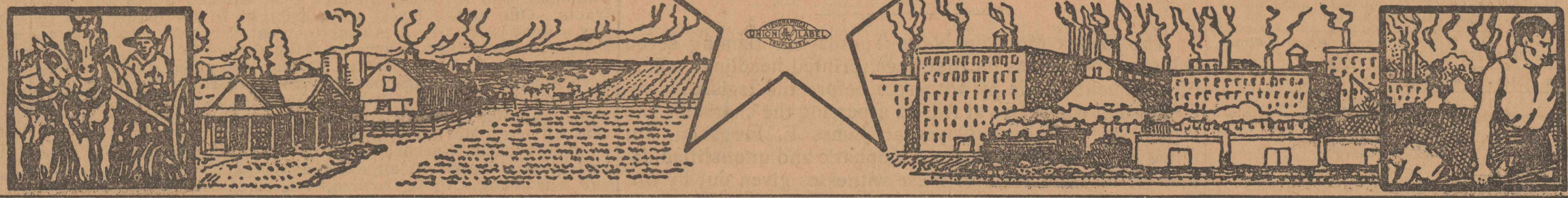


The Ferguson Forum

WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
INTEREST



WE ARE
AGIN HIGH
TAXES

VOL. IX

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1926

NO. 51

High State Official Said by Lawyer to Have Gagged Ex-Klan Chief of Indiana

Staff Correspondence of the New York World.

Indianapolis, Oct. 15.—Thomas V. Miller of Muncie, in an interview tonight, alleged that his client, D. C. Stephenson, former Klan Overlord of the Indiana G. O. P., had been "fixed" by men acting for a high Republican office-holder in this State.

Miller charged that it was on the guarantee of an appeal of his case, which was described as "a sure shot on reversible errors," that Stephenson, now a lifer in Indiana State Prison for the murder of Madge Oberholzer, had declined to testify Wednesday, when he was rushed here by automobile and hurried back behind bars before night fall.

The moves of the Muncie lawyer into and out of the Stephenson case have been like a fast game of checkers. He was retained for Stephenson by Court Asher of Muncie, trusted lieutenant of the former Dragon, after Ira Hobbes and John H. Kiplinger were reported discharged. Kiplinger re-entered the picture abruptly and Miller withdrew. Kiplinger was inexplicably joined by a dark young man named Lloyd O. Hill, formerly associated with Stephenson. Now Miller is retained again and Stephenson ostensibly has a minimum of three lawyers.

Miller declared that besides maintaining silence in court Stephenson had handed over to the men with whom he had dealt an order for the hidden documents which are reported to incriminate in a serious way high Republican officials. Miller made other disclosures of an astonishing nature, setting forth names of the high officials who were, to the best of his belief and information, pulling the strings.

When asked on what he based his allegation that Stephenson had been "fixed," Miller told the following story: "Stephenson has told me everything. He's talked freely to me. It's my opinion he has been and is being double crossed by everybody but Court Asher. Asher's faithful to him.

"Steve told me he was approached first in the prison by John J. Maroney."

Maroney is an operative of the Department of Justice who has occasionally acted as bodyguard for United States Senator James E. Watson of Indiana.

"Steve didn't trust Maroney," said Miller. "He didn't know who he was or anything about him. He asked me who Maroney was. Maroney didn't get much out of Steve. I understand. Steve wouldn't talk.

"Next Steve was seen by John H. Kiplinger and L. G. Julian, who went up to Michigan City Sunday night.

"Julian comes from Evansville and was formerly a partner of Stephenson in the management of the Central States Coal company. Kiplinger is a prominent attorney of Rushville, home town of Senator Watson.

"Kiplinger and Julian got in to see Stephenson that night," continued Miller, "but they didn't get anything. They went back again a day or so later.

"Kiplinger has told me he will appeal Steve's case. I think, as he does, that it's a sure shot on reversible errors. There's not much doubt about that. Kiplinger told me he had the money for the appeal. I asked him where he got it, but he didn't say."

Meantime, the grand jury inquiry proceeds. More than a dozen witnesses have been called. As part of the inquiry yesterday afternoon, Deputy Prosecutor W. F. Schaeffer and Earl Klensch, former Stephenson lieutenant, went to the Indiana prison and talked privately with Stephenson for three hours. Whatever Stephenson told was not divulged by the men when they reported to the grand jury.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 18.—Papers and documents obtained from a safety deposit box in a local bank were laid before the Marion county grand jury Monday by Miss Mildred Meade, 23, confidante of D. C. Stephenson former Indiana Ku Klux Klan grand dragon.

Miss Meade is regarded by investigators of the charges of conspiracy between Stephenson and state officials as a key witness and it is believed her information will have an important bearing on allegations made by Thomas H. Adams, publisher of the Vincennes Commercial and other members of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association.

Shortly after Miss Meade appeared before the grand jury she went with William H. Remy, prosecuting attorney, to an Indianapolis bank, procured papers from a safety deposit box and returned to the investigation.

Miss Meade had been missing from her home here since Friday, Oct. 8.

Authorities began a search for Miss Meade when they were given intimations that she might have knowledge as to Stephenson's affairs

during the height of his power as a Klan leader.

Thomas H. Adams, publisher of the Vincennes, Ind., Commercial, whose charges of political corruption culminated in the grand jury inquiry, has insisted that Stephenson possessed certain papers which would implicate high officials.

The publisher has also declared that Stephenson, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Madge Oberholzer, would, if permitted, produce these papers.

Miss Meade was taken in custody at her home by Rolin Snyder, deputy sheriff. She was taken to the office of Prosecuting Attorney William H. Remy and after being questioned briefly was sent to the county jail. She was held there incommunicado. Officials would not say whether she had given any important information when questioned.

Newspaper reporters who learned that Miss Meade had returned to her home arrived there shortly before the deputy sheriff but were turned away by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meade, the girl's parents. The newspaper representatives saw several packages carried to an automobile which was standing before the house prior to the arrival of the deputy sheriff. This car was driven away a few minutes before the deputy came to the home.

Indianapolis, Oct. 19.—Senator James A. Reed's senatorial committee today joined the search for the corruption that is alleged to exist in Indiana politics. The decision of Senator Reed to go on the trail of the corruption charges was made today in Chicago while a grand jury here made the same resolution.

Denton Youths Aided by Girls Strip and Rob Boys as "Joke"

Denton, Texas, Oct. 20.—Thurman Pierce, 20, in jail here Monday, admitted that he and Law Sullivan, 22, had, with the aid of Louise O'Dell, 16, high school student, and Dana Bosworth, 18, former high school pupil, held up two young men on a lonely road Sunday night, stripped them of their money and shoes, then accelerated their speed down the road by firing shots from a gun and pistol.

"But we only did it as a joke," Pierce contended.

Sullivan was silent on that point. But county attorney Elbert Pierce appreciated the joke so heartily that he filed charges of highway robbery with firearms against both boys.

Misses O'Dell and Bosworth, who made a signed statement before the county attorney, newspaper men and other witnesses, were not arrested, but were released from custody after questioning. Their appearance bond was fixed at \$500 but not demanded after a promise to appear before the Denton county grand jury had been exacted.

Victims of the "joke" were Richard Watson, 20, Denton high school student, and Edward Stroup, 22, Willis Point.

They appeared at the sheriff's office an hour after the robbery. Stroup was wrapped in a blanket taken from an automobile the young men had borrowed to ride but to town in. Watson was just as he appeared after being dismantled at the scene of the holdup.

Misses O'Dell and Bosworth appeared at the sheriff's office, too, shortly after the robbery. They talked freely of the escapade, but at first said they had been forced into an automobile by two unknown men who drove them to where another car was parked, committed the robbery and then left them.

Under questioning, Miss O'Dell told another story.

Pierce and Sullivan, she said, had driven a rent car from Sanger, 12 miles north of Denton. They called at the home of Miss Bosworth. The girls suggested borrowing the car for a ride.

One of the boys suggested that they bring two boys out to a designated place on the pike three miles southwest of Denton. A small caller shotgun belonging to Miss Bosworth's brother was placed in the car. The plan was carried out to the picking up of Watson and Stroup and eventually the automobile pulled up to a spot and stopped.

Two men stepped to the road. Their faces were concealed by handkerchiefs. Watson and Stroup were ordered to get out of the car. The hold up of Watson and Stroup leveled at them. They assisted in taking off the victims' clothes, then told them to "pick 'em up and put 'em down."

Watson and Stroup hurried faster down the road as shots whistled over their heads.

The girls went back to town with Pierce and Sullivan, left them and returned to search for Watson and Stroup who meantime borrowed an automobile from a farmer and returned to town.

STATEMENT BY JAS. E. FERGUSON

When his attention was called to the statement in an Austin paper that carried large headlines stating that Ferguson had asked \$7,500.00 for road contract in connection with the testimony of J. D. Winder, highway contractor of Bellville, in which the said Winder stated that an attempt to bribe him had been made by Ferguson, and stating that Ferguson had stated to Winder that his bid was too high and that Ferguson wanted him to cut his bid twenty per cent and resubmit it alone and further stating that Ferguson said that we want people to think we are saving money as compared with the expenditures of the last Commission, and that Ferguson asked 10 per cent of the contract, or \$7,500.00, Jas. E. Ferguson said:

"This is an infamous cheap political falsehood uttered by an ignorant falsifier. In making said statement I want to brand him as an animal which I can not describe in the presence of ladies or for publication. I do not know J. D. Winder and would not if I should meet him in the road. I never talked to him about a contract in my life and any statement by him or by anybody else that I ever demanded or received the payment of any sum for the obtaining of any contract with the Highway Commission is just a bald faced political falsehood made for political purposes, and everybody can just so understand.

"Any statement that I ever demanded money in any kind of bills or received money in any kind of bills is equally false, and I denounce Winder and any of those who seek to circulate his slander, as a falsifier, and I only wish I could give the public in my own way a proper description of the man who makes this charge.

"I wish also to denounce the statement made and as carried in the newspaper by W. G. Hill in which he is reported to have stated that I asked him 'will your wallet carry you over to the first.' This is another political falsehood and all I know about him is that Hill came to me and begged me to recommend him to the Highway Commission as an auditor to check up tax collectors and county depositories handling highway funds. Upon recommendation of friends I asked the commission to employ him and the matter of his payment was arranged with the Highway Commission. He is just another ingrate who sought my help and just as soon as he thinks it is popular to do so he goes over to the enemy and admits that he is paying money improperly, to say the least, to a state official.

"At the outset of this investigation I want to call attention to the people of Texas that every member of the committee is a bitter partisan against me personally as well as the administration. In order to perpetuate and keep alive their prejudice of years gone they were careful to appoint two members, Mr. Fly and Mr. Veatch, who voted against me in the attempted impeachment proceedings, and the morning papers very properly described them as the prosecutors.

"The Highway Commission has not been invited or even officially notified that they are to be investigated by this committee and the plan is to try me with a partisan jury for political purposes without being accorded the privilege of being represented in any way. But I want to reiterate and emphasize that any statement that I have demanded or received money from any public official or state department is a damnable lie."

THIS IS THE STATEMENT WHICH THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS REFUSED TO PUBLISH ALTHOUGH THE NEWS, LIKE THE AUSTIN PAPER MENTIONED IN THE STATEMENT ABOVE, ALSO CARRIED LARGE SEVEN COLUMN HEADLINES ON ITS FIRST PAGE, SIMILAR TO THOSE PUBLISHED IN AUSTIN. A COPY OF THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN IN POSSESSION OF THE DALLAS NEWS SINCE EARLY MONDAY EVENING, IN AMPLE TIME FOR ITS APPEARANCE, OR A SYNOPSIS THEREOF, IN THE NEWS OF TUESDAY, BUT THE NEWS REFUSED TO PRINT THE STATEMENT EITHER TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY.

Murray Jackson Convicted in Noted Williamson Klan Flogging Trials Pardoned

Austin, Texas, Oct. 20.—Murray Jackson, who figured in the sensational Ku Klux Klan flogging of R. W. Burleson, in Williamson county in April, 1923, was pardoned Monday by Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson. Jackson's case was mentioned frequently in the Ferguson-Moody campaign and Former Governor Jim Ferguson asserted Jackson's innocence had been admitted by the prosecution.

The full pardon was telegraphed to the state prison at Huntsville, where Jackson's release was ordered.

"I am aware that this is a noted case, and my action may cause wide discussion," the governor announced. "But regardless of other considerations, of whether the defendant belonged to this or that organization, I am trying to do justice in the premises in the light of all facts."

Jackson was convicted of assault with firearms and sentenced to five years in prison. He appealed to the higher courts in the country, maintaining his innocence throughout. He was one of the men prosecuted by Dan Moody, who was district attorney of Williamson county then.

Burleson, a traveling salesman, was taken from his woman companion, flogged, tarred and feathered, and left on the square at Taylor.

In the prepared proclamation by the governor, as announced at the governor's office, Senator A. E. Wood of Granger, who was the recognized floor leader in the senate for the Moody forces, recommended the pardon.

"There is doubt as to the guilt of Murray Jackson, and as he has about a year with a clear record I have decided to pardon him," the announcement said.

"Murray Jackson, convicted of assault with firearms in the district court of Williamson county at the September term, 1925, and given a term of five years, is granted a full pardon upon recommendation of Senator A. E. Wood and quite a number of good citizens of Williamson county, who say that they do not believe him guilty of the charge," the announcement read.

"It was agreed by those representing the state and those representing the defendant, so I am reliably informed by a letter written by Senator Wood and Mr. A. M. Felts, that after the defendant had served one year that recommendation would be made by the district attorney and those assisting him, asking that the said Murray Jackson be pardoned.

"Recently two of the parties who pleaded guilty to the same offense growing out of the same transaction for which the said Murray Jackson was convicted, and for which the said two parties have served their sentences of one year each in the penitentiary, have made affidavits that the said Murray Jackson was not present at the time the assault was made and did not take any part therein. Also two other parties, namely Hartford Byrd and one Dunbar, who were not prosecuted, have made affidavits that they each were present at the time the offense was committed, and each makes oath that Murray Jackson was not present, and each would have testified to this in the trial of Murray Jackson had they been called to do so. If these affidavits are untrue, the parties making them could be prosecuted for false swearing, and I therefore give credence to the same.

"Therefore, as there is doubt as to the guilt of the said Murray Jackson, and as he has about a year with a clear record, I have decided to pardon him.

"I am aware that this is a noted case, and my actions may cause wide discussion. But, regardless of other considerations of whether the defendant belonged to this or that organization, I am trying to do justice in the premises in the light of all the facts."

Austin, Texas, Oct. 20.—Candidacy of Mrs. W. B. Odom of Austin for the presidency of the Texas State Teachers Association at the annual meeting of the association to be held at El Paso has been announced.

Mrs. Odom is widely known in educational circles of the state because of her long experience as an instructor in the summer school at the University of Texas and at the North Texas State Teachers College. For the past eight years she has been head of the department of mathematics at the John T. Allan High School at Austin.

Mrs. Odom took her B. A. degree at Baylor University and her M. A. degree at the University of Texas; she has also been president of the Austin Teachers Association, and her associates in school circles are supporting her candidacy, it is stated.

Mrs. Odom is a strong believer in the Texas Teachers Association, having held a life membership since 1920, and has given her support to every forward movement fostered by the association.

Barrle, Ont., Oct. 20.—William Skelly, alleged member of the Ku Klux Klan, was found guilty of causing an explosion in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church on June 10. He was remanded for sentence.

Skelly in his defense declared he had discharged dynamite in the orders of William Butler and Clarence Lee, his superiors in the Ku Klux Klan. The latter two are in custody awaiting trial.

Austin Woman Seeks Place as President of State Teachers

Austin, Texas, Oct. 20.—Candidacy of Mrs. W. B. Odom of Austin for the presidency of the Texas State Teachers Association at the annual meeting of the association to be held at El Paso has been announced.

Mrs. Odom is widely known in educational circles of the state because of her long experience as an instructor in the summer school at the University of Texas and at the North Texas State Teachers College. For the past eight years she has been head of the department of mathematics at the John T. Allan High School at Austin.

Mrs. Odom took her B. A. degree at Baylor University and her M. A. degree at the University of Texas; she has also been president of the Austin Teachers Association, and her associates in school circles are supporting her candidacy, it is stated.

Mrs. Odom is a strong believer in the Texas Teachers Association, having held a life membership since 1920, and has given her support to every forward movement fostered by the association.

Bomber Says He Was Under Klan's Order in Wrecking Church

Barrle, Ont., Oct. 20.—William Skelly, alleged member of the Ku Klux Klan, was found guilty of causing an explosion in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church on June 10. He was remanded for sentence.

Skelly in his defense declared he had discharged dynamite in the orders of William Butler and Clarence Lee, his superiors in the Ku Klux Klan. The latter two are in custody awaiting trial.

University Royalty Invested in Bonds of U. S. \$4,000,000

Austin, Tex., Oct. 20.—Regents of the University of Texas have so far invested \$4,000,000 in United States treasury certificates and Liberty Bonds from the \$4,568,811 in oil royalties from university lands in Reagan county, it was disclosed by records in the state comptroller's department. The regents have adopted the policy of investing these royalty funds as fast as they accumulate, as the interest therefrom goes to the available building fund of the university.

Farmer Jim Buyer of Fine Cattle for His Bosque Dairy Herd

Dallas, Oct. 20.—James E. Ferguson, husband of the governor, turned from politics to cattle when he outbid a number of competitors at a registered Jersey cattle auction at the State Fair last Saturday and purchased the highest priced bull sold in the Jersey Club sale. The price was \$410. He expects to place the animal on his Bosque county ranch with a herd of Jersey cows bought from Col. J. Riley Green of Wolfe City.

Move to Overthrow Veto of Tax Survey Abandoned by Witt

Austin, Tex., Oct. 25.—The veto of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson of the concurrent resolution providing for a tax survey has been found to be valid and no further effort is to be made in carrying on the work under the resolution, according to Senator Edgar E. Witt of Waco, the chairman of the committee appointed to make the survey, who was in Austin Monday.

Witt said he had not entirely abandoned hope of having a tax survey, however, even if it can not be done under the resolution. He said he would confer with Attorney General Moody to find whether the work can be done through his department, and if not, if there would be any objection to having the work handled by some civic or patriotic organization. He said there had been some talk of having it authorized by the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations.

Texas' \$50,000,000 Oil Suit Set to Go to Trial Nov. 15

Austin, Texas, Oct. 20.—Hearing of the Bluffier Oil suit, brought by State of Texas to recover \$50,000,000 in production of oil and gas in the Humble Oil field, was set for Nov. 15 in the Fifty-fifth District Court, when the docket was called. This case was filed several years ago by the Attorney General's Department and has been continued for a number of terms.

Two Potash Tests by Government Decided On in Upton County

Washington, Oct. 20.—The area designated as second in order of preference for exploration for commercial deposits of potash in the Federal Government's program to develop ample domestic potash supplies centers at the Mary Baker No. 1 discovery oil well in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8, Groom survey, Upton county, Texas, it is announced by the Bureau of Mines of the Commerce Department. The bureau is empowered to choose any point within a two-mile radius of this oil well for the drilling of the test hole.

This is one of the four alternative locations recommended by the United States Geological Survey as being favorably situated for potash exploration purposes. Announcement of the location of the first area in the Ham Terr survey, Upton county, Texas, was made recently.

Special Judge for Eastland Court Is Named by Governor

Austin, Texas, Oct. 20.—Governor Ferguson has appointed Scott Key as special Judge of the County Court at Law for Eastland county to try a case in which the regular Judge, Tom J. Cunningham, is disqualified.

THE FERGUSON FORUM

Published Every Thursday by
THE FORUM COMPANY

Subscription Price, per year \$2.00

Entered at the postoffice at Temple, Texas, as second class mail matter
Editorial and Business Offices, Temple, Texas

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

Advertising Rates on Application

JAS. E. FERGUSON President and Editor

THE TASK IN INDIANA

(From The New York World)

Indiana is a Commonwealth awakening from an overpowering nightmare. It is not necessary to discredit the Klan, for the Indiana Klan is a despised and dying organization. Boasting 500,000 paid members at the height of its power, it is now credited with 40,000. It is split into numerous bickering factions. But for two reasons it is important that an official inquiry should expose and analyze in full its recently ended reign. The story contains a lesson for the people of Indiana and other States which cannot be made too impressive. In the second place, many of the ambitious politicians who were shamelessly used by the Klan are still in office and should be driven from public life—some of them driven into the penitentiary.

The shortest, clearest and most satisfactory method of exposing the Klan operations unquestionably lies in obtaining a documented confession by D. C. Stephenson, its former ruler. It is only a short time since Stephenson, a crude, illiterate adventurer, found his opportunity in a course of Klan salesmanship given by Hiram W. Evans of Dallas. He arrived in Indiana as an organizer, and his unscrupulousness, impudence and ready eloquence insured his rapid rise. He stepped first to county control, then district control, then to State control as Grand Dragon. In May, 1924, he defied the national organization and thereafter stood alone as head of "the strongest most effective Klan State in the Nation."

The completeness and brutality with which the Klan dominated Indiana politics during 1924 and the early months of 1925 were fairly well understood even before these new disclosures. But they were understood only in general terms; what is now promised is concrete details. It is known that most of the Grand Juries were Klan-controlled, and that most of the petit juries were packed with Klansmen chosen by Klan Jury Commissioners. Many county prosecutors and judges were under Klan influence. Many of the Mayors, Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police were Klansmen. We have the word of the former King Kleagle, Curt Asher, that most of the Indiana Congressmen were Klansmen. Gov. Ed Jackson was elected by Klan support, and Stephenson boasted that he spent \$120,000 to seat him. Senator Jim Watson accepted Klan support with gratitude.

Indiana needs a full exposure to show just which public officials were Klan confederates and just how far they prostituted their offices. There is no doubt of the corruption of justice. Courageous opponents of the Klan like the Muncie editor, George Dale, were broken in the courts. There is no question, again, of the Klan's schemes of graft. The Klan in 1924 supported the Kissinger "Road-Ripper" Bill to abolish the highway commission and initiate a \$15,000,000 spoils program. In other state and city undertakings the Klan was reaching for money. Finally, there is no doubt that the Klan dictated appointments to public office. Mayor Duval of Indianapolis denies the authenticity of his alleged typewritten promise to appoint only Klan designates. But there is reason to believe that the Klan thrust its hand not merely into the City Hall but into the state house, and used it effectively.

After months of talk, the charges against Indiana officials have been brought to a head by the unwearied labors of T. H. Adams and other republican editors and the vengefulness of Stephenson, waiting for a pardon from Gov. Jackson which did not come. There is nothing partisan about the charges. But their force falls hardest upon the republicans, for republicans like Gov. Jackson, Mayor Duval and Senator Watson have been the chief Klan beneficiaries. If Gov. Jackson were a man of high integrity, he would demand the promptest and completest of inquiries. Instead, we seen a manifest unwillingness in official circles to find a method to permit Stephenson to give evidence; a manifest desire to divert the inquiry into safely controlled hands. We find the republican leaders, aware that their Senatorial campaign is gravest imperiled by the disclosure already made, fighting for delay.

These tactics cannot be allowed to prevail. The people of Indiana have a right to an immediate, searching and complete inquiry into the whole matter.

AGAINST TAXING SCHOOL LANDS

Editor Forum:

You should place in your valuable paper an article warning the voters to vote against the Constitutional amendment to tax county owned school lands.

Many years ago the State gave to each county four leagues of land, or 17,512 acres, the rents to go to the county school funds but when sold the funds must be invested in bonds. Many of the counties, like individuals, fooled their land away by selling it for a small price. They now own, or should own, the bonds. The wise ones kept their land and are now leasing it and receiving good sums for their county school funds.

To allow the counties to tax this land is not right if you tax the lands you should also tax the bonds that other counties own.

It is not the tax that the counties want that has brought about this amendment, but it is a deep laid plan to try to tax the land so that the counties will be forced to sell it so some one can buy it to the detriment of the school children of those counties that have shown good business judgment in keeping their lands.

Such amendments as this makes me think that all voters when voting on constitutional amendments should follow the advice of those who wanted to kill the Savior, and advised that all children of a certain age be killed to be sure to get results. They should vote against all that they might not make a mistake.

I will thank you to publish this letter with your able comments such as no one else can give to the common people who need to be advised on this matter, I am,

Yours truly,

JAMES A. STEPHENS.

Benjamin, Texas, Oct. 18, 1926.

The Forum carries news that tells really what happens.

Amarillo's police force is sent on its way at each roll call with prayer. Is the prayer for the policemen or their prospective prisoners, if any?

When the "Devil Dogs" get busy there will be a decrease in the activities of mail bandits. They will become more conservative in their operations.

There is no better time than right now to send in a dollar as subscription to the Forum for one year. There is that much money's worth in a single edition. You get the news and the truth in the Forum.

Within the week the governor granted one pardon for which appeal was made by Zeke Marvin, former grand dragon of the Texas Klan, and one which was asked for by Senator A. E. Wood, Moody's floor leader in the state senate. Atticus Webb please take notice.

"What Price Snobbery?" asks a noted publicist in a dispatch he sent to the New York World from on board the Olympic. The dispatch says that 150 "Democratic" Americans changed their sailing reservations from the Olympic to the Leviathan when they learned that Queen Marie was to sail on the Leviathan. They were eager to be near royalty and the stinging sarcasm of the publicist's dispatch is merited.

THE DALLAS NEWS GIVES COLORED AND PARTISAN REPORTS

The Dallas Morning News Tuesday in flaming seven column type, across its first page, printed headlines telling of statements made by witnesses before the legislative investigating committee at Austin aspersing the character and reputation of former Governor James E. Ferguson, but failed and refused to print the emphatic and unqualified denial of the statements of these witnesses given out by Mr. Ferguson in ample time to have been printed in the same issue of the News, and with equal prominence and display as required by justice and honor. Even on Wednesday morning, more than thirty six hours after his denial had been given to its representatives at Austin the Dallas News persisted in its refusal to accord space to the statement of Mr. Ferguson denouncing specifically as false the statements so glaringly heralded in large type in the News of Tuesday.

There was a time when the Dallas News, in the lifetime of its chivalrous founder, that splendid Southern gentlemen, Col. A. H. Belo, whose instructions to his employees always were that they do justice and maintain a fair position in the publication of news and editorials, carried at its masthead, just above its editorial column, a paragraph substantially as follows:

Any erroneous reflection upon the character or standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Dallas News will be gladly corrected upon it being brought to the attention of the Publisher.

The fair and reasonable inference to be drawn from the disappearance of this announcement from its place in the Dallas News is that the News no longer regards it of importance to make corrections of misstatements, errors or damaging reflections upon those whose names are mentioned in its columns.

The course of the News in its attitude toward Former Governor Ferguson substantiates and justifies this inference. The News quoted in the exact words of the witnesses the statements which Mr. Ferguson denounced as absolutely and maliciously false but refused and at this writing still refuses to give even a quoted sentence from the statement made in denial by Mr. Ferguson.

The News gives further evidence of its partisanship in news reports by spreading over great space allegations reflecting upon the character of Mr. Ferguson without the scant courtesy of according him, as an honorable newspaper would, equal prominence in challenging his accusers as given them in its columns. Thus the News makes plain the reason why it no longer announces that erroneous reflections which appear in its columns will be gladly corrected.

Through two days the publisher and editors of the News have had a copy of the statement given out by Mr. Ferguson and yet they remain firm in refusing it space.

Further evidence of the disposition of the News to make its reports partisan and unfair is shown in the great prominence given statements by witnesses as to advertising published in the Forum while nothing was said of the elaborate and costly advertising carried for great oil concerns and their subsidiaries during the campaign although it was said then that these ads were part of the price paid for the partisan political influence of those newspapers in which they were published. The Forum is a newspaper of general circulation, having been published nine years and maintained its character as a legitimate newspaper in spite of the assaults of its enemies inspired by calumny, hate, falsehood and prejudice. In the eyes of the Dallas News it is altogether the proper thing for the News and other papers to carry page after page of oil company advertising for which enormous prices have been paid, but when the Forum publishes advertisements some evil intent must be presumed by these would be arbiters of ethics and honor.

The attitude of the Dallas News is fully understood by the people of Texas and its latest exploit in unfairness and partisanship is not at all surprising to them.

FORD CENSURES INSTALLMENT BUYING

Henry Ford warns against the extension of installment selling as a danger to the extension of prosperity in an article on "The Function of Banking," in the October issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal, written by Samuel Crowther.

"The extension of prosperity is under way," he says, "but also a practice is rapidly growing which may call a temporary halt to our progress. It is a subject primarily for bankers. It is what might be called the industry debt.

"A certain amount of credit is essential for the proper conduct of business. The Ford industries have found it economical to operate on a cash basis, and also we plan our affairs to keep enough cash on hand for our necessary expenditures over a period, with something additional to meet for improvements and the like. We prefer to be on a self-contained basis and to have the banks pay interest to us rather than to pay interest to the banks. Any business which is heavily in debt is not its own master and cannot progress as rapidly as one which is free.

"Installment buying has been useful under certain circumstances. It may be a method of saving, and the possession of the article before it is paid for may stimulate saving. But the thing has gone too far now. Too many articles may be bought on long time credit—which is always bad, because this leads to overbuying and also to careless buying, and thus lessens the effectiveness of buying power."

Mr. Ford also warned that unless the five-day week is widely adopted, producing power will run ahead of consumption.

How can Aimee and Bob Shuler thrive in the same community? Ask any thinking person who knows Bob.

Read the Forum and be informed about what the politicians are doing in Texas. One dollar a year is the special subscription price.

Governor Ferguson has put in considerable time this week signing bond validating measures passed by the recent special session of the Thirty-ninth legislature. That has eased the worry in some quarters.

An indication that some Texas folks will not suffer disastrously from the slump in cotton is given in the following from the Tahoka News: "One firm in Tahoka reports the sale of some 15,000 tin cans this season. Verily Lynn county folks are preparing to live at home."

THE KLAN MUST MEET ITS HONEST DEBTS

Some of the most sensational scandals that have evolved from Klan klaverns have been revealed in lawsuits among klansmen and former klansmen over alleged debts and contracts. One of the latest suits brought to force the Klan to pay a debt is that by a lawyer in West Virginia who seeks to collect fees which he asserts the Klan agreed to pay. The state supreme court at Charleston, W. Va., the other day affirmed a verdict of \$4,500 against the Ku Klux Klan for attorney's fees due for defending Rev. E. O. Jones and other klansmen who had been charged with conspiracy and assault in a case sent up from Marion county.

The preacher, according to the charges made in the case, had been a leader in an alleged attack upon a negro. The suit was brought by L. O. Musgrave, an attorney, who declared he was promised \$300 for defending each of fifteen klansmen indicted on charges growing out of the attack. The minister was pardoned after serving part of a five-year sentence. One man was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment, three were fined and the others dismissed.

On this showing it certainly looks as if the attorney earned his fees but it seems from the amount named in his suit he did not get a cent even from the ten who escaped scot free from the clutches of the law.

HOPE OF TEXAS IS IN COTTON MILLS

"No State ever has become great merely through the production of raw materials. The future of Texas depends on industry and the one that has the greatest potential value to all the people of Texas is the textile industry."

This declaration was made in Fort Worth a few days ago at the opening banquet of the twenty-third semi-annual meeting of the Texas Textile Association by Rudy Copeland, vice president and general manager of the Worth Mills in that city, in welcoming the leaders of the industry.

The banquet, which was held at the Westbrook Hotel, was presided over by D. D. Towers, agent of the mill. Following a number of addresses, a business session was held under the direction of J. C. Coman of Mexia, president of the association. An inspection of Worth Mills was made by the visiting textile men.

"I would rather welcome you men, leaders in an infant industry in Texas, the greatest cotton-producing State in the Union, than welcome the governors of all the States, because in your hands and in those of other industrial leaders of Texas lie a greater power for the good of this Commonwealth than in any others," Mr. Copeland asserted.

In backing up his introductory statements, Mr. Copeland gave some facts concerning the textile industry as they apply to Texas.

"There is a loss of from \$7.50 to \$10 a bale, or, in round numbers, from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year, which is borne by the people of Texas through shipping their cotton out of the State for manufacture; it is an invisible tax the people are paying."

He said that of the 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales produced annually in Texas only 150,000 to 200,000 are manufactured into finished products within the State. Texas produces more cotton than all the spindles in the United States consume, he declared.

"If this cotton were manufactured in the State it would mean a pay roll annually of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 to Texas. Think also of the allied industries that would spring up and the enhancement of property values. When Texas visualizes its destiny in this respect and attains it, this State will not only be the breadbasket of America, but the workshop and the banker of America. It will occupy its rightful place as the hub of American civilization, as well as become the hub of transportation, supplying Mexico and America as well as the United States and Canada."

Mr. Copeland said there was no fear of dangerous competition from the East because every time a textile mill is built in Texas, a textile mill in the East has to close, and because Texas has all of the advantages, raw material, fuel and the best class of labor in America.

"However, we must wake up and be doing, for at the present rate we are going industrially Texas will catch up with the Carolinas in about 24,000 years," he asserted.

Read the special offer of the Forum of \$1.00 for a whole year.

The people of Texas are best informed about politics when they read the Forum. Subscribe now.

The Forum will give you interesting reading all the time about state affairs. The special price now is but \$1.00 a year. Subscribe now.

Much important news will be printed in the Forum in the course of the next twelve months and those who send in the low price for a year's subscription now will be assured of the truth and interesting facts about their state affairs.

The death of Governor Fuqua brings sorrow to the whole country. In spite of the fact that he was carried into office by the Ku Klux Klan he had made a most excellent executive and his Klan affiliations had not operated to the detriment of the state he served. It is a pleasure to say that Governor Fuqua had served well the state whose destiny he had been chosen to guide.

Sensational headlines in the alleged great daily newspapers is no guarantee of truth and Jim Ferguson says that statements made by some of the witnesses in the partisan legislative investigation are "damnable lies." That seems to have been the opinion of three Travis county grand juries which investigated the same allegations made by Ferguson's enemies.

Old time five-keepers and vice agents driven out of the new oil town of Borger in the clean-up made under the supervision of rangers admit that conditions in that new hamlet never have been excelled in the widest of "wide-open days." Yet some fellows up there howled because rangers were sent to protect women and children and to hunt down the murderers of a young woman.

There is an overwhelming flood of plans for relief for the cotton grower let loose in the south and especially in Texas. Why not impress the grower with the necessity of waking up to his individual power and influence? Let him learn to raise enough hog and hominy to feed him, family and stock and then if the cotton price doesn't suit him he doesn't have to sell. When this awakening comes cotton will be stabilized in price and Wall Street's malignant influence on prices will be ended.

The Texas legislature took official cognizance of the vagaries of the voting machine in the assembly hall by which record is made of the attitude of members on questions submitted to their suffrage. It seems that machine had become erratic and sometimes recorded a member as voting when that member was hundreds of miles away. That was all right until somebody noticed this vagary and then the legislature got busy and now it is a crime for the machine to flash a light when the member whose light is flashed happens to be far from the scene.

The Glen Rose Reporter makes this comment on recent news events in its territory: "Former Governor James E. Ferguson may not quit politics. And probably he will not lose interest in the game. But he has taken one step that means more to Bosque County than any political stunt he has ever pulled. That step was taken when he purchased the Smith farm adjoining the city limits of Meridian and announced his intention to make it a dairy farm by stocking it with over 200 head of fine dairy cattle. The cows will come from the Taft Ranch near Corpus Christi. This will encourage the dairy business in our neighboring county, and no doubt will have its effect on the industry in our own county."

Pink "Pills" Latest Fad of Men Smokers in French Capital

Paris, Oct. 20.—Cigaretts of dainty color, for years an affectation of feminine smokers who shop in Fifth Avenue, Bond Street and the Rue de la Paix, have captivated the male of the species in France.

Not long ago as an experiment, the State tobacco monopoly began wrapping its high-priced cigarettes in paper of various hues—coral, amethyst and emerald. They have proven so popular that the monopoly intends to adopt other colors, and even to issue one assorted package under the name of "rainbow."

The ordinary cheaper French cigarette will remain what it has always been—neither a thing of beauty nor a joy.

Mexican Whiskers Playing Havoc With Picking of Cotton

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 20.—Mexican whiskers are playing havoc with the Texas cotton market and may result in relieving the price depression.

A moving picture company has hired 1,500 Mexicans and negroes, otherwise cotton pickers, to furnish atmosphere for a picture in the malinge near San Antonio.

C. F. Woodman, state labor bureau director here, said the call of the drama had about cleaned out his lists of waiting laborers.

The Mexican with the most whiskers makes the most money, he said. An unadorned face brings \$3 a day, a mustache \$3.50, and on the chin \$4, while the fellows with curling glossy lambrequins knock over \$5 a day, the peak figure. Mexican farmers are considering growing whiskers instead of cotton.

"George" Vanishes as Porters' Names Blaze in Pullmans

New York, Oct. 20.—The traditional "George" of the Pullman car service vanished Wednesday under order of L. S. Hungerford, an executive of the Pullman company.

Under a new ruling, the name of every porter in charge of a car will be displayed prominently.

The order went into effect October 13, on the "Twentieth Century," and the "Southwestern Limited." It will apply to all Pullman cars as soon as the system can be extended.

Urges More Vessels Be Placed at Service of Southern Farmers

Washington, Oct. 20.—The necessity for placing additional shipping board vessels in the trans-Atlantic from southwest and southern points to aid in the movement of cotton and grain and other agricultural products, was urged upon President Coolidge today by Representative Briggs, democrat, Texas. The president was said to have indicated that he would give the question attention while at the same time he was said to have assured Mr. Briggs that ample credit would be made available through the intermediate credit banks and the federal reserve system for the orderly marketing of cotton. The latter question was taken up from the financial standpoint by Mr. Briggs during his call.

While the shipping board is having 24 ships reconditioned for use in moving agricultural products, Mr. Briggs believes the number should total from 50 to 100 because of the large crops on hand and the withdrawal from this trade by the British of approximately 300 ships to move coal in the face of the coal strike in the British Isles.

Diabolical Hound French Translation for the Devil Dog

Paris, Oct. 20.—"A diabolical hound" was the epithet applied to Gene Tunney by a Parisian newspaper the morning after his victory over Jack Dempsey.

The insult was not printed in a reactionary or religious sheet opposed to prize fighting but appeared in the leading sports paper of France, "The Auto."

No offense was meant. The French reporter struggling with the dispatches from Philadelphia, all written in English, had merely translated the Marines' fond appellation of "Devil Dog" as applied to the new champion of the world, as "un chien diabolique."

Name of Wearer on Dress Is Latest Freak in Fashion

Paris, Oct. 20.—The "labeled dance girl" with the name of the dancer—Estelle, Marie, Jeanne or Suzanne—cut out in black velvet in a decorative armband of the same material with the letters of the wearer's Christian name, lay outlined in rich black velvet against the whiteness of the skin.

Besides names, monograms and monograms, lucky emblems are being cut out in similar armlets, while another variety of the novelty was shown by a girl wearing a black velvet bracelet, which had a cut out of a cat as a medallion in the center.

The armband is fixed up above the elbow, in place of the more stereotyped slave bracelet of gold, ivory or jade. One particularly cut out with the letters of the wearer's Christian name, lay outlined in rich black velvet against the whiteness of the skin. Besides names, monograms and monograms, lucky emblems are being cut out in similar armlets, while another variety of the novelty was shown by a girl wearing a black velvet bracelet, which had a cut out of a cat as a medallion in the center.

Big Problem Is to Choose Crops in Place of Cotton That Will Produce Profit

BY VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, Agricultural Editor of The Dallas News.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the present cotton marketing situation is the continued steadiness of the market, following the Government's recent forecast for the largest cotton crop ever grown in the United States.

Instead of the "bottom dropping out" of the market after the report, as was generally predicted, the price has recovered rather steadily, with cotton selling practically at the same level that prevailed before the new estimate was announced.

Indications point to a substantial reduction in the acreage to be planted to next year's cotton throughout the South and in Texas.

All over Texas there have been meetings at which ardent talks were made for acreage reduction and at which more or less practical plans for holding cotton off the market were advanced.

The all-Southern cotton conference at Memphis last week has for its goal the retirement from the market of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, which if put into operation should bring results.

Every one realizes that the doctrine of "living at home" by raising all the essential feed and food crops, for which cotton money is spent annually, is sound.

ports enormous quantities of jute and similar fibers from foreign countries to be made into bagging. There may be a chance to convert a large quantity of inferior cotton into cheap bagging to be substituted for jute and sisal.

Suppose most of the tow sacks now used in commerce could be replaced with cotton bags. It would result in increased consumption of cotton of low grade and short staple.

Some leaders say that it makes no difference whether the farmer raises in place of cotton as long as he is not making any money from cotton anyway.

However, there is an undoubted shortage of hogs and breeding sows in Texas. Statistics show the state has only about 1,000,000 head as compared with twice that number some years ago.

Texas does not produce the poultry it might or should. The annual consumption of poultry throughout the United States is on the increase and a flock of standard-bred chickens on every Texas farm would not glut the United States markets, economists say.

Research should be devoted by the state and the Federal Government to supplying information to farmers as to cash crops which they could grow in lieu of cotton.

Some authorities say certain varieties of bamboo would be profitable in Texas. It could be determined that flax can be raised in Texas that would turn many farmers away from cotton for they are unquestionably tired of cotton and its everlasting troubles.

When cotton gets into the slough it now finds itself in because of too large an acreage and too large an aggregate crop it is time to find substitute crops which will offer the farmer a chance to recoup.

There are others who want to encourage new uses for cotton. This is a step in the right direction. Theodore H. Price recently stated that cotton manufacturers had not made sufficient effort to enlarge the uses of cotton goods.

There are others who want to encourage new uses for cotton. This is a step in the right direction. Theodore H. Price recently stated that cotton manufacturers had not made sufficient effort to enlarge the uses of cotton goods.

There are others who want to encourage new uses for cotton. This is a step in the right direction. Theodore H. Price recently stated that cotton manufacturers had not made sufficient effort to enlarge the uses of cotton goods.

Henry Ford Urged to Buy 2,000,000 Bales to End Cotton Panic

Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 20.—Henry Ford has been asked by M. C. Allgood, Representative in Congress from the Seventh Alabama district, to buy 2,000,000 bales of the present cotton crop in an effort to stabilize prices.

Allgood made the request in a telegram sent Sunday night to Ford in which the Congressman pointed out that such a move would not only benefit the farmers of the South, but would aid the business of the Ford agencies which would suffer in almost every county in the cotton district from the low price existing.

"The cotton and cotton farmers have no protection, from gamblers who have forced the price far below the cost of production.

"You have shown your interest in the cotton farmer by preventing the scrapping of Muscle Shoals, by offering to produce fertilizer there for their use.

"If you will now organize so as to participate either directly or pool 2,000,000 bales, this will again remind the South of renewed obligations to you, for with your aid the market cotton will soon react and sell for a living wage.

"Farmers are not the only ones in distress. Business of every description in the South is fast coming to a standstill.

"With your dealers in every cotton section you now have an organization through which you can affect your purchases or operate your pool.

"If this interests you and you can help us, I will gladly give three-fourths of my time in helping execute the purchase and I am confident you can rely on the assistance of cotton farmers in every Southern State."

Klux, Catholic and Jew Join Plea For Pardon for Rowan

Austin, Texas, Oct. 18.—Albert Rowan, member of a prominent Dallas family, who participated in the Jackson street postoffice robbery in Dallas Jan. 14, 1921, and who is serving a twenty-five-year sentence in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., was pardoned by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson Oct. 13, it was announced by Ghent Sanderford, personal secretary to the governor.

Rowan was granted a full pardon. He was sentenced to fifty years in the state penitentiary following trial in the May, 1921, term of court at Abilene, in connection with the killing of George W. Street, a postal employe. His case was tried on a charge of violating from Dallas District Court No. 2. He previously had been tried in Federal court and sentenced for twenty-five years on a charge of robbing the Jackson street postoffice.

His sentence was commuted after serving twenty-five years in the federal prison.

The Jackson street robbery was participated in, the record shows, by Rowan, W. S. (Shiloh) Scribner, George Meyers, George Wheeler, Pat Murphy, a person named Johnnie and several others, who later was captured in Indiana and who was killed when he and Pete Welk, who was later electrocuted at Huntsville, attempted to shoot their way out when Jailer Willis Champion was killed. R. Ben Luna in connection with the robbery for having loaned Rowan \$50 to get out of pawn two revolvers with which to execute the robbery.

Only about \$4,000 in one and two-dollar bills was obtained by the robbers. In a proclamation granting Rowan a full pardon, Gov. Ferguson said:

"There is a serious doubt as to the guilt, and because he has already been convicted in the federal court and he is now serving a twenty-five year sentence, and because the defendant was convicted and sentenced for the same offense for which he was convicted in the state court. The federal sentence will cover practically all of the defendant's life.

"The state's case is based on one W. S. Scribner, who participated in the homicide, and the defendant was convicted and sentenced for the murder and given a sentence of fifty years in the same case and had been pardoned by Gov. Neff in consideration that he would testify against Rowan.

"Scribner was a noted criminal, who was forced to admit at the trial of Rowan that he (Scribner) had been convicted in two cases of robbery and given fifteen years in one case and thirty-five years in the other, and that he had been paroled and had violated his parole and that he had been formerly convicted of burglary, and since the conviction of Rowan, Scribner had been charged with bank robbery.

"On the other hand, no witness testified, and the state offers no testimony to prove that the defendant Rowan was present at the killing, and the only theory of the state was that Rowan had advised and planned the robbery which resulted in the killing, but tried only on the evidence of said Scribner.

"On the other hand, Rowan has lived in Dallas county almost all his life and has never been charged with crime, let alone convicted, and scores of good people in Dallas have expressed their belief in his innocence and character.

"For that reason urge his full pardon. Among such petitioners are Bishop James P. Lynch of the Dallas diocese, Charles Hodges of the St. George Hotel, Ben Kahn, a prominent merchant; Z. E. Marvin, a prominent druggist; J. J. Conner, auditor of the American National bank; the Rev. P. J. O'Grady, Fred McKunkin, proprietor of the Southland Hotel, and many other good people, business men and women who know the facts."

Why not use some of the windfall and specked apples to make pectin, which will be useful with fruits not ordinarily used for jelly? The U. S. Department of Agriculture will tell you how to make apple pectin.

Value of Texas Crops for 1926 \$100,000,000 Larger Despite Low Cotton Price

Latest estimates of the United States government show that the value of crops of this state this year will be more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the total crop values in Texas last year, according to the Dallas News.

This is in spite of the fact that the gross receipts to Texas farmers from this year's crop of cotton will be less than that of 1925.

This year's cotton crop of 5,300,000 estimated bales at \$65 a bale will bring \$344,000,000 as against the government's estimate of last year's cotton crop at \$379,250,000. However, the Texas production of other major crops in 1926 runs as much as 250 per cent above the production of 1925.

This year Texas is producing 108,000,000 bushels of corn with a total value of \$100,995,000 at the figure of 93c fixed by the United States Department of Agriculture for the average Texas price to farmers. Last year's corn crop of only 26,809,000 bushels at a farmer's average price (Government estimate for Texas) of \$1.10 brought only \$29,490,000.

In like manner grain sorghums, oats, wheat, barley, hay and some other crops are much in excess of the value of the 1925 crop.

The government's estimate of the hypothetical value of all Texas crops last year based upon the total of the crops definitely estimated was \$799,330,000. This figure is arrived at as follows:

The government keeps figures on each of the principal crops of the state each year and on each fifth year a census of all crops is taken. The ratio of the value of major crops to the total on census years is applied in arriving at a grand total for years when a census is not taken.

The ratio applied to preliminary estimates of this year's total of major crops will indicate a grand total of more than \$910,000,000 for Texas this year. Such an estimate is considered fully justified in view of the view of Texas movement of about

55,000 carloads of truck products. Estimates for the major crops for 1926 and 1925 are given in parallel columns below—value in table No. 1 and production in table No. 2. All figures are Government figures except the "value" figures for 1926. The Government has made no estimates of values as yet, but these values are computed from "average prices paid producers in Texas" in the latest numbers of Crops and Markets, a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Comparative estimates follow:

Table No. 1. Value. 1926. 1925. Cotton \$344,500,000 \$379,250,000. Corn 100,995,000 29,490,000. Kafir 32,370,000 23,465,000. Oats 23,259,000 8,454,000. Barley 49,014,000 10,156,000. Wheat 7,750,000 72,000. Rye 1,440,000 87,000. Rice 8,540,000 9,012,000. Hay 25,200,000 12,276,000. Peanuts 1,785,000 1,219,000. Sweet Pot. 8,450,000 8,707,000. Potatoes 3,820,000 3,307,000. Sorghums 2,700,000 1,326,000. Broom corn 246,000 238,000. Peach 3,400,000 2,625,000. Apples 332,200 222,000. Total \$806,604,000 \$490,766,000.

Table No. 2. Production. 1926. 1925. Cotton bales 5,300,000 4,200,000. Corn, bushels 108,600,000 26,809,000. Kafir, bushels 49,800,000 30,875,000. Oats, bushels 33,700,000 13,419,000. Wheat, bushels 34,200,000 6,552,000. Barley, bushels 7,700,000 835,000. Rye, bushels 1,400,000 87,000. Rice, bushels 6,100,000 6,048,000. Hay tons, 1,400,000 653,000. Peanuts, pounds 61,100,000 35,855,000. Sweet pot. bu. 8,300,000 6,132,000. Potatoes, bu. 1,900,000 1,378,000. Sorghum, gal. 3,000,000 1,426,000. Broom Corn, tons 3,075 1,700. Peaches, bu. 3,300,000 1,750,000. Apples, bu. 300,000 264,000.

Advance Buying of Poison With Which to Fight Crop Pests in 1927 Is Advised

College Station, Texas, Oct. 20.—R. E. Reppert, entomologist at A. & M. college in advising the advance purchase of poison for crop pests in 1927 says:

"The farmers of practically all the cotton growing area of the state recently passed through a trying experience. A general infestation by the cotton leaf worm occurred earlier than is usual and attacked cotton that had been delayed in its fruiting period by other insect pests. In spite of previous warning that the leaf worm was to be expected, many farmers found themselves without poison with which to fight the pest and, in the general rush to obtain it, ready supplies were soon exhausted and new shipments were delayed. This resulted in some instances in the cotton being injured because of tardy poisoning, and in other instances in the payment of prices that might appear excessive, but which were necessitated in most instances by high charges for transportation of the poison had to be moved by express from eastern factories.

"Exact figures cannot be obtained but it is quite probable that half the poison used during the leaf worm fight was purchased at an advanced price. The price of the poison at one-half cents beyond what it could have been purchased for last winter or early spring, at which time it was quoted at about seven and one-half cents. A careful examination of the figures would therefore bring out the conclusion that the farmer's delay in purchasing calcium arsenate cost him, as a result of this excess, more than three times what the interest charges would have been on the cost of the entire amount used, if purchased last winter at the prices quoted then.

"The situation is one the farmer has faced on previous occasions, and was brought about perhaps because he hesitated to buy without the necessity of poisoning, or perhaps because he could not obtain the necessary funds. Since, however, the calcium arsenate, if properly stored so that water does not drip into the containers to cake it, will not deteriorate, farmers may safely store it indefinitely against a period of need. Should an early infestation not require its immediate use, he may even, rather than pass through the same experience of the past summer, wait three years for an infestation and yet gain financially. Being practically an insurance of a cotton crop, the cultural expenses of which will already have been met, the banker should be ready to advance funds for this purpose as readily as for others incident to cotton production.

"Factories producing calcium arsenate operate during the months of fall, winter, and early spring to meet demands reasonably anticipated for the coming season, and if an extraordinary demand arises during the summer production must be accelerated and at an increased cost. With the present status of the cotton market may tend to discourage farmers from such a move, we believe that the policy suggested is sound, and urge, that individually or through organizations, the farmers place their orders for calcium arsenate early this winter for at least sufficient amounts to begin poisoning operations if the occasion demands. One suggestion is that farmers anticipate their acreage and place in storage five pounds of calcium arsenate per acre of cotton to be cultivated in 1927."

Suit Against Ford for \$2,000,000 Filed by Construction Firm

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—Replying to charges of graft and bribery with a complete denial and an allegation of dilatory payment, the John M. Blair Construction company has filed a \$2,000,000 damage suit against the Ford Motor Company.

The suit was an answer to one filed October 6 for the Ford concern for an undetermined amount, said to run into millions, in which it was charged that the Blair company had bribed Ford employes to accept inferior materials in seven construction projects, to allow exorbitant prices and approve padded accounts for labor actually supplied.

The Ford suit asked for an accounting and cancellation of contract.

Near Riot in City of Mexico as March to Prison is Begun

Mexico City, Oct. 16.—A riot threatened for a time yesterday when 200 prisoners were being marched to the railroad station to start for Mexico's tropical penal settlement, Tres Marias, in the Pacific.

Several hundred wives, mothers and sisters broke through the lines of police and soldiers and many were knocked down by the horses of mounted police.

Great crowds soon gathered, the excitement became contagious and it was necessary to call out police reserves to restore order.

Mothers Heckling Lawyer are Ushered From Court Room

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 16.—Nearly 200 mothers of school children were ejected from district court today for heckling an attorney.

When Hugh Grady, assistant city attorney, asked the court to throw out an injunction suit to restrain the school board from enforcing compulsory vaccination, a dozen or more women stood up as though by signal and hissed Mr. Grady, pointing their fingers at him.

Judge Royal A. Watkins ordered all the women in the room to leave and Fat O'Keefe, deputy sheriff, executed the order.

Grady's point that the injunction suit was faulty because it did not name the mayor and city commissioners as defendants was sustained.

Navy Dirigibles Aid to Fishermen

Paris, France, Oct. 20.—Navy dirigibles operated by officers in training, have been unusually successful in locating shoals of sardines and herring for fishermen off the coast of France. Previous trials with airships had met with indifferent success, but the dirigibles, able to remain longer over the areas searched, locate the fish with great accuracy.

The presence of the fish at various points is relayed to the nearest port where fishermen assemble. The service costs the fishermen nothing, as the work is done in the course of the regular navy aeronautic training.

Doctor Says 30,000 Dying Between Ages 25-29 Can Be Saved

Austin, Texas, October 20.—Thirty thousand young men and women die every year from preventable causes, is the statement given by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, insurance statistician, in a paper read before the American Public Health Association, now in session at Buffalo, New York. According to his sentiments, the application of preventive medicine and public health measures would save lives to the value of \$6,000,000,000. The cash value of the life of a child at birth was fixed by him at \$9,333. At 5 years, \$14,156, and at 15 years, \$25,341.

In a speech by Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University, he stated that thousands of deaths had been caused by depriving man of the ultra-violet rays of the sun through the invention and use of window glass. People are now seeking sunlight as a help in the prevention and cure of disease, and glass has now been invented and will soon be in general use that allows the entrance of the ultra-violet rays of the sun. He forecasts that through the scientific knowledge of health needs, the end of the present century will see a nation of octogenarians.

Cattle Being Driven Across Rio Grande to Escape Export Taxes

Del Rio, Oct. 19.—Reports that thousands of Mexican cattle were being driven across the border into Texas to escape the new export tax effective October 24, were verified today.

American cattlemen say the new tax, which places heavy duties on livestock going out of the country, virtually will stop exportation of Mexican cattle.

About 10,000 head have been driven across the border at this point in the last seven days.

Great Future for Southwest Is Seen by Otto H. Kahn

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 19.—Predictions of development in southwestern Texas "almost larger than the mind can grasp" were made here today by Otto Kahn, New York banker, who returned from a trip through the Rio Grande Valley.

"The Valley has startling possibilities," he said, "possibilities which confirm me in the thought that, with trunk railroads opening the territory, to maximum of prosperity and efficiency can be reached."

Cotton Oil Mills Urged Not to Sell Short on Products

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 19.—A resolution calling upon cotton oil mills to "stop selling short" and expressing belief that crude oil should sell for "not less than eight cents," was offered to representatives of cotton seed crushers of the country, meeting here today to plan relief measures.

The resolution urged cotton farmers in marketing their seed to "store what you can and sell gradually."

"Buy meal for feed and fertilizer. Buy shortening made from cotton seed oil," the resolutions advised the seed producers.

Stamford Farmer Finds a Diversified Program Is Paying

Stamford, Tex., Oct. 19.—From a farm which neighbors told him seven years ago would not raise a fuss, Carl Wolfe raised products which brought him a first and several other prizes at the community fair here. He lye soap to duck eggs and whole wheat bread to watermelons.

"Diversification is the farmer's salvation," Wolfe says.

Governor Ferguson Vetoes \$10,000 Fund For Survey of Texas

Austin, Tex., Oct. 20.—Governor Miriam A. Ferguson Saturday vetoed senate concurrent resolution No. 10, passed by the recent session of the legislature, appropriating \$10,000 for a survey of the Texas tax situation.

This is the first measure passed by the called session that the governor has vetoed. She said her reason was that "this is the creation of another board authorized by law to spend \$10,000 of the people's money in the next three months to study the question of taxation. The time is too short to expect anything to be accomplished by said committee and the condition of the treasury will not justify the expenditure of this money."

Son of Coolidge is Guarded Closely by Secret Service Man

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 20.—Why John Coolidge, Amherst College student, and son of the president, is being guarded by Colonel Edward W. Starling of the secret service remains a mystery.

"I have no idea," young Coolidge told inquirers, while from other sources the opinion was expressed that threatening letters were responsible for Starling's presence.

Colonel Starling lives with the president's son and is with him constantly, except at classes.

Information from Washington was that Starling's orders had been issued under the general policy of the secret service department, which is charged by law with the protection of the persons of the president and the members of his family.

Jeff Davis Tablet Given by U. D. C. on Brownsville Site

Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 20.—Work of erecting a memorial to Jefferson Davis here has been completed. Brownsville was selected as the location for the tablet on account of its position as the southern terminus of the Jefferson Davis Highway.

This city was also selected as it is the purpose of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in erecting the memorial table to commemorate the landing of Jefferson Davis in 1846, and his part in the war with Mexico. He landed at Point Isabel, although it was decided to locate the memorial here instead of at Point Isabel.

The memorial consists of one huge granite stone mounted in a group of smaller granite rocks, brought from Llano. It was put up by Frank Telch, who put up the Jefferson Davis memorial at San Antonio, the monument at the capitol grounds in Austin and other memorials throughout the state. His home is at San Antonio.

On the bronze tablet which is fastened to the stone is the following inscription:

Commemorating the Services to the United States of America of Jefferson Davis, Confederate States of America. Graduated from West Point in 1828. Served on Indian Frontier, 1828 to 1835. United States Congress 1845 to 1848. United States Army colonel, commanding Mississippi troops, landed Point Isabel, Texas, 1846. Hero of Buena Vista and Monterrey. Declined post brigadier general, U. S. A. Secretary of war, 1853, 1857. United States senator (Miss.) 1845, '51, '57, '61 (resigned). Soldier, statesman, martyr. Erected by United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1926."

Last year the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, headed by Mrs. Harbert Davenport, was asked to secure a site for the memorial and a sponsor for it. This request was made by Miss Decca Lamar West, who visited Brownsville at that time.

The site selected is on an esplanade in the center of one of the principal streets entering Brownsville.

Fresh pyrethrum powder is advised in bathrooms or damp storerooms where centipedes appear. These insects are more alarming in appearance than in reality, however. Centipedes destroy house flies, roaches, small burrs, and insects, and seldom bite human beings.

\$50 REWARD

\$50 will be paid if R. V. Turner's Quick Relief Salve fails to relieve cough, cold, catarrh, sore throat, headache, earache, eczema, etc. Burns, blisters, cuts, sores, rheumatic pains or piles. It is one of the most powerful, penetrating, germ-killing, pain-relieving and healing salves known to science. Removes corns in a few hours without pain; also seed warts. Large box by mail 60c. Acorns wanted. Write for special terms. R. V. Turner, Box 1123, Montgomery, Ala.

ONLY \$25.00 Rich Man's Corn Harvester—Poor Man's Price

When you can buy a Corn Harvester for only \$25.00. Thousands of Farmers using them in every state in the Union. Why not you? One horse to pull it, one man to run it, with brand new rollers, Harvesting bands tall or short corn, kafir or cane. It cuts one row as fast as a horse can walk or trot. Self gathering. Has a bundle tying attachment. If you want to save time, men and money, write The Ziegler Harvester Co., Dept. A., Abilene, Kansas, for catalog showing pictures of harvester at work in the corn field. Harvester is shipped by express or freight. This is a thoroughly reliable company in business for over 30 years.

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

haarlem oil has been a worldwide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine Gold Medal.

Hotel Directory HOUSTON

"THE BENDER" Houston's Popular Hotel, Rates \$1.50 and up. Excellent Cafe. Nonday lunch 60c. Dinner evenings \$1.00. Dinner Sunday evenings \$1.25. J. E. DADLEY, Manager

SAN ANTONIO GUNTER HOTEL

Internationally Known Rates \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

AUSTIN The Driskill EUROPEAN PLAN Is the Hotel AT AUSTIN

Danger of Influenza Stressed and Means of Dodging It Told

Austin, Tex., Oct. 20.—The prevalence of influenza in some sections of the state has caused Dr. H. O. Sappington, state health officer, to issue the following information concerning this disease with instructions on its prevention:

"Influenza is a communicable disease, the causative agent or germ being present in the excretions of the respiratory tract. Sneezing or coughing will eject large numbers of these germs into the air where they may enter the system of other persons through the breathing passages. Avoid crowded, over heated rooms, as the germs thrive best in such an atmosphere.

"The onset of the malady is invariably sudden and intensive, and may or may not begin with a cold. The symptoms are pains in the head, eyes and limbs, which are often accompanied by a watery discharge from the nose, chilly sensations, a cough and marked muscular prostrations.

"Keep your body in good physical condition in order that the disease resistant forces of your system may successfully repel the invasion of disease germs. On the first intimation of influenza, go to bed in order that all the energy of the body may be used in conquering the germ. Do not stay up until the 'flu' gets a good hold of your system, as this makes bronchitis and pneumonia complications more likely.

"If you have a cold, treat it seriously, as it may be influenza. Hold a handkerchief or medicated cloth over the mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing. Keep your home business offices well ventilated. And keep away from others with the disease where possible. Do not overcrowd your stomach with indigestible food, eat and sleep regularly, and get as much exercise as possible in the open."

The last green tomatoes have many uses. They make good pickles and chow chow, and also marmalade; they can be used for pie filling, for mock mince meat, and serve fried.

Triumph of Democracy and Human Rights as Told in Independence Declaration

(Interesting extracts taken from an address by Hon. James M. Beck, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, delivered at the official opening of American Independence Week, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1926.)

The magnation would indeed be dull if it were not stirred by the reflection that today one hundred millions of people, constituting the most powerful nation of the modern world and potentially one of the most powerful of all time, are now forgetting for the moment the vivid and vital day in which they are privileged to live, to recall that other day, one hundred fifty years ago, when a little group of fifty-five men, after debating the question with meticulous care, created a new nation and dedicated it forever to the cause of human freedom. The flame then lit on the Plymouth Rock, which today still illuminates the world.

To use the inspired language of Richter, this little group of heroic men "lifted the gates of empires off their hinges, turned the stream of the centuries into new channel, and still guides the ages."

Although the fathers little perceived it, the greatest revolution in the history of human thought and social conditions was then in progress. As such, the American Republic is the noble child of the greatest revolution in human thought of an earlier age, namely the Renaissance. Never did human imagination rise to greater heights, and the finest flower of its genius was the birth of democracy in the New World, of which the American Revolution was but a single, although a very noble, chapter. Of Plymouth Rock, which shares the glory with the shores of Virginia of the great adventure, a New England poet has well said:

"Here on this rock, and on this sterile soil,
Began the kingdom, not of kings, but men;
Began the making of the world again.
Here centuries sank, and from the hither bank,
A new world reached and raised an eye to the world link.

When English hands, by wider vision taught,
And here revived, in spite of sword and stake,
Their ancient freedom of the Wapentake,
Here struck the seed—the Pilgrims' rootless town,
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set;
Where all the people, equal-franchised met;
Where down was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were naught, where vulture flags were furl'd,
And common men began to own the world."

De Tocqueville, that extraordinarily keen and prophetic intellect, well said nearly a century ago:

"The gradual development of the principle of equality is a providential fact. It has all the chief characteristics of such a fact; it is universal, it is durable, it constantly eludes all human interference, and all events as well as all men contribute to its progress."

I have said that the Declaration of Independence did not constitute a people; it is equally true that it did not constitute a nation. Complete sovereignty as a nation began with the first shots of the "embattled farmers" at Concord Bridge. Months before the Declaration of Independence the colonies had to a greater or less extent become independent, and assumed full sovereignty. The Declaration of Independence simply recognized an accomplished fact, and its purpose was not to inaugurate a new nation, but to justify its existence to the world.

"It is then, was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence? As clearly set forth in its noble preamble, it was an appeal to the conscience of the world in support of the moral justification of the Revolution. It commences, 'When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, * * * a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.'"

Possibly no state paper ever contained a nobler sentiment than this. It assumed that there was a rule of right and wrong that regulated the intercourse of nations as well as individuals. It believed that there was a great human conscience which, beyond the selfish interests and prejudices of nations and races, would approve that which was right and condemn that which was wrong. This approval was more to be desired than national advantage. It constituted mankind a Judge between contending nations, and lest its judgment should temporarily err, it established posterity as a court of last resort. It placed the time of humanity above that of nationality. It solemnly argued the righteousness of the separation at the bar of history, solemnly prefixing its statement of grievances with the words, 'In proof of this let facts be submitted to a candid world,' and finally concluded its appeal from the judgment of the moment to that of eternity, in the words, 'Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions.'"

The great Declaration was more than an eloquent plea for the favorable judgment of the world. For thousands of years man had lived under conditions which justify provoked the cynical remark of Rousseau with which he began his immortal book, 'Man is born free, and is everywhere in chains.' Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century the conception of the sovereignty of the people was almost unknown. Even in France, where the ideas of liberty were then germinating, the people

had so little conception of their own rightful sovereignty that, thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence and at the beginning of the French Revolution, the only claim that the French people made was that they should share equally with the clergy and the nobility in the constitution of the legislative body. In 1789 that body had been convened for over 150 years, and there was no novelty in Louis XIV's arrogant boast, 'L'Etat c'est moi' (I am the state.)

The state was conceived as a sacred institution which existed apart from the people and had its sanction, not in their will, but in some inherited claim. In nearly every nation the fountainhead of all power and justice was a hereditary monarch, whose power was absolute except as he graciously gave immunity to the people, which were called 'liberties.' Even in those nations where the soil had been broken and the seeds of liberty implanted, the utmost claim of the masses was for some participation, by the grace of the king, in the legislative councils of the nation.

Even the men of the Revolution at its beginning fully accepted this theory of government. It was not until Jefferson drafted the Declaration that the American people divested themselves of this idea that there was a 'divinity that doth hedge a king.'

Jefferson, at heart an idealist and with all the enthusiasm of youth, challenged this universal conception as to the nature of government, and asserted in eloquent phrases the sovereignty of the people. He drew for all mankind, without distinction as to race, condition or religion, a deed to liberty so broad and comprehensive that 'time cannot wither nor custom stale' its eternal verity. As with the blast of a mighty trumpet, the Declaration asserts that all men are created equal; that they have a right as by gift of God, and independent government, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that the people have the inherent right to alter or abolish their government when it ceases to answer their necessities; that the consent of the people is the only just basis of government, being incapable of any other.

Franklin said: 'There is no form of government but that may be a blessing to the people, if well administered for a limited period. It can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupt as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.'

To a democratic age the spectacle is repellent of that Gallery of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, where 3,000 courtiers and nobles crowded upon the so-called Sun King to crave the servile honor of handing His Majesty his napkin at dinner. But in a democracy 300,000 politicians equally before the obsequious flatterers of King Demos. To flatter the many is no more creditable than to flatter a king.

Let us today remember that democracy is something more than a form of government—it is a great spirit. Whatever may be said in this temporary ebb tide of democracy as to the fate of parliamentary institutions, democracy as a social ideal is a dominating and beneficent today as it has ever been. The equality of man, properly interpreted, is still our ideal, but we mean thereby not an enforced equality, which would standardize man to the level of mediocrity, but in its last analysis, his right to inequality.

In other words, the inalienable right of man to pursue his own true and substantial happiness as proclaimed in the great Declaration means his right to be unequal, for there can be no career open to talent or any natural justice if each man is not entitled to the fair fruits of his own energy, skill and industry. To it we owe the greatness of the Republic. The fact that every man has a right, free from governmental interference, to make of his dead self the stepping-stone to a higher destiny, gives to the masses that hope which has made us the most fertile nation that the world has ever known.

I cannot refrain before concluding from recognizing the fact that democracy has hitherto had its most effective and noblest expression in the Constitution of the United States. It is true that that greater charter is not in method wholly democratic. On the contrary, it marked a salutary reaction against the extreme claims of democracy. Its essential spirit was thus expressed by Edmund Burke: 'To be enjoyed, must be limited by law, for law ends where tyranny begins, and the tyranny is the same, be it the tyranny of a monarch or of a multitude—nay, the tyranny of the multitude may be the greater, since it is multiplied tyrannies.'"

The Constitution does set limits to the power of the majority and to this extent negates the extreme claims of democracy, yet as it was adopted by the American people and has now been maintained by them for over 140 years that Constitution, with its salutary restraints upon majority rule and its defense of the rights of the individual, is broad-based upon the general will and is, therefore, in the truest sense of the word democratic. It has been in the past and will increasingly be in the future the model for democratic governments, and upon its maintenance and perpetuity the future of democratic institutions may possibly depend.

And then a mighty change came over the world's dream of democracy. A reaction, swift and terrible, against parliamentary government, through which alone the democratic principle can function, swept over the world like the shadow of a huge eclipse. Today everywhere throughout Europe there is a remarkable trend toward a form of government which is not dependent upon parliamentary majorities.

No present fact is more significant than the reaction in many nations against democracy and in favor of a one-man power. It matters not at all whether the one-man be called a czar, emperor, king or dictator—the essential fact is his power. Today many of the oldest nations of Europe are in the grasp of dictators. The revolt is not against democracy as a social ideal, but against the inefficiency and venality of parliamentary institutions.

At no time within the memory of living man has Lincoln's ideal of a government of and by and for the people been more openly denied and flouted. The World War revealed, as it vast numbers of the fact that democracy as a governmental institution, is not workable unless there be a people who are politically capable of self-government. The founders of our nation recognized this. Washington, Franklin and Hamilton said that the success of the popular government depended less upon its form than upon the moral and intellectual capacity of the people.

A democratic government, as a form of government, is but a means to an end, and not in itself, an end. It must be judged by its fruits. The welfare of the world is the end, and no conceivable means, even as the greatest of all teachers said that 'the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath,' we can say that democracy is made for man, and not man for democracy.

Our political philosophy has changed. The divine right of a king to the right of King Demos, and one theory is as untenable as the other. The right of a majority, often mistaken, to impose its will upon the minority, who are only too often in the right, is not by divine ordinance, but is only based upon the purely utilitarian conception that the common welfare requires a temporary subordination of the minority to the majority in the interest of peace.

All forms of government must depend upon the character of the people. It was well said by Lord Morley, one of the most scholarly publicists of our day, that: 'The forms of government are much less important than the force behind them. Forms are only important as they leave liberty and law to awaken and control the energies of the individual man.'

Washington, Oct. 20.—Legislation that would relieve the Federal Government of authority to make periodic estimates of the probable yield of cotton based upon its gathered reports has been drafted by Representative Eugene Black of Texas and will be offered as soon as Congress meets in December. Contending that the last estimate of the crop made by the Department of Agriculture of 16,627,000 bales is fully 1,000,000 excessive, which resulted in breaking the market \$30 a bale, the Texas member believes that the cotton producer would be in better position with the government confined to announcing information as to the progress and condition of the crop.

Mr. Black's bill would repeal the present reporting system and require that the government shall make no report prior to August 1, and then monthly until Dec. 1 give the progress and condition of the crop. No estimate as to the probable yield would be made by the government, under terms of Mr. Black's bill, until Dec. 1, and at which time the estimate would be made of the year's crop. At that time the ginning would be 75 per cent completed, the bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make no acreage reports based upon farmers' intention to plant.

Before leaving for Texas Thursday Mr. Black made it plain that he does not contemplate offering legislation to abolish the future cotton exchanges, but is working out a bill which would vest the secretary of agriculture with power to deal with exchanges similar to the power he holds in relation to wheat market transactions. Recent complaints to Secretary Jardine over what Texas and other Southern members of congress declared to have been manipulations on the New York Cotton Exchange, which gave the common producer an added blow, developed that the department was without authority to take steps to prevent occurrences of that character. The department suggested that the cotton futures act be amended in that particular.

In the meantime the forces behind the McNary-Haugen bill last session are preparing to use the present predicament of the cotton producer as an argument for early passage of a farm relief bill of similar import by the December session of congress. In a statement issued Friday Walton Petzet, Washington representative of the Western and Southern farm relief forces, contends that if the McNary-Haugen bill should be adopted and approved by the administration the producers' distress due to the falling market would have been avoided.

Mr. Petzet does not believe that an unorganized holding of cotton off the market will be effective, however, and admits that the removal of as much as 2,000,000 bales would lift the price considerably.

"While that is being done," says Mr. Petzet's statement, "the mills would be able to purchase their requirements for a year or more from those who must sell within the next four or five months, and with the mills so supplied there can be no prospect of a good market during the last half of the year for those who hold their cotton off the market now."

Pointing out that it is impossible to safely unload the withheld cotton unless the stocks are managed by a "competent unified agency," Mr. Petzet declares that prompt passage of a permanent cotton relief law would make it possible for the relatively few holders at that time to transfer their cotton through the Federal Farm Board to all the producers of cotton, comprising the unified agency, with the result, he said, of stabilizing cotton prices.

"This proposal will fit the plans of the cotton co-operators," added Mr. Petzet's statement, "and would enable them to carry out their program of orderly marketing without assuming an undue and dangerous share of the task of sustaining a demoralized cotton market. If the McNary-Haugen bill had passed last spring there would now be in existence a Federal Farm Board with \$75,000,000 to take distress cotton off the market and carry it until there is need for it at prices that would yield a profit to the grower."

Mr. Petzet declared that the legislation last session was defeated "when a majority of Southern Senators and Representatives joined with the east to defeat legislation that would have prevented the present calamity."

It is indicated from sources other than the Petzet statement that the forthcoming legislation will not carry the direct treasury subsidy to cotton, as did the McNary-Haugen bill last session, but as far as the new plan is to be applied to cotton, it will contemplate the collection of an equalization fee from the producer. Southern members of congress have declared that the scheme will be fought bitterly.

These members say that the scheme is as faulty now as it ever was, and that no progress could be made under it without a control of the production of cotton. There is no way for the government to control production, they insist.

TREE PLANTING.
Idle farm lands in New York are being converted from a liability into an asset. The state forest nurseries in the spring of 1926 sent out more than 17,000,000 young trees, or enough to plant about 20,000 acres. The year's output promises to be about 23,000,000 trees.

Bill to End Cotton Crop Estimates by Government Will be Put in by Black

Washington, Oct. 20.—Legislation that would relieve the Federal Government of authority to make periodic estimates of the probable yield of cotton based upon its gathered reports has been drafted by Representative Eugene Black of Texas and will be offered as soon as Congress meets in December. Contending that the last estimate of the crop made by the Department of Agriculture of 16,627,000 bales is fully 1,000,000 excessive, which resulted in breaking the market \$30 a bale, the Texas member believes that the cotton producer would be in better position with the government confined to announcing information as to the progress and condition of the crop.

Mr. Black's bill would repeal the present reporting system and require that the government shall make no report prior to August 1, and then monthly until Dec. 1 give the progress and condition of the crop. No estimate as to the probable yield would be made by the government, under terms of Mr. Black's bill, until Dec. 1, and at which time the estimate would be made of the year's crop. At that time the ginning would be 75 per cent completed, the bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make no acreage reports based upon farmers' intention to plant.

Before leaving for Texas Thursday Mr. Black made it plain that he does not contemplate offering legislation to abolish the future cotton exchanges, but is working out a bill which would vest the secretary of agriculture with power to deal with exchanges similar to the power he holds in relation to wheat market transactions. Recent complaints to Secretary Jardine over what Texas and other Southern members of congress declared to have been manipulations on the New York Cotton Exchange, which gave the common producer an added blow, developed that the department was without authority to take steps to prevent occurrences of that character. The department suggested that the cotton futures act be amended in that particular.

In the meantime the forces behind the McNary-Haugen bill last session are preparing to use the present predicament of the cotton producer as an argument for early passage of a farm relief bill of similar import by the December session of congress. In a statement issued Friday Walton Petzet, Washington representative of the Western and Southern farm relief forces, contends that if the McNary-Haugen bill should be adopted and approved by the administration the producers' distress due to the falling market would have been avoided.

Mr. Petzet does not believe that an unorganized holding of cotton off the market will be effective, however, and admits that the removal of as much as 2,000,000 bales would lift the price considerably.

"While that is being done," says Mr. Petzet's statement, "the mills would be able to purchase their requirements for a year or more from those who must sell within the next four or five months, and with the mills so supplied there can be no prospect of a good market during the last half of the year for those who hold their cotton off the market now."

Pointing out that it is impossible to safely unload the withheld cotton unless the stocks are managed by a "competent unified agency," Mr. Petzet declares that prompt passage of a permanent cotton relief law would make it possible for the relatively few holders at that time to transfer their cotton through the Federal Farm Board to all the producers of cotton, comprising the unified agency, with the result, he said, of stabilizing cotton prices.

"This proposal will fit the plans of the cotton co-operators," added Mr. Petzet's statement, "and would enable them to carry out their program of orderly marketing without assuming an undue and dangerous share of the task of sustaining a demoralized cotton market. If the McNary-Haugen bill had passed last spring there would now be in existence a Federal Farm Board with \$75,000,000 to take distress cotton off the market and carry it until there is need for it at prices that would yield a profit to the grower."

Mr. Petzet declared that the legislation last session was defeated "when a majority of Southern Senators and Representatives joined with the east to defeat legislation that would have prevented the present calamity."

It is indicated from sources other than the Petzet statement that the forthcoming legislation will not carry the direct treasury subsidy to cotton, as did the McNary-Haugen bill last session, but as far as the new plan is to be applied to cotton, it will contemplate the collection of an equalization fee from the producer. Southern members of congress have declared that the scheme will be fought bitterly.

These members say that the scheme is as faulty now as it ever was, and that no progress could be made under it without a control of the production of cotton. There is no way for the government to control production, they insist.

TREE PLANTING.
Idle farm lands in New York are being converted from a liability into an asset. The state forest nurseries in the spring of 1926 sent out more than 17,000,000 young trees, or enough to plant about 20,000 acres. The year's output promises to be about 23,000,000 trees.

Dry Law Officers to Use Window Display to Frighten Topers

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20.—A new departure in prohibition enforcement tactics here, by which the Government hopes to convince Philadelphia tipplers of the danger of bootleg liquor, is to be tried out in the near future.

The plans, announced call for an elaborate window display campaign, with analysis of samples of liquor confiscated by the police and a realistic picture of what effect it might have on the imbiber. A central city store room will be rented by the prohibition department for the display, and daily demonstrations are planned. Confiscated liquor is to be taken to the display window and analyzed in full view of the passing crowds. As each element is discovered, printed posters are to be hung in the window, showing the make-up of the human body and the effects of the ingredients on its tissues and organisms.

"The reason for the move," said Thomas Cavanaugh, local prohibition administrator, "is that the public continues to believe that the liquor of today is as good as that to be had before the passing of the Volstead act. We are hoping to correct this fallacy. No man will deliberately drink poisoned stuff unless he is an inveterate drinker or a fool."

Grand Champion of Jersey Bulls Owned by Twin Oaks Farm

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—Oxford's Wexford Noble, a 3 year old bull owned by Twin Oaks farm, Morris-town, N. J., was selected as the grand champion bull of the Jerseys at the National Dairy exposition here. Other selections included junior champion bull under 2 years, Fairs' Fair's Eminent Bleditch, Longview farm, Lee's Summit, Mo.; senior champion cows, Blonde's Cunning Mouse, John S. Ellsworth, Simburg, Conn.

666

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

Come to Lubbock, Texas

The Hub of the Plains. Good schools, good land, good water, good health. Fine climate, fine crops, cheap land—cash or terms. Write or see—C. C. McCarty The Land and Loan Man P. O. Box 1345, Lubbock, Tex.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

FARM FOR SALE
200 ACRE-FARM in Bosque county, 65 in cultivation, plenty of 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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—\$55 acres
176 cultivation, well improved. Also 140, 80 in cultivation, near railroad, on Route. Teams, tools, feed, grain. Ernest Turner, Gatesville, Texas. 10-21-2

HONEY—New crop, two five-gallon cans, \$11.90; six 10-pound cans, \$6.50; comb, \$7.50. Gulf Coast Apiaries, Woodsboro, Tex. 10-14-5

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

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

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 POULTRYMAN in the SOUTH that ever went to ENGLAND for POULTRY. 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 of the OLDEST JOHNSON POULTRY RANCH IN TEXAS. Wolfe City, Texas. 9-31

NEW CROP Spanish Peanuts \$2 bushel, \$6 100 pounds, A-1 shelled Peanuts \$12, 100 pounds, round sample 25 cents. New Crop Blackeyed peas \$4.50 100 pounds, "Gold Bond" White Plymouth Rock cockerels \$1.50 each, two \$2.50. T. I. Fitzgerald, DeLeon, Texas. 10-7-3

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

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 Bearer" 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

All For Texas!

That is the FORUM and the time is now at hand when the FORUM will be of greater service to Texas than ever before. The Truth about politics and state affairs is given in the FORUM and we call attention to the special low offer of a subscription for a year for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. This rate does not more than pay the actual cost printing and mailing the FORUM but we want the people to be informed. Big things are coming and big things will be doing.

The Legislature will meet in regular session in January and the FORUM will discuss all public matters with the same independence and fearlessness in the future as in the past. The mission of the FORUM is not to make money but to make history. Our mission is service for the great masses of the people of Texas and we ask and hope that our friends will get busy and co-operate in the work of building up a larger circulation.

Help to the extent of ONE DOLLAR at least and so contribute to the cause of truth and square dealing.

JIM FERGUSON
The Editor

Address subscriptions to Box 414, Temple, or to 117 West Tenth street, Austin, Texas.

Ben Randall, Pecos, Lawyer, Is Selected as District Judge

Midland, Texas, Oct. 20.—Judge Ben Randall has been appointed through which the Southern Judicial District of Texas to succeed Judge Charles Gibbs, who has resigned to practice law at San Angelo. Judge Gibbs had served seven years prior to his resignation and had practiced a number of years at Midland prior to his election. Judge Randall lives at Pecos.