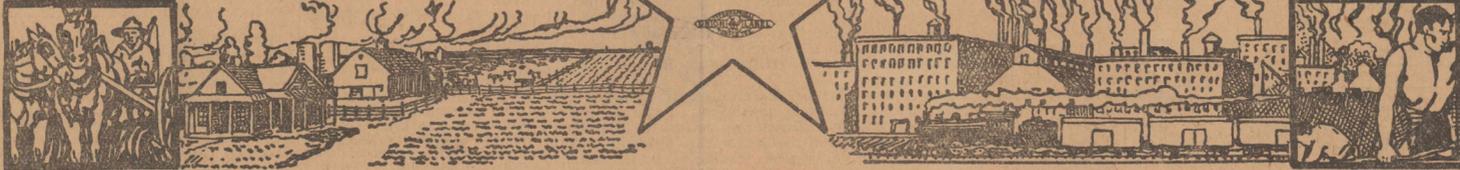


The Ferguson Forum

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VOL. X.

TEMPLE, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1926

NO. 9

Cost of Growing Cotton to Texas Farmer Is 20 Cents Per Pound, Brings 11 to 12

By VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER,
Agricultural Editor of The Dallas Morning News

It cost the farmers of Texas about 20c a pound to raise the 1926 cotton crop. They sold the cotton for an average of 11c to 12c a pound and lost the difference.

These statements are based upon a very careful analysis of the cost of raising cotton from records kept by entrants in The News' "More Cotton on Fewer Acres" contest and from the study of some 1,400 cost accounts of cotton growers in the Southern States made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The study shows a very definite relationship between the per acre yield of lint and the cost of production.

It has been definitely established that a yield of around 150 pounds of lint per acre costs approximately 20c a pound to produce. The Texas average yield for 1926 is 154 pounds per acre and the result is obvious.

Texas stands next to the bottom of all the States in cotton yield per acre. Only Florida with 130 pounds per acre is below Texas.

California stands highest with an average of 361 pounds of lint per acre for every acre planted to cotton. Arizona is second with 319 pounds of lint per acre and North Carolina, one of the old cotton States of the South, is third with almost 300 pounds of lint per acre.

It is plain that soils must be built up to where greater production per acre is assured. The fundamental defect in Texas cotton raising is the very low yield per acre and the excessive acreage planted to cotton annually, which always holds the danger of yielding too large an aggregate crop which in turn causes low prices.

Texas this year produced 5,900,000 bales of cotton on approximately 18,363,000 acres. Both the crop and the acreage are the largest in the history of the State and both helped to make the 1926 crop the largest in the history of the South.

In order to make money raising cotton which is now selling for 11c a pound, middling basis, it is necessary to raise no fewer than 400 to 450 pounds of lint per acre, since the cost of raising these amounts is shown to be approximately 10c a pound. Of course, that would not leave much profit but it is far better than the losses taken by the average grower this year with a 154-pound per acre yield.

In passing it might be well to state that the Federal Government's production costs of cotton and those of The News cotton contest agree almost to the cent per pound what it costs to raise cotton. Since farmers themselves contributed the information as to all their operations in raising the crop there is every likelihood that these cost figures are dependable.

The chief other factors which bear on a profitable cotton crop are those of weather and insects, over which the farmer has little or no control. A small total crop of cotton always brings a higher price, but it is folly for Texas farmers to hope for wholesale destruction of cotton in other States by weather and insects, when they themselves continue to plant a larger acreage each year as was done for the last five years. It is obvious that more profits will be derived from a study of economical methods of producing cotton, chief of which are soil building and intensive cultivation.

The News, in starting its State-wide cotton contest, was actuated by the desire to learn what it actually costs to raise cotton, and in that manner establish an average minimum yield per acre which will insure profits. That more farmers have not taken advantage of this movement is probably due to their failure to recognize the specific relationship between acre yield and production cost. If more availed themselves of the information assembled from other farmers more would be making money from cotton.

If cotton is to be raised in Texas at all it should be raised for profit to the producer. If the producer raises more per acre on fewer acres and besides raises his living on land released from cotton, his cotton will be a surplus cash crop, selling at a profit one year with another.

Undoubtedly the highest standards of living in the cotton belt are in those States which raise cotton at a profit, and better still, which do not contribute such a vast amount annually to the sum total of American cotton. In other words, in those States which fit cotton into crop diversification, whose farmers are enabled to "live at home" and who sell their cotton as a strictly cash surplus crop, the living conditions are much better than in those which depend so largely upon cotton.

The largest income per farm in the United States is in California, where highly specialized farming and fruit raising is the rule. It is close to \$2,000 a year in California. However, North Carolina and South Carolina are reported to be the most prosperous farming States of the South, due to crop diversification and a uniformly high yield of cotton per acre one year with another. North Carolina, this year has a cotton yield of almost 300 pounds per acre, while South Carolina has 204 pounds per acre. These States are struggling with the cotton boll weevil and the cotton flea, and have not yet worked out a satisfactory method of control of either pest, but in spite of that manage through intensive farming and fertilization of all land planted to cotton to make uniformly high yields.

With the exception of 1926, the last ten years of Texas cotton yields have averaged about 125 pounds per acre. According to The News cotton contest cost figures, it would require not less than 200 pounds of lint per acre to make a profit even when cot-

ton sells for 20c a pound. It stands to reason that there have been very few profitable cotton years for the Texas farmer as long as the State average remains far below 200 pounds of lint per acre.

It is quite clear that the big job ahead of cotton growers is to improve the productivity of their soils, through crop rotation, restoration of organic matter in plowing under humus crops, using commercial fertilizer wherever warranted and reducing the cotton acreage to the point where excessive crops are not likely to result from a combination of favorable conditions.

Secretary of State Advises Changes in Securities Statute

Austin, Tex., Dec. 23.—Numerous amendments in the statutes applying to her office are recommended in the biennial report of Mrs. Emma Grigsby Meharg, secretary of state, to Governor Miriam A. Ferguson.

Mrs. Meharg of Plainview is the first woman to serve as secretary of state of Texas.

She urged that the office be made elective, rather than appointive; that the secretary of state's salary be increased and that the office be given legislative authority to appoint two assistant secretaries, with power to act in his absence; that a civil service system be adopted for state employees.

Mrs. Meharg detailed the need of making more definite certain statutes applying to her office. Among these was the "blue sky law." She recommended this law be termed "the state securities law," with the person in charge to be known as the "state securities commissioner," and having the rank of an assistant secretary of state.

Other recommendations: That the law prescribing the purposes of corporations be changed to provide a corporation may be created for any purpose not in violation of existing laws, and that the nearly 100 statutes now in effect at the time the powers of a corporation be increased so that it may have all the power necessary, "to carry out the object of its creation"; that the law prescribing all the capital stock of a corporation must be subscribed and 50 per cent paid in at the time the charter is filed be amended to require only 10 per cent be subscribed and paid in; that before any foreign corporation would be authorized to transact business in Texas that its charter be filed with the clerk of the county in which it maintains its principal place of business, or where it maintains any branch office; that the statute governing the admission of foreign corporations be changed to make the law clear, definite and specific.

Georgia Fighting the Klan

Georgia, in which is Atlanta, the capital of the state and the headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan, of which a Dallas dentist is the emperor, is aroused over outrages and attacks by hooded bands and the Governor has announced that if the ordinary processes of law are not equal to the occasion he will declare martial law. The governor evidently is in earnest and it is certain if he is the state which furnished Colonel William Joel Simmons, Caleb Ridley and several others accused in Texas courts and courts of other states of violations of moral and criminal codes will witness a taming of hooded lawbreakers that will add lustre to the fame of Georgia.

Here are two reports taken from Wednesday's newspapers, the reports being furnished by the Associated Press, which indicate that the imperial wizard soon may find some of his Georgia henchmen in jail:

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 28.—The flogging of Wimberly E. Brown, an attorney, by a band of hooded men near Lyons, Ga., Friday night brought from Governor Clifford Walker Tuesday a warning that martial law will be declared "if the regular processes of the courts fail to curb these outrages."

Declaring in a formal statement that "mobs with heads covered with flour sacks shall not rule in Georgia," Governor Walker offered a special reward of \$1,000 for the first conviction of a member of the masked band, and called upon "every patriotic citizen" of Toombs County to co-operate.

Meanwhile Judge R. N. Hardman at Louisville, Ga., called the Toombs County Superior Court and grand jury into special session beginning January 17, to investigate the whipping.

Brown assisted in the prosecution of five alleged members of a hooded band that fatally wounded Willie Wilson last July. Wilson, whose name had been linked with accusations of syrup thefts, was fired upon by members of the band who forcibly entered his home with the apparent intention of kidnaping him. Those tried in connection with the attack on Wilson were acquitted December 3.

Louisville, Ga.—An order for the convening of a special term of the Toombs County Superior Court and grand jury the third Monday in January for investigation of the flogging of Wimberly E. Brown, Lyons attorney, was issued Tuesday by Judge R. N. Hardman.

Judge Hardman told the Associated Press that Brown came to his home Sunday afternoon and reported that he had been kidnaped and flogged by a "band of men in Klan regalia, and bearing the insignia 'K. K. K.'"

The judge said he examined the attorney at the time and found that he had been horribly beaten. He said Brown told him the men had said he was being whipped because of his prosecution of a recent "masked whipping case."

Brown Tuesday described the flogging in the following statement:

"At the last term of the Toombs Superior Court, I was employed to assist in the prosecution of five alleged members of a hooded mob that killed Willie Wilson in July. Friday night a mob wearing klan regalia seized me on a street corner and carried me about two miles from town in an automobile. They beat me severely with leather straps. So severe was the beating that I am now under care of a physician.

"After the whipping they told me they would teach me to prosecute the klan and to write articles for the Macon Telegraph, no doubt referring to my prosecution of the Wilson case and an article in the Telegraph after that trial. I was also warned that unless I moved from this county in 10 days I would be killed. Before finding me two men in full klan regalia went into a local drug store armed with a shotgun and pistol and the entire mob was seen to be wearing klan regalia. They made no statement to me other than that I mentioned relative to prosecution of the klan."

This sort of thing looks as if Hiram W. Evans was well informed when he made his recent declaration that the "Klan is not dead," and those who think it is will wake up in the next election to find that the klan is much alive. The wizard should issue a proclamation commending these Georgia klansmen who have furnished evidence that the klan is not dead.

Swivel Chair Farmers Are Hurting Tillers Who Turn Soil, Says Veteran Editor

Editor Forum:

A good deal is being said and written concerning limiting the farmer as to how much land he may plant in cotton since the large crop of cotton this year is apparent and the consequent low price realized for the cotton.

The same conditions prevailed to a certain extent in the fall of 1914. Former Governor O. B. Colquitt convened the Thirty-third Legislature in its Third Special Session in September of that year for the specific purpose of enacting legislation to give the cotton farmer relief. On the 6th day of October, 1914, he submitted a message to the Legislature, then assembled in Austin, recommending a measure to curtail cotton production. Bills to that effect and limiting the farmer to a certain number of acres in cotton were introduced in both the House and Senate. The question was carefully considered and thoroughly discussed by members of the Legislature. Notwithstanding the influence of Former Governor Colquitt and the pressure brought to bear on the members of the Legislature, none of the bills passed.

As a member of the Legislature at that time I gave the question most careful consideration and came to the conclusion that it would be paternalism and class legislation of the rankest kind. In my opinion a law to that effect would not stand the test in the higher courts. There is just as much reason from a constitutional standpoint to limit the farmer in the production of corn, peas, potatoes and other crops or to limit the housewife in the number of chickens, geese and turkeys she shall have on the place. Legislation to stand the test in higher courts must be general in its application on the particular subjects upon which laws are enacted.

It is easy to see now that the large cotton crop this year was disastrous to the farmer, as well as to other people, but the farmer can see his mistake and will correct it without the Legislature trying to regulate him as to what he shall plant or raise on his farm. In my opinion there are entirely too many "swivel chair farmers" already. As long as the farmer plants crops that are not detrimental to the health or lives of the people generally no legislation can prevent him from raising what he pleases. In case of war such legislation might be enacted as an emergency measure for the time being like other war regulations are made. But even as a war measure it would be paternalistic and out of harmony with the spirit of the constitution which guarantees freedom to every citizen alike.

If all those who are so much interested in the welfare of the cotton farmer would wear more cotton goods instead of finer apparel, and if the banks will loan as much money to needy farmers on fewer acres of cotton and on feed crops then the farmer will stand a chance to get more for the cotton he raises and can do better in the future.

J. J. STEPHENS.

Gilmer, Texas, Dec. 16, 1926.

Sees Elimination of Roundhouses in the United States

Power experts and railway economists who are watching the development and the increasing use of the oil-electric locomotive on American rails foresee a day in which this latest motive force in railroading may bring about the gradual elimination of the roundhouse.

David Louis Jones, instructor in the Diesel Engine Department of the United States Submarine School, who has made an exhaustive study of the possible effect of the use of the oil-electric locomotive on the rails of America, some of the conclusions of which are in his authoritative book on oil engines, says of this type of locomotive: "It is ready for instant service; it makes possible the elimination of roundhouses, coaling plants, ash pits, turn tables and hoisting services—all of which are required for steam locomotives."

The steam locomotive is available from eight to ten hours a day and spends more than half of its time in the roundhouse, having its boiler and flues cleaned out and other troubles attended to. The oil-electric locomotive is able to operate a full 24 hours. It does not need to spend time in getting up steam. Its engines can continue running without stop, day in and day out.

Figures made public recently by the Chicago and North Western Railway, which operates two oil-electrics at the business pier district of Chicago, show a tally average of repairs of sixty-three cents for each locomotive, as against \$16.20 for a steam locomotive engaged in the same work.

These savings, together with an economy of from 60 to 75 per cent in fuel cost, impel economists and engineers to foresee the gradual, general use of the oil-electric, and, with it, the possible eventual disappearance of the roundhouse from American railroading.

Oil-electric locomotives, the product of the Ingersoll-Rand, American Locomotive and General Electric Companies, are now in use on nine railroad systems throughout the country, while other systems have ordered one or more of them.

Body of Woman Is Found.
New York, Dec. 28.—The body of a well-dressed young woman about 25 years old, tentatively identified as "Bella Stokes," was found early today in the rear courtyard of a West Fortieth Street apartment house. Detectives are investigating the theory that she may have jumped from a window to avoid attack or that she may have been thrown from a window, or the roof of the building.

Says Women Must Work Like Men to Succeed in Politics

New York, Dec. 28.—A plea that women who desire to make themselves felt in politics next year "take a New Year's resolution to drop feminine and sex-conscious ideas and get down to work," was voiced today by Sarah Schuyler Butler.

Miss Butler, daughter of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Columbia University, is vice president of the republican woman's state committee.

"The day of the feminine crusader in the United States is definitely over," she said, "and the only way now for women to function fully in political fields is for them to start at the bottom and learn the game from the ward canvassing stage on up."

Miss Butler said she felt that it was because women in this country are likely to be very feminine when they go into political work that they do not get such "dignified and desirable publicity" as they do in England.

Lita Grey Chaplin Will Press Divorce Suit in America

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 28.—Regardless of whether her husband, Charlie Chaplin, initiates divorce proceedings in Mexico, Lita Grey Chaplin intends to "go through" with a divorce suit which she says will be filed in the Los Angeles courts in a few days.

This is her answer to reports from Nogales, Ariz., yesterday that the film comedian was in communication with a Mexican attorney at Hermosillo, Sonora, relative to obtaining a divorce.

Chaplin's attorney, Lloyd Wright, denied the screen actor had any intentions of seeking a divorce in the Mexican courts. The comedian could not be located for a statement.

The Chaplins were married by a Mexican magistrate at Empalme, Sonora, more than two years ago.

Kidd-Key Instructor Dies.
Sherman, Texas, Dec. 28.—Louis Versel, 61 years old, distinguished composer and teacher of voice and organ in Kidd-Key College conservatory, died here Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock following an attack of pneumonia. His pupils attained distinction in eastern and European musical circles. He had been an instructor at the college here for the last 25 years. His wife, a daughter of the late Mrs. Lucy A. Kidd-Key, died just one month ago.

THE FERGUSON FORUM

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THE PASSING OF 1926

Editor Forum:
The progress and all the events of this notable year 1926 shall soon pass into history as another year marked upon the sands of time, linking itself to the destiny of a New Year soon to be ushered in, which our calendar reminds us shall be the year 1927, even as it will, be it unto us.

We look back over the passing of 1926 as one of the most eventful years in the World's history of human endeavor and progress throughout all Nations of the whole world, and among all tribes of the Earth; for unto us a better understanding of universal peace and Good Will is creeping into the horizon of a new rising Sun of "Peace on Earth and Good Will to all Men."

Individual and collective strife and wars of whatsoever nature will surely dissolve into the melting pot of time and become as "poisoned waters" when we follow that great ideal of principle and messenger—"Peace on Earth and Good Will to all Men" for no finer principle and Prince of Peace can mankind follow, nothing will exalt a Nation or preserve its people so well as this.

We, as individuals and as States and Nations have made our human errors along the roads of life during this year 1926, we have blundered and have progressed, had we not progressed we would not have blundered, all being a part of our natural human endeavors leading into destiny and its history. To forget and to forgive our offenses one to another is more to be considered than it is to be able to take a Nation.

Charity, faith and understanding will save a people, but strife and selfishness will disgrace our sacred pages of human history and throw dark shadows on our posterity. Verily we shall become a great Nation of people or a glorious shining World when we more fully establish these principles into daily practice towards all men.

We have abundance to be thankful for at the near passing of 1926 into history and the coming in of a New Year, 1927. It seems that Peace is almost established throughout the World, national and inter-national friendship and trade is practically and sanely normal among all Nations of the Earth; we are nearing a New Day we believe for better understanding with all mankind, transition of time has lifted civilization to higher grounds of hope and to progress in all human endeavors.

This is a wonderful and grand old World we are permitted to live in, and by only individual and collective efforts on the part of all people, we can improve it beyond words to describe its beauty and glory as a dwelling place for the children of men. We hope to see the year 1927 bring absolute Peace on Earth and Good Will to all Men.

JOSEPH MENDELLE.

Houston, Texas.

VALUE OF BOY SCOUT TRAINING.

One of the pleasing developments of modern training of the youth of the land is the growing interest in the Boy Scout movement. This movement has been the agency through which hundreds of youngsters have been brought to careers of usefulness and their help has been instrumental in many cases in calling attention to their organization, which stands out prominently as one of real value in the right training of a boy. According to the Houston Chronicle a "signal illustration of the value of Boy Scout training was given in Dallas a short while ago. A 13-year-old boy was in school. A fire broke out in a dwelling house about a block away. The boy rushed out, and heard a mother screaming that her baby was in the house. Fire was coming out of all the doors and windows. The boy ran to a side door but the fire drove him back. He got down on his knees and crawled in. He did not find the baby in the first room, so he crawled into the next. The smoke was almost as thick as mud. The boy heard the baby crying. He made his way to her, wrapped his handkerchief around her and dragged her as he crawled to where he thought the door was. Finally he got to the door and outside.

"The baby was unconscious, and the boy applied artificial respiration and the little one was saved."
"That Boy Scout was a real hero. He was abundantly entitled to the solid gold medal he received. To the roll of Texas heroes there should be added Don Clardy, Jr., Boy Scout of Troop No. 15, of Cockrell Hill Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas."

Somebody has unearthed over in New Orleans old notes given by the Republic of Texas amounting to \$1,040 and the question of paying them off has been put up to the state treasurer who finds that there is no fund out of which such payment can be made. As the United States after the admission of Texas into the union furnished money with which to pay outstanding debts of the Republic of Texas, it seems that there ought to be a way by which these notes can be paid. Of course, souvenir hunters and relic preservers will be ready to pay face value and more for them but they are an honor-bound pledge of the Republic and ought to be paid by the state which succeeded to the glory and the debts of the government established by the fathers of Texas at San Felipe de Austin in 1836.

Henry Ford is now said to be carrying a cash balance in banks aggregating from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 and his wealth is placed at two billion dollars. These are figures that none but a newspaper man can grasp easily but they show that Henry is some rich. Only a few years ago Wall Street thought it had Henry in a tight place which would drive him to seek its help. Emissaries from that great financial center who visited Henry to let him know that Wall Street was ready to "help" him, were received courteously, listened to with patience, then handed their hats and told to go their way. Henry financed himself and he was not as rich then by more than a billion as he is reputed to be today. It is pleasing to know that Wall Street has met one individual who is impervious to its wiles and its plots.

"You are run to death with laws in this country," said a Presbyterian preacher in New York recently. "You have too many of them. Every time I tramp on the streets I am afraid of violating a law. You have to get principles in men. Then you can take away law, your legislative restrictions and prohibitions." Think of that from a staid and sedate Presbyterian preacher of wide reputation. Really doesn't it look as if less law and more personal and individual honor would help the country?

The sainted and besheated crowd tries to tell us how our private lives should be conducted includes in its membership some of the most flagrant violators of the laws of the country they have appointed themselves to have enforced.

Only two days away is the year 1927. The legislature soon will be in session and the Forum will tell you the news from Austin.

One dollar will bring the Forum to your home for a whole year. If you want the truth send us one dollar.

Make your new year resolution include a subscription to the Forum.

THE REAL GREATNESS OF TEXAS.

Realization of the true greatness of Texas is coming slowly but undeniably figures make it sure that it will stay. Here are some of the compilations officially given out which show how much Texas contributes to the general well-being of the country. The Bureau of economic geology at the University of Texas has announced that the mineral output of Texas aggregates \$350,000,000 and that this rather bewildering total has been reached within a period of a few years and promises to rise to still more bewildering totals in another twelve months.

Mineral production in the State is distributed at the present time among the various minerals as shown in the table herewith, made up, except where indicated as estimates, from statistics collected in co-operation between the Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas, the United States Bureau of Mines, and the Census Bureau. It is based on the returns for the year 1925 except petroleum which is for 1926. Returns are estimated for mineral water, petroleum, silver and sulphur.

The table follows: First the name, second the quantity and third the value:

- Asphalt, short tons 204,527, \$692,731.
Cement, barrels, 4,735,521, \$8,729,046.
Clay, tons, 4,821, \$20,247.
Clay products, brick and pottery, \$6,305,487.
Coal, tons, 1,008,375, \$1,556,000.
Fuller's earth, tons, 30,462, \$310,145.
Granite, tons, 7,860, \$178,375.
Gypsum, tons, 558,132, \$3,721,954.
Lime, tons, 74,638, \$698,132.
Limestones, tons, 2,495,440, \$1,898,185.
Mineral Water, gallons, 350,000, \$50,000.
Natural Gas, cubic feet, 127,995,594, \$6,659,915.
Petroleum, barrels, 162,318,750, \$308,465,231.
Sand and gravel, tons, 6,093,476, \$3,478,517.
Sandstone and basalt, tons, 147,700, \$165,800.
Grahithe, quicksilver, salt silver and sulphur, \$7,102,311.
The total value is \$350,042,076.

Since the mineral products contribute to the common wealth, the State contributes, by scientific investigation, towards their development. At the University of Texas there is maintained as a part of the state work, a Division for the Development and Conservation of the Natural Resources. This division of the University consists of three departments as follows: The Bureau of Economic Geology; the Engineering Experiment Station; and the Industrial Chemistry Experiment Station. Each of these departments is concerned with phases of development and conservation of mineral products as indicated by its title, the Bureau of Economic Geology making studies of the geology of the State in relation to mineral occurrence and production, while the Engineering and Chemical Experiment Stations are concerned with the engineering and chemical problems involved in mineral production and conservation. A list of the publications issued by these departments may be obtained from the University upon request.

Members of Fortieth Texas Legislature to Convene in Austin, on Jan. 11, 1927

- There is one republican member of the fortieth legislature which is to meet in the state capital at Austin January 11, 1927, and his name is Reno Eickenrodt of Guadalupe county. The senate will be presided over by Barry Miller of Dallas, lieutenant governor and the house will be called to order by Mrs. Emma Grigsby Mehar, the woman secretary of state and elect one of its members as speaker. The roster of the fortieth legislature is as follows:
Senate
1—Lloyd E. Price, Daingerfield.
2—Miss Margie E. Neal, Carthage.
3—L. D. Fairchild, Lufkin.
4—H. E. Triplett, Beaumont.
5—H. L. Lewis, Navasota.
6—Julian P. Greer, Athens.
7—Thomas G. Pollard, Tyler.
8—Charles R. Floyd, Paris.
9—Ed Westbrook, Sherman.
10—Joe M. Moore, Greenville.
11—Thomas B. Love, Dallas.
12—Pierce B. Ward, Cleburne.
13—Edgar E. Witt, Waco.
14—R. S. Bowers, Caldwell.
15—Stas Russak, Schulenburg.
16—J. W. Hall, Houston.
17—T. J. Holbrook, Galveston.
18—John H. Bailey, Cuero.
19—A. J. Wirtz, Seguin.
20—A. E. Wood, Granger.
21—Carl C. Hardin, Stephenville.
22—Eugene Miller, Garner.
23—W. D. McFarland, Graham.
24—Jesse R. Smith, Breckenridge.
25—Walter C. Woodward, Coleman.
26—Julius Lee, Kerrville.
27—Archer Parr, Benavides.
28—R. A. Stuart, Fort Worth.
29—Benjamin F. Berkeley, Alpine.
30—W. H. Redden, Lubbock.
31—J. W. Reid, Canyon.
House
1—W. S. Simmons, Texarkana.
2—J. D. Boon, Linden.
3—Tom D. Rowell, Jr., Jefferson.
4—J. D. Bass, Pittsburgh.
5—Ben Woodall, Marshall.
6—Merritt H. Gibson, Hallsville.
7—Bert Wallace, Route 1, Keatchie, La.
8—J. B. Shelgrove, Route 6, Henderson.
9—Culberson C. Denman, Nacogdoches.
10—John C. Rogers, Center.
11—S. L. Williams, Hemphill.
12—John F. Renfro, Huntington.
13—J. C. Ramsey, Newton.
14—B. L. Cornwell, Sour Lake.
15—Albert S. Reagan, Beaumont.
16—Place 1: J. W. Kinnear, Beaumont.
17—Place 2: C. E. Nicholson, Port Neches.
18—Dr. A. R. Shearer, Mont Belvieu, Chambers County.
19—L. M. Kenyon, Galveston.
20—Place 1: Norman G. Kittrell, Houston.
21—Place 2: R. H. Holland, Houston.
22—Place 3: Walter Acker, Sr., Houston.
23—Place 4: R. Emmett Morse, Houston.
24—Place 5: John H. Kirby, Houston.
25—C. H. Waddell, Rosenberg.
26—A. E. Masterson, Angleton.
27—H. W. Wells, Edna.
28—J. J. Olsen, Yoakum.
29—R. A. Fuchs, Brenham, Rt. 2.
30—Leonard Tillison, Sealy.
31—W. S. Barron, Bryan.
32—Robert A. Powell, Montgomery.
33—E. T. Murphy, Groveton.
34—C. N. Shearer, Huntsville.
35—John A. Long, Lovelady.
36—H. T. Brown, Jacksonville.
37—H. H. Wallace, Tyler.
38—Travis Smith, Tyler.
39—Hubert Frank, Hawkins.
40—J. C. Porter, Cason.
41—Tom DeBerry, Bogata.
42—James W. Stell, Paris, Route 1.
43—Alton Swain, Honey Grove.
44—J. King, Sulphur Springs.
45—C. E. Conway, Commerce.
46—F. A. Dale, Bonham.
47—E. E. Barnett, Lone Oak.
48—Sam E. Bateman, Ceina.
49—Place 1: Olan R. Van Zandt, Tioga.
50—Place 2: J. J. Loy, Denison.
51—B. R. Shierley, Anna.
52—D. J. Enderby, Gainesville.
53—Tom L. Walker, St. Jo.
54—Grady Woodruff, Paradise.
55—Fred H. Minor, Denton.
56—Place 1: Charles S. McCombs, Dallas.
57—Place 2: Nathaniel Jacks, Dallas.
58—Place 3: John E. Davis, Mesquite.
59—Place 4: Ray Holder, Lancaster.
60—Place 5: George C. Purl, Dallas.
61—John A. Rawlins, Dallas.
62—T. Kirkland, Terrell.
63—R. E. High, Wills Point, Rte. 4.
64—H. A. Justice, Athens.
65—R. M. Johnson, Sabinal.
66—Henry A. Turner, Madisonville.
67—John F. Wallace, Teague.
68—Ernest C. Cox, Corsicana.
69—Ellis Taylor, Bulmar.
70—H. E. Wassell, Corsicana.
71—W. B. Black, Thornton.
72—J. C. Kennedy, Kosse, Route 2.
73—Corry T. Sheats, Franklin.
74—Sam Hefley, Cameron.
75—Ed R. Sinks, Giddings.
76—J. Pavlica, Flatonia.
77—W. M. Fly, Gonzales.
78—J. C. Albritton, Yorktown.
79—J. W. Stevenson, Victoria.
80—H. S. Bonham, Beeville.
81—L. C. Smith, Bishop.
82—E. P. Hornaday, Hallinger.
83—W. R. Montgomery, Edinburg.
84—E. D. Dunlap, Kingsville.
85—Robert Lee Bobbitt, Laredo.
86—R. R. Smith, Jourdanton.
87—A. J. Durham, Sabinal.
88—Place 1: W. A. Williamson, San Antonio.
89—Place 2: P. L. Anderson, San Antonio.
90—Place 3: Harold Kayton, San Antonio.
91—Place 4: Travis B. Moursund, San Antonio.
92—Sam Gates, Rungt.
93—Reno Eickenrodt, Seguin.
94—Place 1: A. J. McKean, Prairie Lea.
95—Place 2: W. W. Rogers, San Marcos.
96—Place 1: W. T. Williams, Austin.
97—Place 2: M. C. Parish, Austin.
98—Claude D. Teer, Granger.
99—P. B. Branch, Georgetown.
100—Alfred P. C. Petsch, Fredericksburg.
101—Roscoe Runge, Mason.
102—Ben F. Foster, Del Rio.
103—Henry Webb, Odessa.
104—Place 1: Joseph McGill, El Paso.
105—Place 2: W. R. Smith, Jr., El Paso.
106—Adrian Pool, El Paso.
107—J. H. Boggs, San Angelo.
108—L. Parrish, Ballinger.
109—James Finlay, Fife.
110—A. E. Nabors, Hamilton.
111—W. Sutton, Belton.
112—W. M. Harman, Waco.
113—Place 1: Harry R. Jones, Waco.
114—Place 2: W. R. Poage, Waco.
115—J. L. Bird, Walnut Springs.
116—John H. Veatch, Joshua.
117—Place 1: A. R. Stout, Emis.
118—Place 2: Bowd Parrar, Waxahatchie.
119—Place 1: Walter H. Beck, Fort Worth.
120—Place 2: J. C. Duval, Fort Worth.
121—Place 3: A. E. Harding, Fort Worth.
122—Place 4: George C. Kemple, Fort Worth.
123—G. R. Lipsecomb, Fort Worth.
124—B. J. Forbes, Weatherford.

- 104—Thomas J. Renfro, Mullin.
105—W. T. Graves, Stephenville.
106—M. H. Hagaman, Ranger.
107—Victor P. Gilbert, Baird.
108—P. C. Sanders, Strawn.
109—G. W. Ware, Jernyn.
110—Ruben Loftin, Henrietta.
111—Place 1: Roy J. Daniel, Wichita Falls.
112—Place 2: J. D. Avis, Wichita Falls.
113—Cecil Storey, Vernon.
114—A. H. King, Throckmorton.
115—R. L. Kineard, Crowell.
116—Bowen Pope, Hamlin.
117—E. S. Cummings, Abilene.
118—J. C. Hall, Colorado.
119—J. A. Merritt, Snyder.
120—Emmett L. Whitaker, Lamesa.
121—R. P. Smythe, Plainview.
122—C. Land, Memphis.
123—Dewey Young, Wellington.
124—Lee Satterwhite, Amarillo.
125—E. C. Gray, Higgins.
126—L. P. Moore, Coleman.
127—H. L. Moore, Cooper.
128—R. B. Alexander, Smithville.

TO HOLD HEARINGS ON RATE REVISION

IMPORTANT INQUIRY WILL GET UNDER WAY IN NEBRASKA NEXT MONTH.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 23.—Revision of the railroad rate structure of the middle west and far west looms as the Interstate Commerce Commission and state public utility bodies prepare for hearings on the western trunkline class rate situation, the first of which will be held here January 11 before the I. C. C. examiners.
The largest co-operative case ever undertaken jointly by the I. C. C. and state commissions, its discussions is expected to affect business of all kinds located in the region, in the opinion of U. G. Powell, rate expert of the Nebraska Railway Commission, and a member of the rate committee of the National Association of Public Utility Commissions.

The western trunk line territory has been outlined by the national commission to include Illinois, Wisconsin, the upper peninsula of Michigan, Missouri (north of the Missouri river), Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado (east of a line, Trinidad to Pueblo, Denver to Cheyenne) and that portion of eastern Wyoming east of a line, Cheyenne to Casper to Sheridan.

The effect on transportation centers will depend to a considerable degree on how the I. C. C. applies whatever schedule of distance rates it may adopt from points of origin to destinations. There are now large groups of points of origin situated by the Chicago group which covers an extensive territory of approximately 100 miles in length and fifty miles wide. If the scale the commission finally adopts should be laid down as an absolute distance tariff and the carriers not authorized to make groups of points of origin the effect will be to disrupt the parity of class rates that now exist in the eastern part of the western trunk line territory, declared Mr. Powell.

Final effect on intrastate rates may be quite pronounced, he said. If it should finally be the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the rates adopted by them should be used by states in western territory as a maximum and minimum scale the effect in some of the states will be to raise the rates very materially, possibly as much of fifty per cent in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.
"Every effort is being made to secure as many of the interested points to come up at the hearing, as possible," said the rate expert. "Shippers are co-operating and it is hoped the record finally submitted to the commission will be much more comprehensive than any they have ever received on a large class rate adjustment."

"For two years," he continued, "a committee of traffic experts representing shippers in western trunk line territory have conferred many times with the railroads in the hope that a class rate scale might be agreed to and thereby obviate the necessity of an order from the I. C. C. The last scale of class rates presented to the shippers' committee by the carriers would have the effect of increasing rates from the Chicago group to stations as far west as the Missouri river in different degrees as between various classes.

"A study made, based on distances of fifty to 500 miles on 50 mile graduation from Chicago to Kansas City, Chicago to Omaha, and Chicago to Minneapolis, shows that the last scale proposed by the carriers would have the effect of raising class rates varying from 14 per cent in class one to sixteen per cent in class five."

CROPS OF FUEL

In Belgium one may see trees from which the branches have been trimmed to considerable heights and even the tops cut out, for fuel. So states G. M. Hunt, chief of the department of agriculture's forest products laboratory, who has recently returned from a five months' investigation of European wood preservation methods. These trees furnish crops of fuel just as readily as do crops of fruit. While such practices, because of labor cost, may be impracticable in the United States, they should nevertheless serve to illustrate the possibilities in utilizing more economically our rapidly shrinking forest resources.

Progress in Dust Explosion Control.
One of the early dust explosions which took a toll of 18 lives, occurred in 1878 in a flour mill. This disaster led to efforts to develop methods and equipment for effective dust control. Marked progress has been made in recent years in the control of dust explosions and in the prevention of resulting fires in flour mills particularly. Only four lives have been lost in dust explosions in flour mills since the original explosion in 1878. Heavy losses, however, have occurred in many other grain and milling industries.

Potash May be Produced at San Antonio Where Beds of Green Sand Are Discovered

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 29.—Facts surrounding a possible potash industry for San Antonio and other parts of the state, gathered by the San Antonio Manufacturer's Association and the industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce, have been strengthened by a report prepared by Lloyd D. Royer, a mechanical and chemical engineer who recently located in San Antonio.

Royer's report, prepared at the request of the two organizations, was made public by C. C. Leal, secretary of the manufacturer's group and industrial secretary of the chamber.
Particular interest is attached to the report in view of the fact that there are green sand beds, a deposit from which potash is obtained, immediately south of the city, and because the Federal government has selected this part of the country in its initial effort to find domestic supplies of potash, which it is hoped may render the United States independent of foreign producers of this material.

Royer declared that "now that the Federal government has actually started on a systematic survey" of fields in this part of the country, there are strong probabilities that an industry will be established which will rival the ones previously known in Strassfurt plants of Germany.
"Can the San Antonio trade territory produce potash in sufficient quantities and at a low enough price to compete with the German and French product?" Royer asks in introducing his report.

"This live question is answered in an engineering report on the potential possibilities of the green sand beds lying within a few miles of San Antonio, and of the newly discovered wells in about 20 counties in West Texas, of which Crockett, Crane, Ward, Midland, Glasscock and Reagan counties have proven wells at reasonable depth.

"Numerous observations of importance have been made. Brine containing as high as 23 per cent potash has been obtained, as well as crystalline potash salts of recognized mineralogical formation.
"The potash-bearing strata of this region, according to present indications, is encouraged at workable depth.

"The recent advance in foreign price of this very essential fertilizer has speeded up the work of sinking test wells in this region, and it is quite possible that important deposits will be definitely located in the very near future.
"The West Texas deposits are so located that the industry will be handicapped at present on account of transportation facilities. However, the building of a railroad from San Antonio into this region would, in a large measure, eliminate this handicap, and a rail and water freight rate to the present fertilizer market through the port of Corpus Christi would be quite attractive.

"The agricultural use of potash is at present confined principally to certain soils and certain crops. It is more widely applied to crops grown on light sandy soils found in the Southwest and extending northwest as far as Ohio. On these soils, especially in the raising of cotton, it is regarded as an essential.

"The discovery of deposits of potash salts in Germany as a result of the German search for salt, made possible for agriculture large quantities of potash at a low price to take the place of the haphazard quantities formerly applied to the soil as natural ingredients of stable manure and other natural ammoniacs and as wood ash and kelp ash.

"The agricultural world was not waiting for the discovery of such a deposit; on the contrary, unenlightened agriculture attached little importance to the discovery. But the German, desiring to find some use for a material which at that time was largely without use or value, turned to agriculture as the only industry large enough to absorb a considerable tonnage. Scientific data was gotten to support the theory that potash was a valuable plant nutrient. The agriculture scientists of many nations have advised their co-ordination with many crops and over relative long periods of years, but the fact remains that the present widespread use of potash resulted, not from demand of agriculture for potash fertilizer, but from the industrialists demand for a market."

Royer gives a table showing the quantities of potash salts imported and produced in this country during the years 1922, 1923 and 1924. It shows that in the three years there were 1,979,326 short tons of potash salts imported into this country, with a content of 567,555 short tons of potash, and that in the same years this country produced 108,233 tons of potash salts, with a content of 54,925 tons of potash.

The potash industry in the United States developed during the World War to the point where 25 per cent of domestic requirements were actually being produced and production capacities had been increased to 50 per cent of domestic requirements. A sudden decline in prices following the reappearance of European potash on the American market was effective in closing the majority of the American potash plants so that at present, as shown in the tabulation, less than 10 per cent of the potash salts consumed are produced in this country.
In the present European situation there is little that can be interpreted as promising cheaper potash, or the continuance of cheap potash. On the contrary, the new scale of foreign potash prices recently inaugurated covering November and December shipments, brings the net increased price as much as 17 per cent over the price obtained in 1924. This will mean an annual increase at the present rate of imports of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. This increase was no doubt brought about by the Franco-German potash pact, consummated in August, 1924, under which we are obliged to deal with a French-German monopoly whereas before we dealt with a Ger-

man. There is nothing in the European situation that promises to release American agriculture from the threat of unrestricted exploitation by a foreign potash industry. This is an intolerable state of affairs which must be terminated by development of our domestic potash industry to a point where it is capable of offering an effective defense. At the very least, the domestic industry must be capable of production of sufficient potash at all times to maintain the peace-time price at a level which will mean only a fair profit to the foreign producer, and production in such a way, or from such a source that in case of war it can prevent a serious shortage.

The engineer traces the various sources of potash in this country and then turns to a discussion of green sand, of glauconite, he says.
"Green sand has a marked advantage over most of the other potash bearing minerals in that it occurs naturally in a finely divided condition, suitable for direct treatment without grinding, or if necessary to be ground, this can be accomplished with ease as the material is soft and easily pulverized. Its green color is due to the presence of glauconite.

"Commercial beds of green sand contain around five to seven per cent potash, 50 per cent of silica, 18 to 25 per cent of iron oxides, seven and one-half to 10 per cent of aluminas, and three to seven and one-half per cent of magnesia.

Various attempts have been made to develop a potash industry on the basis of this raw material, the most successful of which involved the mixing of green sand with lime sand and salt, followed by heating to a clinker in a rotary kiln.
"At a cost of 25 cents per ton for the green sand and 50 cents per ton for the lime sand, a production cost as low as \$40 per ton of 80 per cent muriate was derived.

"These results were obtained without any consideration of by-products. The potash carried all the cost of manufacture.

"The largest and best known deposits of green sand are in New Jersey, lately, however, a large body of this material has been found within a few miles of San Antonio, and it may be possible that a very important industry will be added to San Antonio through the development of these deposits."

Royer concludes his survey with some reference to the West Texas deposits.
"Present indications in West Texas especially in Midland and Upton counties, point to enormous beds of polyhalite containing 15.6 per cent of potash. This mineral is water soluble, is combined with salts which are either neutral or beneficial, and requires no preparation other than crushing or grinding to be used as a direct fertilizer."

Royer is an engineer of wide experience. Previous to coming to San Antonio he was connected with the Ford Motor company at Detroit.
The report on the potash industry was obtained by the two local organizations as part of the program for advancing the development of all the mineral and metal resources of San Antonio's trade territory.

SAWDUST ON MENU IN BEST CHICKENCOOPS

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 23.—Sawdust is a good breakfast food, but it is chickens, not humans, that relish that dish.
Warren L. Bouschtein, professor of chemistry in the University of Washington, has developed a process that utilizes sawdust from the lumber mills of the northwest in the manufacture of charcoal.

Pacific coast states use more than 15,000 tons of charcoal annually for poultry and other purposes. Ninety percent of this product is shipped from the East coast where it is made from hardwoods. A small plant for turning sawdust into charcoal is now operating here.

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Super-Government Versus Representative Government Told in Fight on Lobbies

The following address was delivered by a well-known Protestant gentleman and a well-known Republican at a mass meeting in Cincinnati, called to protest against organized lobbies for super-government in national and state politics. The daily press carried 3800 extracts from the address.

By Charles A. L. Reed.

As a life-long Republican I have peculiar pleasure in taking part in this demonstration. It is a demonstration participated in equally by Democrats and Republicans. It has assembled spontaneously to bring forward an issue in which Democrats and Republicans, both American and foreign, are equally interested. The issue is one that has been kept well in the background so far during the present campaign. But it is a persistent subject. It is one that, in some form, is today in the minds of all thinking voters. Stated in legal form it is the case of Super-Government versus Representative Government. In my opinion, in the opinion of many others, the time has arrived when this case must go on trial at the bar of public opinion.

It has long been my habit as a Republican occasionally to go to Democratic meetings. I always have had a curiosity to see what the enemy was doing and how he was doing it. However much we might differ on those occasions, the same satisfaction of experience here today. I discovered that, however much you Democrats might talk about "direct democracy" in government, neither of us would be satisfied with any less of "direct democracy" than we have in the present system of representative government vouchsafed us by the Constitution of our country.

Representative government in practice simply means that we read the newspapers, go to political meetings, talk with each other as neighbors, and thus make up our minds on great public questions. We then reduce our views to plain language in the form of political platforms. Then we join political parties which organize on different sides of these questions, which we again discuss privately. We then proceed to elect candidates to carry out the pledges of the platform and to translate them into legislation. In no other way can I see can the people govern under our Democratic-Republican form of government. You and I may differ widely on principles and details of government policy. But on the primary importance of representative government as the only means to carry into effect the will of the people, I feel that we, Democrats and Republicans alike, always have been, are now, and always shall be, united people.

It is in capacity of defender of our liberties under representative government that I have come here to talk to you. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that this sacred constitutional guarantee of our liberties is not only being eroded but that it has already been largely destroyed. This occurs whenever the expressed will of the people cannot be carried out without let or hindrance by their elected representatives. It occurs again when, in the presence of special interests, the people, their chosen representatives are penalized if and when they exercise their own best judgment on public questions. It occurs also when, through the power of efficient working organizations, a sinister minority can impose on the people's representatives its own views and interests under the form and guise of public opinion. It occurs again when any group or groups of persons, singly or confederated, successfully employ force and intimidation to modify the laws of the state, to prevent their own narrow creeds or to conserve their own selfish interests. Any organization or influence that can thus set aside the lawfully expressed will of the people, that can thus paralyze the volition and inhibit the initiative of the people's representatives, is an influence that rises above government and is, therefore, a Super-government. I am here to declare that we today have arrived at precisely that joint in the United States and that the function of representative government is being eroded and to a large extent negated by an organized and sinister Super-government that is as dangerous as it is un-American.

You cannot but be interested in the fact that a super-government crowd, first functioning as a simply expanded to cover the nation. But the leaders who made their living out of the movement were operating under a style and title and, I fancy, under

charter provisions, that limited them specifically to prohibition work. This limitation evidently did not furnish them the basis either for the largest possible appeal for funds or for functioning in the largest possible way as a super-government. They saw that they must either change their name and specific purpose by amending their charter and thus lose their original identity, or they must develop another organization. They wisely for their purpose, I believe, chose the latter course. They, it seems, naturally appealed to the original source of their own existence, the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States. The Methodist Episcopal church responded by creating the so-called committee on Temperance, Prohibition and Morals. With functions now enlarged by the addition of this committee, it assumed to sit in judgment on the "moral" quality of any and all legislation that might come before congress; to sit similarly in judgment on the "moral" quality of all acts of the executive department; to judge the "moral" worth of all candidates for election and all appointees to office; to review the "moral" quality of all proposed legislation in state legislatures and to enforce their judgments as to both policy and personnel by political action through all possible channels.

The instruction to this committee came specifically from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held May 27, 1924. This was the conference that definitely robbed the Methodist church of its attributes of a church and converted it into a political agency. At that time this conference, instigated by its political leaders, was intruded into issuing its nominal mandate, "divested" all of its "Bishops, District Representatives, District Superintendents and Pastors" to put their numerous quarterly conferences at work. It likewise "directed" all their "Editors, Sunday School Officers, Epworth League Officers and Class Leaders" to aid in abating what the leaders of this super-government might at any time designate as evils. To this end they declared that "the ballot and other direct processes of democracy must now be employed." The attitude of this representative body of the Methodist Episcopal church was thus authoritative and mandatory with respect to its preachers and its something over 7,000,000 members. It is in respect to our presumably representative congress. After declaring that they would not be bound by party allegiance, although working through political parties, they issued the edict that they would "tolerate no dilatory or evasive attitude on the part of those who represent us." Thus we see the Methodist Episcopal church as a declared political agency. We see it, furthermore, functioning as a selfish political party in disguise. It maintains this disguise by boring into and hiding behind and as best may subvert its selfish purpose, supporting or slaughtering either of the great political parties of the country.

Then let me turn to the political part of my speech. Among my earliest and fondest associations were those with the Methodist Episcopal church. The circumstances of my childhood and early manhood brought me under the aegis of the great organization. I there was imbued with two profound convictions which still abide with me and are really promoting this speech today. One was that every man has the sacred right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. The other was that the control of the state by the church is an evil that must not be tolerated in our republic. I was likewise taught that I had a right to the same great principles of American government was the Roman Catholic church; that Jews were anathema and that every one of them was an Anti-Christ. Then the current of my life carried me into other, but sympathetic, Protestant affiliations. After many years away from the church, I returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church what did I find? My first discovery was that, as a boy, I had been deceived and that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States never has had, has not now and never expects to have, the divine inspiration by which the Bible was written. I hope to be a party to a relationship of "Church and State." I found that Jews were among our most patriotic minded and tolerant citizens. I now likewise wake up to find that the very thing the Methodist church has been trying to do is, in effect, the very thing the Methodists themselves have done and are today doing through their highly evolved political super-government. And the worst of it is that they have done it and are today doing it—yes, right here in this campaign—by methods of indirection that make the ways and wiles of the traditional Jesuit look like childish frankness.

And now, having made this charge, I hasten to declare that the indictment does not and can not lie individually against the great body of Methodists in this country. I know them too well not to know that they are patriotically devoted to our most sacred institutions. The trouble is that they, the membership of that great organization, like the electors at large, are in the hands of a highly organized but sinister minority that has succeeded in putting the church, as a church, in a false position before the world. You know and I know that this great body of patriotic members of this great church are but pawns in the hands of this self-appointed oligarchy.

But where do you imagine this Methodist political organization, this highly "moral" conspiracy, this super-government that seeks to supplant your own representative government, has its "Holy See"? Right in the city of Washington, right in the capital of our country, right where it can most conveniently watch our elected presidents, right where it can keep its critical eye on our elected congress and right where it can most

conveniently file briefs with our revered Supreme Court of the United States! It has its organized branches in every state and in every city and town, in every hamlet where there is a Methodist church. It is upon this widespread distribution of its working units that it assumes to base its boasted power. This principle, this mechanism of super-government, involving centralized control of widely distributed working units, is identical with the principle and mechanism of the Ku Klux Klan whose exposure in Indiana is now the scandal of the nation.

The distinctively Methodist branch of the super-government is located on Capitol Hill within a stone's throw of the senate office building. The Methodist Building, in which it is housed, faces the east front of the Capitol, standing like a fortress with its guns trained on both branches of congress as well as the senate. The camouflaged or more distinctively prohibition branch of the super-government, the Anti-Saloon League, stands farther down Capitol Hill with its guns trained on the west front of the Capitol. They both are so strategically placed that you, your senator, your representative, your supreme judges, may not escape from the Capitol without seeing these two structures and reading above them the invisible warning: "Do as we say or die." And let me tell you the first is going on right now, right here in Ohio, with high pretensions as "silencers" and with certain republican candidates as stalking horses.

The country is filled with scandal about the way the super-government intercedes for criminals that it can make useful for its own ends, as shown in the case of the notorious Jones brothers, joint allies of the Ku Klux Klan and the super-government forces.

Washington is full of stories about the ways of this super-government in dealings with congressmen and senators. It is now the custom of the super-government to have two methods of attack, frontal and flank, each a brutal exercise of self-appointed organized power. If, for example, the question at issue is one of prohibition or Volsteadism, on which topics alone the super-government has no objection to going into the open, that particular attack is frontal. The demand for support is made direct—quietly, but emphatically. If there is so much as hesitancy in the reply, so much as a suggestion of disagreement, the threat of opposition in respect to alleged 7,000,000 Methodists are trotted out in review, while their effective distribution in the member's district or the senator's state is mentioned for his rather serious contemplation. If, on the other hand, when a pending bill relates to the subject, the flank movement may be tried.

"By the way," says Mr. Super-government, "you have bill and so before your committee. We have no particular interest in it but have some friends who have; if you can see that it is reported, we would esteem it a personal favor."

Having previously been assaulted by frontal attack, he again envisions 7,000,000 Methodists! Again he sees church spies dotted here and there in the "home districts." Again the notion of church spies is being moved about the community, taking no hand in politics, but quietly intimating between prayers that "our representative had better not be re-elected. Don't vote for him."

Then the poor devil of a congressman sees the other side of the coin. Other denominational churches, he sees other denominational preachers, with which and whom the Methodist Episcopal Church has enterprisingly established "alliances." They may be called holy alliances—he is liable to think of them as holy; they may be called evangelical—he is liable to think of them as unevangelical; just the same, having contemplated these visions, Mr. Congressman seeks his committee room and the bill is reported on schedule time.

I am informed that so well established and so effective is this churchly political lobby at Washington that the wise go to it directly without fooling away their time in the corridors and committee rooms of congress when they really want something put on the floor. Don't get the idea that this super-government pays the slightest attention to party lines. It has no policy but its own revenues; no policy except its own supremacy. It backs no political party; only candidates and only such candidates as are its candidates. All parties are fish for its net. The ostensible representatives of both parties, selected and elected by it, dance to its music or cringe at the crack of its whip. Sunday before election, the super-government will hold political meetings in all Methodist churches to elect super-government candidates now masquerading as republicans. On the same Sunday, in New York state, similar super-government meetings will be held in Methodist churches to defeat a republican who declines to prostitute himself as a super-government tool. In Ohio super-government cries: "Vote for Willis; save Coolidge." In New York its actions cry: "Vote against Wadsworth; to hell with Coolidge."

What does the great patriotic vote propose to do with this many-faced menace to truly representative government? What is to be its answer to this effort to turn the government body over to the Methodist Episcopal Church? Forget prohibition. It is safe in the constitution. Forget the Anti-Saloon League. It is but a stalking horse. Behind it is hidden the colossus that is stealthily reaching forth to control the country. And don't get the idea that the only object and purpose of this super-government is prohibition. Its purpose embraces all "morals." As practically everything has something to do with "morals" it takes in the whole scope of legislation. It keeps its eye on practically everything everywhere and has a habit of butting in at its own sweet will. Only recently, with superb insolence, it "commanded" the managers of the Sesqui-centennial at Philadelphia, not to open on Sunday. It "commanded" them again not to hold the Dempsey-Tunney boxing match. As if Philadelphia could not attend to its own business! But this, of course, was a perfectly consistent thing for this particular kind of a super-government to do. It, this su-

per-government, is known to be deeply interested in maintaining the old and enacting new blue laws, such as those enacted in Pennsylvania in 1914. I noticed in the press despatches the other day where these blue laws had been invoked in one of the leading Pennsylvania cities. Its chief of police had ordered the arrest of every man, woman and child who attempted to play golf, football, baseball, tennis, quoits or to pitch horseshoes on the Sabbath day and to hold every person so arrested under \$300 forfeit. That is precisely the kind of laws this super-government is trying to nationalize. It is the co-ordinating center of the so-called Sabbatarian movement under which it seeks to take away the recreative feature of the people's Sunday. It would make it unlawful for you to do anything on Sunday that you would do on week days. I contend that you ought not to do anything on Sunday that you wouldn't do on any other day. Under their plan you couldn't go to any place on Sunday except to church and you would have to walk there. And you couldn't do anything with your money except deposit it in the bank on Sunday. This is the program of attempted elimination of competition by act of congress. But the undertaking is perfectly natural for such a pietistic super-government.

When I reflect on the misleading instruction with which I was victimized in childhood and when I realize the full significance of the other facts I have presented to you, it is no surprise to be told that this super-government takes as one of its most serious functions the active propagation of religious bigotry and intolerance in matters political. It was from this source, then less organized than now, that I some years ago heard most about Mr. Taft's unavailability for the presidency because of his unitarianism. It is now that these highly organized influences are active in spreading the highly unpatric idea that Governor Smith of New York should not be nominated for the presidency by the democrats because he belongs to the great Roman Catholic church. I am in no position to assess the merits of the instance. The super-government recognizes and utilizes the Ku Klux Klan as an auxiliary organization for the propagation of religious bigotry and intolerance. But I cannot escape the force of evidence that many of its members are members of the Klan and that the two organizations, in their utterances and methods with respect to intimidation and intolerance, are not suggestively dissimilar.

There is ample evidence that this super-government is the co-ordinating center and the motor mechanism of a maul and mawkish pacifism. On this point, and as one exhibit in support of my arraignment, I beg leave to read an Associated Press dispatch that I clipped from the newspapers a few days ago which is as follows:

Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Danger of utter breakdown of the national defense program within the next two years was sounded today by Lieut. Col. Leroy F. Smith, of Los Angeles in an address before the Ohio Reserve Officers' association, in which he attacked bitterly the activities of the Northeast Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. "We had best quit 'holding' ourselves about the campaign of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which my father is a minister and in which I am the leader of men's Bible class," he declared. This campaign of the church is well organized and as dangerous as were the Kaiser's crack units in their heyday, and it will eventually result in the breaking down of American ideals and of the entire national defense organization."

Whatever additional function this Super-government may have either in operation or in contemplation I do not know. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain this heathen Super-government has no end. But I do know that a high classed Super-government with numerous high classed, high salaried, all-time officers, with a numerous personnel owning a palatial structure and otherwise occupying extensive quarters in the city, in this game, they are getting their paws burned by raking political chestnuts out of the fire for Methodist monkeys—no disrespect to that church, only to some of its members—they may be relied on to be equally denunciatory and antagonistic in their attitude toward the State of Illinois. Rev. Robert O'Brien, a Methodist minister of Chicago, has but recently in protest exposed the crookedness of some of his own super-government gang in Illinois.

But, meantime, what is to be your attitude and mine, what is to be the attitude of the American people, on this question of Super-government? I insist that, however camouflaged, however much of a smoke screen may be thrown up around it, this same question of Super-Government is today, in this very campaign, the most important issue before the people of this great Republic. Are we to sit supinely and be swallowed up by this serpentine monster that is quietly coiling itself around our national life, I say distinctly no! The great American people must attack it, just as they would stamp the neck of any other hiding, crawling, hissing, venomous and evil thing. They must recognize that prohibition, Volsteadism, sabbatarianism, puritanism, pacifism, disarmament, even the propaganda for religious intolerance, these are the demerits of all of these issues, important as they may be, are purely incidental and subsidiary to the great issue that I have indicated, the issue of Super-government versus Representative Government. As we started into the dining room, we were halted and told that we must have on coats—I was hungry and wanted to go in that dining room for my supper, so I turned without a word and unrolled the dirty old milled slicker and put it on. I took the two six-shooters and tucked one in each of my trouser pockets. The friend with me took his one and likewise unrolled his slicker and went through the same preceding and we went on in the dining room. We had on coats, but for style and looks they would not have met the standard which the hotel wished to maintain, but no doubt the six-shooters made up for what the slickers liked of being regulation dinner coats. Judge Robertson while he has amassed sufficient of this world's goods to live in ease and comfort with his wife at their spacious home

General of the United States; likewise of my friend—not relative, I regret—Senator Reed, of Missouri. The pertinence of this suggestion is increased by its revelation, likewise elicited by Senator Reed, that certain of this enormous "temperance and morals" fund had found its way into the various slush funds used to debauch the electorates of Pennsylvania and Illinois. The Senatorial contest that recently disgraced these States.

But there is another and rather pertinent question that may arise in the minds of the awkwardly inquiring electorate who are prone at times to think of themselves as the proprietors of this grand and glorious republic. The question, simply stated, is this: If Congress, as the chief legislative body, owns the United States; if Congress is owned by the Super-government; if the Super-government is owned by Judge Gary and Mr. Rockefeller, United States Steel and Standard Oil, who and what interest do the United States? You don't have to take a week off to answer that question.

But I have said and now repeat that I have great confidence in the political integrity and in the patriotism of the great rank and file of the Methodist church when properly informed and not suggestively misled. I recognize how they, even as you and I, have been held in the grip of the self-seeking, bigoted, highly organized and tyrannical minority. I have equal confidence in the patriotism of all other religiously minded Americans, Jew and Gentile, in our country. I am ready and willing to fight for their liberty of conscience and for their free right of worship—all God-fearing and liberty-loving Methodists included. There is ample evidence that the gross membership of all these great churches, now at last awakened to facts, has taken an attitude of distinct reaction. You hear it in personal conversation with the men and women in the churches and on the streets. It sometimes finds its voice in the pulpit. I have quoted of Colonel Smith, the son of a Methodist minister and the leader of a Methodist Bible class. I saw in the newspapers the other day the report of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Propegit, Ill. which adopted, with "outbursts of applause," a report condemning not only the mischievous meddlesomeness of some of their interested pietistic leaders, but especially condemning the "program of force and violence" that finds its outlet in the Ku Klux Klan and the activities of the Methodist Super-government at Washington.

I cannot leave this branch of my subject without quoting from a recent address of Rev. Dr. A. M. Pentwell, pastor of the Gary Methodist Episcopal Church, Wheaton, Ill., as follows: "We believe the time has come for us as ministers of Jesus Christ and for our church to re-examine our relation to reform work and reform organizations. In our zeal for social and political reform we have gone far afield. We have grave doubts that we are drifting into a program of force and violence which is contradictory to the principles of the Gospel and opposed to the spirit of our Master. One of the chief causes for the rejection of Jesus by the Jews in his day was that he refused to buckle on the sword and establish the kingdom of violence. "Surely ministers who become detectives, policemen, sheriffs and raiders, have gone beyond the province of those called to be partners with men in working out the new order of heart through the love and grace of God. Ministers may be called to create public sentiment which will induce duly constituted authorities to fully perform their duty, but it is not for ministers to assume police duties during the occupying the sacred office of minister of the Gospel."

I hear public opinion ratifying these patriotic words by Dr. Pentwell. I think I can see Uncle Sam halting these gad-about preachers, and with one hand pointing to the open doors of their neglected churches, strenuously commanding: "Back to your pulpits!" When patriotic members of other denominations, occupants of pulpits and pews alike, now working in affiliation with the Methodists, realize that in this game, they are getting their paws burned by raking political chestnuts out of the fire for Methodist monkeys—no disrespect to that church, only to some of its members—they may be relied on to be equally denunciatory and antagonistic in their attitude toward the State of Illinois. Rev. Robert O'Brien, a Methodist minister of Chicago, has but recently in protest exposed the crookedness of some of his own super-government gang in Illinois.

But, meantime, what is to be your attitude and mine, what is to be the attitude of the American people, on this question of Super-government? I insist that, however camouflaged, however much of a smoke screen may be thrown up around it, this same question of Super-Government is today, in this very campaign, the most important issue before the people of this great Republic. Are we to sit supinely and be swallowed up by this serpentine monster that is quietly coiling itself around our national life, I say distinctly no! The great American people must attack it, just as they would stamp the neck of any other hiding, crawling, hissing, venomous and evil thing. They must recognize that prohibition, Volsteadism, sabbatarianism, puritanism, pacifism, disarmament, even the propaganda for religious intolerance, these are the demerits of all of these issues, important as they may be, are purely incidental and subsidiary to the great issue that I have indicated, the issue of Super-government versus Representative Government.

As we started into the dining room, we were halted and told that we must have on coats—I was hungry and wanted to go in that dining room for my supper, so I turned without a word and unrolled the dirty old milled slicker and put it on. I took the two six-shooters and tucked one in each of my trouser pockets. The friend with me took his one and likewise unrolled his slicker and went through the same preceding and we went on in the dining room. We had on coats, but for style and looks they would not have met the standard which the hotel wished to maintain, but no doubt the six-shooters made up for what the slickers liked of being regulation dinner coats. Judge Robertson while he has amassed sufficient of this world's goods to live in ease and comfort with his wife at their spacious home

tolerance, ignorance with intelligence, superstition with culture. With this line of action well defined the whole American people must challenge the invaders of our liberty at every advance.

The actual process of changing conditions must of course begin at their source, that is to say, in the individual Methodist congregations of the country. These congregations, however it occurs, have been placed upon the defensive by their self-appointed Super-government leaders. They must purge themselves of the scandal if they hope longer successfully to appeal to their respective communities for either membership or for financial support. But while this is being done, as I feel sure it will be done, we must remember that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Every candidate for office who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church must have a clean financial record. His liability and not an asset; that it places him under suspicion; and that, until, by his action even more than by his word of mouth, he proves the contrary to be true he cannot expect the suffrages of a financial support. Every Methodist should be elected to office. That would be religious bigotry and I refuse to follow the example of even the Methodist Episcopal Church in entertaining or promulgating and such sentiment of intolerance. When any ostensible party candidate of either or both political parties is known in reality to be a candidate of the more or less secret Super-government party, he must be opposed to the limit.

Mileage of Federal Aid Road in Texas Now Totals 11,129

Washington, Dec. 29.—There are now 55,802.5 miles of Federal-aid roads completed in Texas under process of construction, Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, said in his annual report recently made public. Over 9,000 miles of Federal-aid roads were completed during the past fiscal year, consisting of 2,161 miles of graded and drained earth roads, 927 miles surfaced with sand-clay, 3,274 miles with gravel, 58 miles with water-bound macadam, 553 miles with bituminous macadam, 179 miles paved with bituminous concrete, 2,463 miles of Portland cement concrete, and the balance of brick. There was also 21 miles of bridges completed of more than 20 feet in span. One bridge was finished in Texas during the year, and that was at Richmond over the Brazos River.

The Federal-aid highway system in Texas includes 11,129 miles, of which 5,958.8 miles have been improved with Federal aid. Of the improved mileage 723.5 miles were added during the year. At the close of the year 771.8 miles were under construction and 61.4 miles were approved.

The mileage improved with Federal aid consists of 672.7 miles of graded and drained earth roads, 8.9 miles of sand-clay, 2,852.6 miles of gravel, 476.9 miles of water-bound macadam, 442.7 miles of bituminous macadam, 121.7 miles of bituminous concrete, 351.7 miles of Portland cement concrete, and 292.5 miles of brick. In addition to which there are bridges with a total length of 6.9 miles. The total cost of the roads completed, including 41.3 miles of stage construction, was \$3,403,940.27, of which the Federal share was \$4,348,097.85. The disbursement of Federal funds to the State was \$5,284,165.01. This, added to the disbursement made during previous years and subtracted from the State's total appropriation of \$40,606,431, leaves a balance of \$39,195,241.92 of unexpended funds to the credit of the State.

Memories of Olden Days Recalled By Road Commissioner

(From Highway Bulletin.)
State Highway Commissioner George Robertson, who has just given a big ride, and recalled many interesting incidents connected with the early days in Texas when there was free grass and cattle roaming the great untended area of the state. Those were the days when the cowboys rode the highways, but cattle-men rode the trail, spending much of their life in the saddle.

"For many years," remarked Commissioner Robertson, "in those days, I never traveled without my six-shooter. It was a cap and ball pistol and I converted it into a cartridge gun. I remember the first hotel I ever went into where you were required to have a coat on before going into the dining room. It was in Kansas City. I had gone there with a bunch of cowboys and we were halted by a man with me, and we went into a hotel to get something to eat. We had with us our slickers, dirty and mildewed, rolled in a bundle, in which we had two six-shooters. We wore close fitting gray jeans jackets, home-made pants, and a neckerchief tied to the waist-line only, being fashioned and fitted with the view of being warm and yet having no surplus material to catch in brush and briars when in the saddle herding the cattle.

We were halted and told that we must have on coats—I was hungry and wanted to go in that dining room for my supper, so I turned without a word and unrolled the dirty old milled slicker and put it on. I took the two six-shooters and tucked one in each of my trouser pockets. The friend with me took his one and likewise unrolled his slicker and went through the same preceding and we went on in the dining room. We had on coats, but for style and looks they would not have met the standard which the hotel wished to maintain, but no doubt the six-shooters made up for what the slickers liked of being regulation dinner coats. Judge Robertson while he has amassed sufficient of this world's goods to live in ease and comfort with his wife at their spacious home

in Meridian, holds on to the ranching interest, and says that he frequently arises before daylight and drives out to the ranch to eat breakfast with the ranch folks. "You have to be there pretty early too if you are in time for breakfast," he remarked.

"I have never been an office seeker," the Commissioner said in the course of his remarks, "but I have always been something of a politician. I have my friends and my influence, and I always take a part in the politics of the state and the country.

"I am always going to keep busy where ever I am, he added, and now that I am one of the eight commissioners, I am going to transact the business as I think it ought to be done, for the best interest of the people."

Judge Robertson has had an interesting and eventful life, knows people over the whole of the state, and has the inside knowledge of many subjects. His insight into human nature gives him advantage over those who are not in possession of the experience which he has garnered through his years of contact with people. He has seen a student of many things in the course of his legal practice, and is by reason of this, in position to render splendid and worth-while service.

Man Found Trying Says He Stripped to Steal His Wife

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 27.—Arrested on a charge of robbing a man of the clothes on his back and leaving him on a country road in his underwear, a 19 year old youth told police here Monday that his victim was attempting to steal his wife.

"He was out riding with my wife," said the prisoner. "I saw them in an automobile together and trailed them out a country road. Then I drew a pistol and made him get out of the automobile. I made him take off his shoes, suit, hat and give them to me. My wife drove away in one car and I followed in mine."

Despite this alibi, the youth was charged with robbery with firearms.

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WHAT have you to exchange for all, or a part of 144 clear lots, located at a nationally known resort, that never closes, on the Gulf of Mexico, at \$150.00 each. Address, Dr. Frank A. Barber, 211 West Craig Place, San Antonio, Texas. 11-25-2

FOR SALE—Bright baled cane hay at \$15.00 per ton, F. O. E. car at Groem, Texas. Write Theodore Conrad, Groem, Texas. 11-11-9

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

PAY for a South Plains farm with rents under my new crop payment plan. Only \$2.50 to \$5 per acre cash down required. Write John W. Blalock, Littlefield, Texas. 11-4-10

NOTICE TO FARMERS Plant less cotton and plant big boll Rowden. It has a good staple, picks good, yields well. I have been breeding and keeping it up for fifteen years. I have about 15 tons yet to spare; machine culled, put up in 3-bushel bags. Freight paid to your station, at \$2 per bushel. J. M. Malone, Wills Point, Texas, Box 104.—12-30-8.

"SCHUCHLER" Watermelon Seed from the originator. At \$2.00 pound select Watson seed at \$1.50 handle all other seeds, write for prices. J. Palmer Schuchler, Rusk, Texas. 12-20-2

BABY CHICKS—Do not confuse our prices and the grade of our Baby Chicks with the majority of the Poultrymen, who buy their eggs from first one party and sell to another party, and sells you baby chicks from these eggs. We could buy eggs like they do, hatch them and sell you baby chicks at \$10.00 per 100, but we won't do this. We have more laying hens on our poultry ranch than any other Poultryman in Texas; we keep and sell you baby chicks from these eggs. We are the only Poultryman that we sent to England for poultry, and made the largest shipment of English White Leghorns that was ever shipped to America. We are the first in the United States to produce a White Leghorn that lays a 2 1/2 oz. egg, and a Leghorn hen that weighs 6 and 7 pounds. Write for catalogue and prices every day in the year than any other Poultryman in Texas; we have more pedigreed leg-banded hens and cock birds on our poultry ranch than any other Poultryman in Texas. We are the only Poultryman that we sent to England for poultry, and made the largest shipment of English White Leghorns that was ever shipped to America. We are the first in the United States to produce a White Leghorn that lays a 2 1/2 oz. egg, and a Leghorn hen that weighs 6 and 7 pounds. Write for catalogue and prices every day in the year than any other Poultryman in Texas; we have more pedigreed leg-banded hens and cock birds on our poultry ranch than any other Poultryman in Texas. 12-30-4

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Old Treasure Chest Gives Up Texas Republic Notes Signed by Houston's Pen

By Meigs O. Frost, in Galveston News. New Orleans, La., Dec. 29.—Will the legislature of the state of Texas honor the signature of Sam Houston when he was president of the republic of Texas? That is the problem that has arisen with the discovery in New Orleans of a buried treasure of \$1,040 in the bank notes of the republic of Texas, every one of them personally signed in ink by Sam Houston as president and by Henry Smith as secretary of the treasury. Those republic of Texas bank notes, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent annum, were issued in Houston, Dec. 15, 1837, under authority of an act of the Texas congress passed June 9, 1837. They have never been repudiated.

More than that, in 1850 the United States congress gave Texas \$5,000,000 in 5 per cent United States stock, and in 1856 gave Texas \$7,750,000 in cash to pay the creditors of the republic of Texas after Texas entered the union. That is the information, given by Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury of the United States.

"It would appear that any inquiry relative to the present value, if any, of the notes in question, should be addressed to the treasurer of the state of Texas," Secretary Mellon has written.

But W. Gregory Hatcher, Texas state treasurer, writes officially: "Relative to certificates issued by the republic of Texas there are no funds on deposit with the state treasurer for the payment of either interest or principal. It is most interesting that this matter would have to be passed on by the Texas legislature."

The Texas legislature will have a chance to pass on that matter this coming session. For the matter will be placed before the legislature at Austin by Major Newlin, the public administrator of the Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans, who has become probably the only successful treasure hunter after buried treasure in all the century and a half that men have dug for treasure in and around New Orleans.

It was Major Newlin who found these faded Texas bank notes where they had slept buried since 1838 in a japanned black steel box in the vaults of a New Orleans bank. They are now in his custody.

Thus the treasure hunt started. By Act No. 14 of the Louisiana legislature ordered the banks of New Orleans to provide the public administrator with a list of all bank boxes in their possession ten years or more, unclaimed and ownership unknown.

Hundreds of such boxes have been listed by the banks and have been opened for more than a century and a half. Nearly a hundred boxes have been opened by Public Administrator Newlin in the presence of his attorneys, Edward C. Brodtmann and Ross E. Beazee, and officials of the banks. Out of these boxes have come a treasure as varied as ever a buried chest of Jean Lafitte could have held. Silver water pitchers and goblets, silver forks and knives and spoons and ladles and platters, silver napkin rings and cups and match cases, gold rings and chains, watches, earrings, lockets and bracelets, ancient watches of jeweled gold, ancient lace, diamonds and rubies and pearls and emeralds—a beautiful black pearl, even; American Express Company travelers' checks, curious money issued by states and cities and banks and businesses, even, all have come to light.

The money of the republic of Texas, for example, came out of a box that had rested in the vaults of the old New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, later absorbed by the Commercial Bank, greatest in the South. On it was painted in letters of gold the simple inscription "Robinson & Co." Faded memoranda inside showed that this firm—defunct so long that not a New Orleans business man seems to remember who they were or when they did—did business at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, somewhere between 1820 and 1840.

The 10 per cent interest bearing bank notes of the republic of Texas that Major Newlin and his staff brought to light were undoubtedly the most fascinating find in this particular treasure box. The notes are printed in black on white paper with different data filled in with ink as follows:

"The treasurer of the republic of Texas will pay to the order of Wm. G. Cooke (written in with ink) on order, \$100 in twelve months from date with interest at 10 per cent per annum in accordance with an act of congress (the Texas congress) passed June 9, 1837, City of Houston, Dec. 15, 1837 (date filled in with ink) Sam Houston, President. Henry Smith, Secretary of Treasury."

Sam Houston, president of the republic of Texas, praped a pen and wrote with the narrow beautiful copper-plate hand-writing of a spinster school teacher. He finished his signature with a flourish and intricate flourish underneath. Henry Smith, too, secretary of the treasury of the republic of Texas, wrote a remarkably clear hand.

The bundle of Texas bank notes was enclosed in a paper folder with a notation in ink: "Dot of Walke & Schlap by Cary Robinson and indorsed in his presence."

The notes were printed on one side of the rough white paper only. The other side was blank. It was covered with hand-written indorsements of various holders, as men would indorse a check. Some of the indorsements were somewhat smaller than a United States \$1 bill.

Secretary Mellon advised Major Newlin recently that the Texas legislature by act approved Jan. 31, 1892, provided for the payment of 10 per cent notes as well as others by the treasurer of the state of Texas upon certificates of indebtedness issued by the state auditor and the state controller. On Nov. 12, 1851, the Texas auditor and controller reported to the Texas legislature, says United States Secretary Mellon, that there were outstanding \$41,360 first issue printed interest notes and \$165,685.50 second issue engraved notes.

The printed notes were reported worth 100c on the \$1 and the engraved notes 50c on the \$1. The notes found in New Orleans are the printed notes.

The congress of the United States, Secretary Mellon reported further, on Sept. 9, 1850, delivered to the state of Texas \$5,000,000 in an issue of \$10,000,000 of United States 5 per cent stock voted on account of the public debt of Texas outstanding when the state was admitted to the Union. In lieu of the remaining \$5,000,000 which had been reserved to pay outstanding bonds, etc., for which the republic of Texas had specially pledged its customs revenues, the United States congress ordered payment of \$7,750,000 cash instead of stock which was appropriated Feb. 28, 1855, and paid to the creditors of Texas.

Secretary Mellon put squarely up to the treasury of the state of Texas the problem of paying for these notes of the republic of Texas. And Mr. Hatcher, Texas state treasurer, puts it up to the Texas legislature.

Major Newlin says he is planning to engage special counsel in Texas to get the matter settled. His attitude is that the issue of notes has never been repudiated, was recognized by Texas as outstanding when the republic became a state, and a United States congressional appropriation made to meet it, even though Texas State Treasurer Hatcher knows of no such fund.

There is a nice legal question, apparently, as to how long the interest on these notes shall run. In the New Orleans collection thus strangely brought to light, there are seven \$100 notes, six \$50 notes and two \$20 notes. If the interest were to continue from their date of issue, 1837, up through 1926, at 10 per cent per annum, the value of that faded paper with a face value of \$1,040 would be fabulous. If the interest only runs for the eighteen years from 1837 to 1855, when the United States appropriated funds to pay the creditors of the late republic of Texas, the interest on each \$100 note would be \$180 and the value of the \$1,040 would be around \$3,000 with interest.

The lawyers will decide that. Though it seems that to collectors of Texas relics, these bank notes bearing the clear personal signatures of Sam Houston as president of the republic, would be worth more than their face value.

ROYAL DE LUXE TOUR COSTLY TO RAILWAYS

SUPPLYING OF SPECIAL TRAIN TO NOTED VISITORS NOT A PAYING PROPOSITION.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Supplying of special trains and cars to distinguished foreign visitors who wish to see this country in deluxe style has become an interesting phase of American railroading.

Through the courtesy of the railroads, in many cases, members of royal families and other notables have been able to tour the United States and Canada in luxurious equipment at nominal cost to themselves. The transcontinental jaunt of Queen Marie of Rumania and the earlier visit of President Machado of Cuba are outstanding instances when the railroads themselves played host and footed most of the transportation bills.

Swedish Visitors Paid The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden paid for the special car which, attached to regular trains, took them across the country on their recent visit, but the Prince of Wales and Marshal Foch of France rode in special trains that cost them next to nothing.

The most consistent user of special trains is President Coolidge, but he buys his own ticket out of a special appropriation provided for the purpose. The government at times employs special equipment with which to transport distinguished visitors from New York to Washington and return when they pay official calls to the national capital.

More than the desire of the railroads to be courteous hosts to visit the most fascinating find in this particular treasure box. The notes are printed in black on white paper with different data filled in with ink as follows:

In Marie's case, she paid out of her own pocket book one dollar for herself, her two children and each member of her immediate party to each of the several railroads over which she traveled on her 10,000 mile tour. Railroad fares alone, at winter tourist rates, would have totaled approximately \$20,000 for the nearly 80 persons aboard the Royal Rumanian.

Another huge expense borne by the roads was that incident to stocking diners and private kitchens aboard the several special cars making up the royal train. Special illustrated booklets describing the country through which the queen passed and elaborate menu cards also were paid for by the railroads.

Railroad men agreed that the royal Rumanian was the most luxurious equipment ever assembled. Comprising six special cars, all of them the property of railroad presidents, and equipped with the most modern conveniences.

Petrified trees in the petrified forest, Navajo county, Arizona, are yielding vari-colored cuff links at the hands of expert stone workers.

President Coolidge Is Well Pleased With Condition of Nation

Washington, Dec. 28.—Without discussing the future, the White House today pronounced America in a fundamentally sound condition.

President Coolidge is well pleased with the situation at the end of the old year, although he is making no forecasts.

Secretary Davis of the labor department today informed him that the opportunities for employment seem to be increasing, notably in the east.

The president feels that the country is well supplied with capital, with skill labor, with natural resources, and with raw materials.

Manufacturing is going on at more than the ordinary rate, he understands, and transportation is moving rapidly.

Mr. Coolidge feels no one can tell when these conditions will change. It was recalled at the White House today that before the present year began many experts believed a depression likely but that on the contrary the year proved one of the most prosperous in history.

World Traveler Gets Robbed in Dallas for First Time in Life

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 29.—After traveling the world over, passing unharmed through darkest Africa and the wildest parts of the globe, Albie Alexander Levinson came to Dallas to be robbed.

Arriving here from Marshall, Texas, last night, Dr. Levinson was walking toward a hotel when he was stopped by two women—one a negress and the other appearing to be a Chinese. One held a pistol to his chest while the other searched his pockets.

When the victim shouted for help, a man standing in a nearby doorway told the woman to shoot him if he shouted again. The woman searched him took his purse from his hip pocket, removed the money, and threw the purse to the walk. Both women then turned and ran toward the Trinity river bottoms. Dr. Levinson reported to police he had lost \$280.

"I have traveled all over the world, been in darkest Africa and in the cities of the world where the most notorious thieves are to be found, but this is the first time I have been robbed," he said.

Dr. Levinson solicits funds for the United Gallic Aid Society which supports Jewish orphans. He was born in Jerusalem.

New York and London Soon to Be Connected With Telephone Lines

New York, Dec. 29.—Persons in New York and London soon will be able to talk to each other on ordinary house telephones at a cost of \$25 for three minutes.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, announces the service will be open to the public early in January. He said that as early as it will be practical to do so, it will be extended to other sections.

The charge will be \$25 for three minutes and \$25 for each additional three minutes.

"Considering the advantages of telephone communication and the number of words that can be transmitted," said Mr. Gifford, "this will be a relatively cheap method of communication between New York and London."

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will operate in conjunction with the British postoffice, which controls communication in Great Britain.

Bank in Michigan is Robbed of \$18,000 by Two Daring Bandits

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 28.—After standing guard over two employes for half an hour waiting for the bank manager to arrive, two men looted the vault of the Commonwealth-Federal Savings bank at Davidson and Woodrow Wilson Avenues of \$18,000.

The two bandits followed Kenneth Lyons, teller, and Mrs. Elizabeth Burton, bookkeeper, into the bank this morning and forced them to stand at their desks as if at work pending the arrival of the manager. When the latter arrived, he was forced to open the vault and the robbers removed all the currency and escaped.

Inroads Made Upon New Year's Liquor in the Alamo City

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 27.—Prohibition officers dealt San Antonio's New Year liquor prospects a stiff jolt in a series of raids over the weekend in which five stills were put out of commission, more than 100 gallons of liquor seized, and thousands of gallons of whiskey mash destroyed.

An attempt was made to ambush Captain Charles Stevens, veteran prohibition agent, in an abandoned rock quarry, a few miles from San Antonio, early today. He received a tip that a truckload of liquor would be loaded at the pit during the early hours. As he was working his way over the pit, voices were heard above and several boulders were hurled down the cliff, a depth of 70 feet. The officer was uninjured. No liquor was found.

A loving cup has been presented to Middlebury College by two of its faculty, the assistant dean of men and the head coach of varsity football. This cup is given each year, with a one hundred dollar scholarship to that member of the men's college who most successfully combines ability in athletics with excellence in scholarship.

WELFARE WORKERS WILL GO TO PARIS

AMERICAN LEGION IS PLANNING ANOTHER GREAT EXPEDITION TO FRANCE NEXT YEAR.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 23.—Welfare organizations which served the United States forces in the World War will participate in the second A. E. F. of the American Legion when 30,000 of its members go to Paris in 1927 for their ninth annual convention. It was decided at a conference held at Indianapolis. The service rendered by the accredited welfare organizations on the second trip over will be typical of that given in war days.

The work of the seven organizations in the movement back to France will include first aid at the ports of embarkation, debarkation and in Paris; interpretation aid to women traveling and finding their places on the fifty special trains from the ports to Paris; information bureaus, advice on points of interest in Paris and Europe; aid at the six American cemeteries, the Legionnaires will visit; shopping information; and the selling of doughnuts and coffee as in the days of the first A. E. F.

Invitation for workers and representatives of the seven accredited welfare organizations to take part in the great Legion pilgrimage was given by James F. Barton, national adjutant of the Legion, and Bowman Elder, national chairman of the France convention committee. John J. Wicker, Jr., national travel director, explained the travel phases of the France movement to the convention.

Representatives of the organizations participating in the conference were: William Fortune, Indianapolis, the American Red Cross; Col. Edward J. Parker, New York, head of the welfare department of the Salvation Army; M. J. McGinley, New Haven, Conn., supreme secretary of the Knights of Columbus; Luke E. Hart, St. Louis, Mo., supreme advocate of the same organization; Carl H. Milam, Chicago, national secretary of the American Library association; Miss Alice Reynolds, New York, national secretary of the Young Women's Christian association. Harry L. Gluckman, national secretary of the Jewish welfare board, wired Mr. Elder that he had been detained and was not able to attend the meeting.

Under the plan outlined at the meeting, each organization will be permitted to have a representative on the official steamers going across and in the hotel accommodations set aside for the veterans in Paris. Each participating organization shall be permitted to pick its personnel in the movement subject to a definite quota totaling somewhat in excess of 1,000 persons. The one qualification imposed on the representatives of the welfare organizations taking part in the movement is that the applicant shall have rendered active service, either on land or at sea, in the organization during the World War.

The bulk of the service of the organizations will be rendered at the ports of embarkation on this side, ports of debarkation abroad, in Paris and on the battlefields. Representatives of the participating organizations will wear either typical uniforms or some distinguishing emblems while on active duty at the Paris convention.

"Plans for complete co-operation of the Red Cross in the matter of rendering first aid to the veterans in the movement will be worked out in Washington," Mr. Fortune said.

"In addition to the war time service rendered by the Knights of Columbus it is probable that the organization will have a hostess at each of the ports of debarkation," Mr. McGinley said.

"The Knights of Columbus is still in the war work with a staff of 300 secretaries working in the hospitals and other fields where ex-service men are contacted," Mr. McGinley said.

Colonel Parker who served abroad throughout the war said the Salvation Army would probably send supervisors abroad and build up a staff of probably two-hundred French women who worked during the World War to take care of their work in connection with the second A. E. F. The Salvation Army will have a staff of 300 secretaries working in the hospitals and other fields where ex-service men are contacted."

The Y. W. C. A. will seek to bring about a better understanding between the French and American women abroad and will probably plan social events for the women under plans being considered by Miss Reynolds. Aid to the American women in shopping in Paris might be a valuable aid. Miss Reynolds said. The Young Men's Christian association will probably plan sports for the Legionnaires going over and in France as part of their work in the second A. E. F. The delegates left for their homes immediately following the conference.

A second conference between representatives of the organizations and the Legion will be held in Indianapolis on Jan. 13.

Four Arrested for Plot to Kidnap Rich San Antonio Banker

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 28.—Four men have been arrested and charged with conspiracy to kidnap Dan Sullivan, millionaire San Antonio banker, the sheriff's office announced Tuesday. The men had planned to kidnap the banker Christmas day, according to the sheriff.

By some mysterious underground agency which he refused to divulge, Chief Deputy Newton learned of the plot last week. The man who is alleged to have been the ring leader was quietly arrested last Saturday and the officers had taken him up caused the other members of the alleged gang to postpone the plot.

Two men were taken in custody Tuesday morning and the fourth was brought in later.

Direct Primary Due for Attack in West

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The direct primary method of nominating candidates for office, which has fought a few preliminary bouts over the country for its existence, will do some final sparring in the legislative ring of the middle west when the biennial business of making and unmaking laws starts in January.

Issues as varied as a heavy tax on tobacco to effect a reduction in the real property tax, to entire reorganization of state government, face assemblies of the various states, but the primary law is up in front for consideration.

Indiana will be asked to repeal the law outright. The Ohio assembly probably will be asked to submit a constitutional amendment modifying the statute.

In Illinois, the fate of the law is in the hands of the supreme court, and if it is held unconstitutional, the fight will be thrown into the legislature for its re-enactment.

Rolling into the assemblies as another important subject will be issues pertaining to the automobile and revolving around it. Iowa is going to try to bond the state for \$100,000,000 for funds to pave roads. A proposed two-cent gasoline tax in Illinois has caused a furore of discussion in advance of the legislative session. In Minnesota Ohio, and Indiana, where gasoline taxes have been in existence for two years or more, efforts will be made to increase the tax.

Income For Property Tax. There will be a struggle in Wisconsin to abolish the personal property tax and substitute an income tax.

A heavy tobacco tax to reduce real property burdens is proposed in Michigan.

The Ohio legislature's biggest problem is to devise ways and means to prevent the state from going broke. There will be an estimated deficit of \$5,000,000 July 1 next, and additional revenues of \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually must be provided if the state's bank balance is to keep up with its expenditures.

Elihu Root Given 1926 Wilson Award

New York, Dec. 28.—Elihu Root, former secretary of state, received the Woodrow Wilson Foundation peace prize for 1926 at a dinner here tonight on the 70th anniversary of the birth of Wilson.

The presentation marked the recognition of Mr. Root's work in 1920 in the creation of the permanent court of international justice.

Staunton, Va., Dec. 28.—Staunton tonight paid tribute to its most illustrious son, the late Woodrow Wilson, in celebration of the 70th anniversary of his birth.

America's war-time president was born in the manse of the First Presbyterian church here on Dec. 28, 1856. His father, the Rev. Joseph Wilson, was pastor then and in the exercises tonight the Rev. A. M. Fraser, present pastor and president of Mary Baldwin college participated.

Ft. Worth City Manager and Attorney for Norris Come to Blows at Deposition Hearing

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 28.—O. E. Carr, city manager of Fort Worth, and Marvin Simpson, attorney for Rev. J. Frank Norris, charged with murder and being sued for \$150,000 in the same connection, came to blows today after Carr, making a deposition before a notary public, expressed belief that Simpson had tried to trap Mayor H. C. Meacham with an offer to have Norris killed.

Carr's deposition is one of several taken to be used in the damage suit of D. E. Chipps, 14, for the death of D. E. Chipps, lumber wholesaler, whom the preacher killed here last summer.

Shortly after Carr's statement, Simpson accosted him privately and asked him if he "still believed it." Blows followed.

Carr, on the stand, said a man came to Mayor Meacham and offered to kill Norris for \$5,000. The mayor promptly rejected the offer and on the other hand said he would give the same amount to prevent the pastor's being killed, Carr said.

"Why didn't you have the fellow arrested?" asked Dayton Moses, who, with Simpson, will defend Norris against the murder charge in the trial beginning at Austin, Jan. 10.

"Because I thought Simpson sent him," the city manager replied.

Simpson sprang up, shouting to Carr, "If you think that, you are a damned liar."

The lawyer was quieted and pushed back into his seat. After Carr finished his deposition, Simpson met him and put the question about whether the officer "still believed" what he said previously. Simpson struck Carr a staggering blow and the latter retaliated with several swings, mostly ineffectual, witnesses said.

Mayor Meacham testified at the hearing that he would "pay \$50,000 if necessary" to see Dr. Norris convicted in connection with the slaying of Chipps.

The mayor said he had contracted to pay \$15,000 to special prosecutors in Fort Worth and \$3,500 to special prosecutors in Austin and further would "pay \$50,000 if necessary."

When asked if he would be willing to pay as much as \$100,000, he said he didn't believe he "could stand that much."

"The son bases his suit on the contention that the killing of his father robbed him of support and education."

Before Carr had left the witness stand he was asked by Attorney Moses why he had made the remark about Simpson. He said that such was "in my mind" but added that he had no facts to substantiate it.

"Don't you think you should withdraw that remark about Mr. Simpson?" Moses asked.

"Yes, sir," replied city manager. Bitter verbal clashes between attorneys and Carr marked the morning session.

The city manager denied that he promised to aid financially the prosecution of Norris. He said he had

heard of no movement to collect subscriptions for the prosecution.

He denied that he had engaged in any controversy with Norris, saying that "it takes two to make a controversy—the controversy was all on the other side."

Carr said that he had never heard of Norris making verbal attacks on him, until he, carrying out his sworn oath, attempted to collect taxes on the First Baptist church property which was used for commercial purposes.

"You have heard Norris criticize you?" Carr was asked.

"Yes, but he criticized nearly every public and city official here," Carr replied.

"And you did considerable criticizing yourself?"

"Yes, privately."

Grand Jury Called in Georgia to Probe an Alleged Flogging

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 28.—"Warning that mobs with heads covered with flour sacks shall not rule in Georgia," Governor Clifford Walker today offered a special reward of \$1,000 for the first conviction of a member of the masked band that flogged Wimberley E. Brown at Lyons, Ga., Wednesday night, and said, "If the regular processes of the court fail to curb these outrages, I will declare martial law."

Louisville, Ga., Dec. 28.—An order for the convening of a special term of the Tombs county superior court and grand jury the third Monday in January for investigation of the flogging of Embury Brown, Lyons attorney, was issued today by Judge R. N. Hardman.

Judge Hardman told the Associated Press that Brown came to his home Sunday afternoon and reported that he had been kidnapped and flogged by a "band of men in Klan regalia," and bearing the insignia "K. K. K."

The judge said he examined the attorney and found that he had been horribly beaten. Hardman said Brown told him he had been whipped because of his prosecution of a recent "masked whipping case."

Winter Desserts. Dried fruit shortcakes make good winter desserts. Prunes, figs, dates, raisins, apricots and peaches may be used in this way. Stew the fruit, sweeten to taste, removing any pits, and add such special seasoning as spices or a few drops of lemon juice if you desire it. Spread the mashed fruit pulp on both layers of a biscuit foundation which has been split in half and well buttered. Cream, either plain or whipped, is an acceptable addition to these shortcakes.

An Appeal To Our Friends!

IF THE FORUM is to continue our friends must renew their subscriptions. We can do the fighting, but can not furnish all the ammunition.

Send us in your renewal today, \$1.00 a year. Thanking you in advance,

JIM FERGUSON
The Editor

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