sparingly for the rest of his life. He lost ten pounds while dieting. "I feel as light as a cork and can walk rapidly and I never was in better health in my whole life," he told the Associated Press. "I have suffered not exactly from hunger but from longing for the food to which I was used as an appetite. But abstinence agrees with me so well that I am resolved on stinting my diet for the rest of my natural life."

"I looked rather wilted to the outsider and every time I enter a butcher shop I am tempted to eat a raw steak. My experience has taught me that bread and water is a severe punishment, but it will be administered by me to every violator of the liquor law brought before me."

Perils of Soil, Neglect, Animals and Other Pests That Beset Orchard Trees

Editor Forum:

It is said that "only one fruit tree out of every sixteen planted lives to reach bearing age, and when we get to thinking about it that must be about correct. Many of them are dead when they are set out. Maybe have been shipped thousands of miles with insufficient packing about them, for if there is anything the Texas people love to do it is to order trees from away off yonder. Another thing, trees grown in the north are from two to three years longer coming into bearing. The average planter likes the looks of the tree with the long joints and smooth, with the buds a long ways apart. The same planter wants his cotton stalks to be short jointed and have room for lots of bolls. He never thinks that the same thing applies to fruit trees. The trees grown in the south are short jointed and come into bearing early after being set out. To add two more years to the time it takes a tree to bear also has a bearing on the sixteenth year. Often the trees are set out in dry soil without any water. The dry winds dry the tops out and in a drier the roots out and the young tree is dead. Just a bucket of water if the soil is dry helps a long ways. And it is not very much trouble to put a bucket of water around each tree.

And there is another thing that kills trees. That is loving them too good. Lots of planters dig out a hole then fill it half full of manure and set the tree in a place like that. They then wonder why in the world the little tree did not grow right off. The fact is the manure dried out the soil, it probably got hot and between heat and drought killed the tree. But the planter in putting in this manure may also have put in a lot of young grub worms, then if the hot manure did not kill the tree along in July the grub worms ate all the tender roots off and the planter went out in his orchard to find some of his trees had suddenly died. Grub worms are especially bad after rose bushes and persimmon trees. But they will eat the roots of peach and apple trees and even help peans to die along about July.

And then if the trees are set all right along, comes a jack rabbit and eats them up. We all have this to happen. Sometimes the rabbits eat up trees that are very old. This is one of the hardest of all pests to deal with. They are like the French said the German soldiers were; when one is killed three more come in the place of that one. One good way to discourage the rabbits is to kill one and rub the bloody body over the tree. It seems that they will not eat at all where the blood of another rabbit is. Rabbits are hard to poison, I have used lots of poison trying to get rid of them, but if you kill a dozen they will seem to be as thick as ever by the next day. It is claimed that a jack rabbit ranges thirty miles during the night so if you poison you have got to kill lots of rabbits. Then if the rabbits do not make the one out of sixteen come out right a bunch of cows and horses often helps. An old cow in a new set orchard will often go down the rows and pull up the trees. It often looks like she does it just for meanness. And even the hogs will pull them up. If the trees are all budded on the common run of peach seed the gum will begin to ooze out them in a few years and the planter decides they are all going to die any way and digs them up. We are learning however that peaches and plums budded on the seedling peach seed such as the old Indian and the fall

clear seeds will not have gum to run out of them so badly.

Last but not least is cotton root rot. This will get the apples and pears where it is bad, but often the peach trees are immune. Of course there are many other things that can befall your young trees. We often get rushed with work during the spring and the weeds and grass get the trees. But we must remember that no other work pays like the work done in an orchard. The truck has come and the fruit grower thinks nothing of sending his fruit two hundred miles to market. And there is always a place somewhere where nice fruit can be sold at more profit than anything else.

J. E. FITZGERALD, Stephenville, Texas.

Road to Industrial Peace May Be Found in Employee Control

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25.—Employee control of industry as a solution of America's economic and industrial problems was advocated today by Thomas A. Mitten, operator of street railway, motor bus, taxicab and air lines valued at a half billion dollars.

Addressing the Congress of American industry, Mr. Mitten asserted that if the employee-owner principle were applied to all industries, America within one generation would become a strike-proof nation. "Its democracy," he added, "would be industrial as well as political, and the capitalistic system would not only have been humanized but would have reached its maximum of usefulness in the advancement of human progress and civilization."

Mr. Mitten said he issued his statements on his own experience with the employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, who own nearly one-half of that company's \$30,000,000 of common stock.

Leahy Wins Fight to Have Trial of Case Continued for Term

Georgetown, Tex., Sept. 25.—The solution of the mysterious slaying of Dr. A. J. Ramsey, 61 year old physician of Matthis, near here, will not be made known until November at least. District Judge T. M. Cox today continued until November 8 the case against Harry J. Leahy, Matthis ranchman-lawyer, indicted for Ramsey's death. Leahy's motion for continuance on the grounds that witnesses absent were material was not opposed by the state.

Freezing Weather in September Sets New Record at Amarillo

Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 27.—With an intermittent drizzle continuing early today and with 2 1-2 inches of rain having fallen since Saturday, Amarillo is wondering if another weather record is to be broken. The September temperature record was broken Saturday and Sunday when the mercury registered 32 degrees, the lowest in the forty-year history of the local bureau. The temperature early today was forty. The rain is general over the Panhandle.

State Fair Grounds Show Many Changes For Show This Year

A marked change in the grounds will be noted by visitors to the 1926 State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 9-24. A new street connects "Implement Row" with the live stock department on the north side of the track. The carnival attractions will be placed just below the race track grandstand in what was formerly the infield. Twelve big circus or hippodrome acts will be given, free, before the grandstand twice every day. The new location of the carnival shows will relieve congestion on Amusement Row and give more "elbow room" there. Concrete paving has been laid in front of the auditorium and on the street running through the Gaston park section, while new concrete pedestrian walks have been placed about the "Spanish Village" or main exhibit building, and the Fine Arts building. Additional free attractions, including band and organ concerts by Thaviv's band and singers and Ralph Emerson of Chicago, will be given daily in the auditorium, while every night, with matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, "Princess Flavia" will be the attraction.

Beauty Shop Girls at Chicago Demand Advance in Wages

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25.—Asserting that it is worth \$35 a week to make Chicago women and girls better looking, operators in 2,000 beauty shops in the city declare they will strike October 16. In addition to \$35 weekly to regular employees, the union desires a percentage of the receipts, shorter hours and closed shops. Edward Wolf, president of the Master Hair Dressers' association, said if the beauty experts were given more money many shops would go bankrupt.

Gets Life Term For Murder of Wife Who Would Not Darn Sox

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 29.—Clayton S. Van Doran, 23-year-old Omaha, Neb., society youth, must spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary for the killing of his beautiful 24-year-old wife, "Billie," because she refused to darn his socks, a jury in district court decreed here. The jury found Van Doran guilty of first-degree murder.

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Will be of greater service to the people than ever before. I call attention to our special offer of ONE DOLLAR a year, and I will thank our friends everywhere to send in their subscriptions at once. The Special Session of the Legislature is now in session and the regular session will convene in January, and the FORUM will endeavor to discuss all public matters with the same independence and fearlessness in the future that it has in the past. The price to which the FORUM has been reduced covers only the cost of production and I am publishing the FORUM, not to make money, but to make history. I hope our friends will get busy and co-operate to the extent of a One Dollar subscription at least.

JIM FERGUSON The Editor