

The Ferguson Forum

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NO. 13

Prizes Offered By Gov. Ferguson For High Cotton Yield On State Prison Farms Won By 4 Managers

In February of last year Governor Ferguson offered four cotton prizes to the farm managers of the prison system who would produce the highest yield of cotton during the year 1925 on the prison farms of the state. The first prize offered was \$200 cash, the second prize \$100 cash, the third prize \$50 cash and the fourth prize was a five year subscription to the Ferguson Forum. The plan provided for the use of fertilizer and was to be given to the farm manager producing the greatest amount of cotton on five acres of land upon any of the various prison farms. The report of nine managers of the prison farms was received by the prison commission, and on Jan. 18 the prison commission made the award upon the sworn statements of the various farm managers.

Farm	Name of Manager	Lbs. Seed Cotton	Lbs. Lint	No. of Bales	Avg. Wt. per bale
Retrieve, Capt. S. H. McLeod	8229	2477	5	538.6
Shaw, Capt. G. C. Abernathy	7455	2477	5	495.2
Goree, Capt. J. D. Black	7037	2467	5	491.2
Clemens, Capt. J. L. Gentry	7037	2400	4	600
Blue Ridge, Capt. H. C. Addison	2090	4	518
Wynne, Capt. B. F. Ross	2139	4	534.75
Bassett Blakley, Capt. N. T. Thornton	5100	1700	3	566.2-3
Darrington, Capt. J. S. Murphy	4720	1833	3	611
Ramsey, Capt. R. E. Smith	3320	.....	.....	.....

Governor Ferguson has sent per personal checks to those winning the various prizes, as follows: Capt. S. H. McLeod, first prize \$200; Capt. G. C. Abernathy, second prize, \$100; Capt. J. D. Black, third prize \$50, and also a five year subscription to the Ferguson Forum went forth to Capt. Gentry. The greatest surprise of the contest was the record made the Goree farm where the women are located. This farm perhaps one of the poorest farms in East Texas and the production of five bales of cotton by means of fertilizer method is a clear demonstration of what can be done when this kind of farming is followed.

Governor Ferguson will offer the same prizes for the year 1926 with the hope of stimulating the highest degree of production upon the state prison farms.

Trout, Texas, Jan. 27.—Five acres of reclaimed swampy land on the A. C. Horton farm, ten miles northwest of Trout, produced more than twelve bales of cotton. Mr. Horton was one of the entrants in the Dallas News 1925 cotton contest. Although he did not win a prize, his yields are considered in Smith county as a striking example of the great possibilities that will follow the reclamation of swamps in East Texas.

Until Horton acquired the farm, the swamp had been regarded as wholly unfit either as a pasture or for crop growing. The plot was drained and cleared of the brush and undergrowth last spring and put into cultivation. On the per acre basis the yields from the reclaimed swamp exceeded cotton production of any other farm in the Trout section.

Madison County Judge Wins Verdict in Suit Brought to Oust Him

Anderson, Tex., Jan. 2.—County Judge T. Ferguson of Madison county was victorious Monday afternoon in district court here in the ouster case brought by a citizens committee of Madison county against him. The jury was out 40 minutes. The case began Friday, testimony was heard Saturday and arguments began Monday morning.

The case was brought against the judge several months ago, following the mass meetings at Madisonville. Proponents of the move objected to a contract made with a Dallas firm for the collection of delinquent taxes.

Judge Ferguson received many congratulations from friends on the outcome of the case. "There wasn't a man on the jury who thought seriously of a verdict against me," he declared. Judge Ferguson also announced that he would be a candidate for re-election in July.

Change of Name by Rebel Klan Leaves Old Familiar Odor

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 26.—The suit of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for an injunction to prevent Little Rock secessionists from using the word "Klan" in the corporate name was dismissed in Pulaski Chancery Court Tuesday. Seceding members having changed the name of their organization from the Independent Klan to the Mystic Knights of Arkansas.

TEXAS, WONDERFUL TEXAS!

While politicians rave and wriggle clamoring about the state administration, Jim Ferguson, husband of the governor, finds time to proclaim the glories of Texas, her marvelous soil, her vast mineral resources and her glorious promise of greater development to come that will place this state in the forefront as to soil, climate and opportunity.

Big things portend in the development of Texas resources, the former governor says. Bigger than Florida can boast and with the difference that Texas has most substantial backing for its claims as to its advantages.

In a talk recently at Houston with a representative of the Houston Chronicle, Former Governor Ferguson, preferred to chat about the development of Texas in a material way and laid aside political discussion.

He is optimistic about the future of Texas in a commercial, manufacturing and agricultural way.

"Something very big is portending in this state," he said. "It is as big as what is going on in Florida with this difference—that we have something to back it up. We haven't started to touch the resources of Texas."

He told of an orange that grew this year in Frio county that took the prize in competition with oranges from Florida and California, with a Californian and resident of Florida as the judges. He told of one tree he saw the other day in Live Oak county that for 15 years had been bearing 2,000 oranges annually. He said he counted 400 on the tree himself.

"Talk about your \$5,000 acre land in Florida—why we have got whole empires of it, and it isn't all in the Rio Grande Valley either, for Frio and Live Oak counties are a long ways from there," he said, and the former governor recounted at length the glories of Texas.

Lanham Contradicts Montgomery

The following dispatch carried by the press service from Austin appeared Tuesday afternoon in the Houston Chronicle:

Austin, Texas, Jan. 26.—Flat denial that he had ever said that former Governor James E. Ferguson let contract for 1000 miles of road surfacing to the American Construction Co. was made this afternoon by Frank V. Lanham, former chairman of the state highway commission.

Referring to the testimony of W. T. Montgomery, San Antonio contractor, in the Hoffman Construction Co. suit, Lanham said:

"I have never made such a statement to Montgomery or any other human being inside my office or out of it. Although I have known Mr. Montgomery for about 20 years, I don't believe I have spoken more than 10 times to him in that period."

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—Former Governor Jas. E. Ferguson today issued the following statement: "This is another infamous falsehood which is not true in whole or in part and Dan Moody (attorney general) knew it was not true when he offered it in court. Moody thinks he is running for governor and he has been spending more than half of his time trying to reflect on me in this highway litigation. It is his whole scheme to build himself a campaign issue upon which he expects to be elected governor. As he has now injected my name into the litigation I owe it to myself to tell the people of this state just what is going on. Let me recite a few facts and the people will no longer be deceived."

"Beginning with Thanksgiving Day, Amos Carter, a big Butte-Ku Klux (Butte, defeated republican candidate for governor in 1924) in the presence of 20,000 people, while in a condition that the people have not forgotten, raised the cry of 'Hurray for Dan Moody.' Just a few weeks later Sister Claybrook, one of the prominent ladies of the Butte-Ku Klux aggregation, raised a second cry for Mr. Moody. From that time down to this hour the Austin American, a Butte-Ku Klux organ, has been publishing articles regularly discussing favorably Moody's availability as a candidate for governor.

"It was only last week that Moody accepted an invitation extended by Mrs. J. O. Ross, a noted Butte supporter and a Ku Klux sympathizer, to address a law enforcement meeting in Houston. At this meeting a prominent lecturer of the Ku Klux, Mrs. Parker, made a Ku Klux speech extolling the great virtues of one hundred per cent Americanism. Then Mortimer Lewis, representing the Houston Post-Dispatch, another Butte-Ku Klux organ, arose and de-

clared that Moody was the political Moses to lead the people in this year's contest. Then a colored gentleman, arose and expressed his sympathy with what has been said and then Moody got up and from the same platform with a negro, a Ku Klux and an aggregation of Butte republicans, stated that he was opposed to the Ku Klux.

"The question I want to ask is, if he is opposed to the Ku Klux what is he doing down there running with them and making speeches from the same platform. His miserable efforts will not deceive anybody. While he was making this speech the grand wizard, Hiram W. Evans, was in Houston and I am informed was in the audience. This is the same Evans who declared at Arlington a few months ago that the Ku Klux were going to have a candidate for governor this year who could hold the office in his own name. Only this week Moody was seen in close and earnest conversation with one of Evans' investigators.

Texas Has a Chance to Get Into Registration Area of the Census Enrollment of Births and Deaths

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—That Texas may have a chance to get into the registration area of the United States this year, was stated by W. H. Lackey, special agent of the United States Bureau of Census, who was in the state recently conferring with officials of the state board of health relative to plans for conducting a registration test by the federal government sometime within the next six months.

Tentative plans call for an intensive state-wide birth and death registration campaign to be conducted by the state board of health over a period of several months, following which, the "test" will be made by the Bureau of Census to determine if 90 per cent of births and deaths are being recorded. If this test, which provides for information to be secured by the census bureau from various independent sources, proves successful, then Texas will be admitted into the registration area.

Although there is a state law requiring all births and deaths to be registered, this law is not being fully complied with by those entrusted with this obligation, and failure to do so prevents Texas statistics being made a part of the records of the United States.

At present, 31 states are included in the birth and 39 states in the death registration area. "Every state in the registration area by 1930," is the slogan being used by the government, and the co-operation of everybody is asked by the state board of health in putting Texas in this area in 1926.

During 1925, approximately 74 per cent of births were reported to the state department of vital statistics, the reports on deaths making a somewhat better showing. The state law requires the birth of every child to be reported within five days after birth by the physician or midwife in charge of the case. You can help in this campaign by ascertaining if your own children and the children of your neighbors are registered. Help put Texas in the registration area.

Houston Editor Rebukes Cowards Who Invaded His Premises to Put 'Pinwheels On Cross of Christ'

(By Memo in Houston Chronicle.) Didn't think it was even worthy of notice, but since The Chronicle and the Press have both recorded the fact that a cross, six feet high, with popping firecrackers and burning pinwheels attached, was planted in the front yard of my residence, we might get a little text from the incident.

In the first place, I was not at home, but was at the Auditorium enjoying Paul Whiteman's music, so I missed the little exhibition that was staged for my benefit. In the second place, it seemed like a schoolboy prank, or the last flicker of an organization that has dwindled and is badly discredited.

Sam McClure, the local cyclops of what is left of Sam Houston Klan, No. 1, telephoned my office yesterday to assure me that his "band of boys" didn't do it. Let us give him credit for sincerity in that belief. The trouble, Sam, is that when an order has trained men in hate you never know what may be in the minds of the individuals here and there who take the teachings seriously. The paid officials may know it's all part of the game in getting memberships and dues; the members don't. The majority of them are ignorant and easily misled. It is so easy to imbue a weak brain with evil intent, or with the fires of malevolence.

Another thing: When an order has used the sacred emblem of Christianity as a trade-mark for selling memberships, need you be surprised at any desecration of the cross? So that's the text: "Pinwheels on the Cross of Christ." Doesn't that shock you when you see it in print? Then why not be shocked when you read that three or four men sneaked to the home of a Houston citizen during his absence to plant in his front yard a replica of the cross on which Christ was crucified?

How did they show their love for that cross? By hanging firecrackers at the point where the feet of Christ were pierced, and by putting blazing pinwheels where his head lay in agony, and more pinwheels where his arms were outstretched and bleeding.

That was the dastardly desecration of the cross. I make no charges against any man or any order, but I do say that there is only one organization anywhere in the world that has used that cross in a manner that should cause Christians to hang their heads in shame.

You can't twist the Cross of Christ into a fiery emblem of hate without leaving the impress on many poor, deluded minds. They claim the same right to use the emblem to express their own emotions, thoughtless and silly though they may be.

They put pinwheels on the cross; they light firecrackers hanging to the cross—not as a sign of love and reverence, but as their insignia of burning hate.

Pinwheels on the cross! That cross which was the burden of Christ; the cross on which he suffered; the cross to which all Christianity clings.

Hang your heads in shame, you Christian people. Pinwheels have been placed on your cross.

TO CANDIDATES—

The Forum is the best medium for making known your candidacy as it is read more closely than any other paper in all Texas. Political announcements of candidates for office in the 1926 campaigns will be published from now until the July primaries at the following rates:

Precinct offices	.....	\$10.00
County offices	.....	\$15.00
District offices—		
judges, district attorneys, etc.	.....	\$25.00
State offices	.....	\$50.00

Cash must accompany notice. If you put your announcement in the Forum the voters will see it.

James Martin Kirwin, Citizen, Patriot, Churchman, Loved All Over Texas, Dies in His Sleep

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 26.—The body of the Right Rev. Monsignor James M. Kirwin, vicar general of the diocese of Galveston, rector of St. Mary's cathedral and president of St. Mary's Seminary at La Porte, who died last night in his 64th year, lay in state today at St. Mary's Cathedral.

Doubt of Power to Lease Prison Land Halts Test for Oil

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—Attorney Merritt, of Houston, representing the Roxana Oil company, conferred at length with Assistant Attorney General R. J. Randolph regarding the contracts whereby the Roxana company leased the oil and gas rights from the State prison commission on the Retrieve farm of 7,423 acres, agreeing to pay \$48,000 therefor.

Cardinal Mercier, Heroic Figure in World War, Who Defied Kaiser and His Hosts, Dies at Brussels

Brussels, Jan. 28.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, and one of the heroic figures of the World War, died today at the age of 74, losing his long battle against the decline that set in after an operation on December 29.

Foreign Minister of Mexico Defends Land Law Recently Passed

Mexico City, Jan. 23.—Foreign Minister Saenz in a statement today explained the Mexican Land Law and its application to foreigners.

Texas Iron Industry May Be Revived Soon at Old Rusk Foundry

Austin, Texas, Jan. 27.—After an exhaustive investigation of the deed records it is found that the State Iron Board has in fee simple control of but 120 acres of land at Rusk, which includes the dilapidated furnace of former capacity of 100 tons of pig iron per day.

Dallas Will Banquet Canadians on "Pine to Palm" Auto Tour

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 27.—Former Canadianians will join officials of Dallas and the Chamber of Commerce in extending a welcome to the party of business and professional men of Winnipeg, Manitoba, when they arrive in Dallas Monday on their "Pine to Palm" automobile tour.

British Ambassador Denies Rubber Plot Aimed at America

Washington, Jan. 27.—President Coolidge, Senator Smoot, republican, and others were charged in the Senate today by Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, with attempting to influence William C. Cullbertson, as a member of the tariff commission to delay the commission's report on the sugar tariff.

Coolidge Accused by Norris of Trying to Delay Tariff Report

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PAY YOUR POLL TAX!

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New York, Jan. 27.—An explanation of "this pother about rubber" coupled with the assertion that the law restricting British rubber exports would be found in the long run to have operated "for the benefit not only of the planters, but also for the consumers" was given here by Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, addressing the Advertising Club.

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In these circumstances, I hope you will agree with me that the words "export" holdup, gouging, etc., which have been frequently used in this connection, are to put it mildly, as Mark Twain said of the reports of his own death, perhaps a trifle exaggerated.

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New Lead Mine Now Being Opened Up in Famous Death Valley

Out of the desert, next door to famous Death Valley, the newest mining camp in California has sprouted here during the past few days.

Galveston Girl Who Eloped and Then Was Deserted, Back Home

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 26.—Katherine Larson Diamond, 16 year old bride, for whom the police of San Antonio instituted a search at the request of her parents returned home yesterday ill with pneumonia, it became known today.

Ferd Lehmann, Long Active Member of Texas Press, Dead

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 27.—"Thirty" was written beside the name of C. Ferd Lehmann, former editor of the Hallettsville Herald and for 29 years treasurer of the Texas Press Association when funeral services were held at his residence Jan. 21.

Thalia Postmaster Finds Himself Upon Recovering Memory

Vernon, Texas, Jan. 21.—Henry L. Fisher, the postmaster, who has been missing for the last two weeks and for whom a nation wide search has been conducted, found himself at Memphis, Tenn., when he regained his mental poise, according to a message to his relatives received by Sheriff Campbell of Ford county.

Licensed Agency for Placing Teachers Has Offices at Abilene

Abilene, Tex., Jan. 26.—Texas' only licensed teachers' agency is located at Abilene, according to J. Lee Tarpley, chief deputy labor commissioner, who has just obtained a license from the State Labor Department.

Horns Actually Grow in Bottles of Booze Taken in Dry Raids

Washington, Jan. 27.—There may be something, after all, in this notion that "sticker" is a concoction of the devil.

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Ferguson Forum Good Roads Campaign

Road Problem Is A Business Proposition

The time has come for the people of Texas to look on the road problem of this state as a business proposition.

We have passed the era when it is a novelty.

We have gone beyond the stage when the good road is a luxury.

We have long since recognized that it is more or less of a necessity.

That is, it is a necessity if the state is to match itself with other states who are pleading for the hordes of people who are returning, gradually and slowly, to be sure, but nevertheless returning—to the soil.

And necessities can be met only on the basis of sound business.

Down in Houston they say they have a building boom coming on within another eighteen months that will equal the best that Florida has had to offer.

Down the Rio Grande Valley there is steady growth among those forward thinking citizens who have builded and planted and retained their faith against the development of another California.

Up around Mexia they are still pulling the black gold from Mother Earth.

Out Ranger way they have wells "on the pump" that have been monotonously pumping, pumping away for the last six years.

Everywhere in the state today there is a buzz of activity. Texas is facing a period of mighty prosperity, a day of promise—a promise of wondrous wealth.

But wealth does not come haphazard today. It comes because men deal honestly and well, because men think ahead, plan ahead, work hard. It comes through the machinations of good business.

And good business demands good roads—because the automobile has made communication between man and man, town and town, city and city, so quick a thing—and quickness is an attribute of the big business deals of today.

Is it possible to believe, having granted the truth of these statements, that the building and upkeep of good roads in this state can any longer be considered as anything than a policy of good business, and that the building and upkeep of these roads must be

looked upon as other than a business proposition?

It is time to begin acting as though this were one of the biggest business deals of the state—this building of a road system that will be one of the great achievements of a state already rich in great deeds. It is time we put aside all the talk that has been woven about it in the past and face the proposition simply and coldly, as business men face the problem of erecting twenty-story buildings.

The talk that has aroused us to a belief in the necessity of good roads has about been completed. There are few men who would question the wisdom of road building now. There remains but the getting down to cold facts, and warm deeds.

We have "talked turkey" about it.

Let's face it squarely and put it over. It's just as big a campaign, just as needed a thing as any Liberty Loan campaign we worked to "put over the top" back in 1917 and 1918. We bought bonds then to get the lads out of the mud of France.

Let us build roads to get the future of Texas out of our own mud.

Motor Vehicles Help Pay the Highway Bills

The motorist is the largest single taxpayer toward highway purposes, according to a statement recently issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

This statement says that all the taxes on motor vehicles in 1924 amounted to half the total highway bill of the nation. While motor taxes frequently are not set aside specifically for highway purposes, in those cases where they are set aside in full for such purposes the portion which they pay is more clearly apparent.

"The highway bill in 1924 was \$1,180,000,000, according to the bureau of public roads," the statement continues, "and the motor vehicle taxes were \$551,000,000. Motor vehicle taxes that year were equal to 92 per cent of the expenditures for the state and federal road systems, the highways which carry 80 per cent of the traffic. State and federal expenditures for roads were \$600,500,000, as against the \$551,000,000 total motor vehicle tax.

"The state license fees alone were more than twice the amount required for upkeep of the state roads. The maintenance cost of state roads was \$107,000,000, while state license and gasoline taxes amounted to \$305,000,000. All motor vehicle taxes paid by the motorist are in addition to his taxes paid as a citizen.

"The remainder of the highway bill is paid only partially by public taxation, as much of it is provided by bond issues which often are retired wholly or in part by special motor vehicle taxes. Since the highway bill in 1924 was \$1,180,000,000, and since motor vehicle taxes amounted to \$551,000,000, there remained \$629,000,000 to be paid for from other sources. This was cared for as follows:

"Bonds, to be paid for out of general funds, and by motor vehicle fees, federal aid, property taxes and general taxation on all business."

The statement points out that frequently comment has been made that railroads are forced to pay taxes to build highways for their competitors. This it points out is partially true in the sense that a proportion of all general taxes goes into highway building and accordingly some share of the general taxes paid by the rail lines, eventually is devoted to highway construction.

Railroad taxes going ultimately to highway purposes amounted to \$34,000,000 in 1923—the latest year in which comparable figures are available, according to the statement. This, it is pointed out, amounted to 3.6 per cent of the total highway bill. The freight revenues of the railroads from motor products in that year totaled \$400,000,000. Whether or not the motor vehicle is being sufficiently taxed, or overtaxed, in specific states is a matter for local consideration taking into account the existing highway projects and development.

In general, throughout the nation, however, it is clear, says the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, that the motor vehicle is paying the largest part of the highway bill.

The following is a list of taxes paid by motor vehicles in 1924:

Federal, \$141,215,000; state license fees, \$225,492,000; gasoline tax, \$79,734,000; municipal, \$15,000,000, and personal property, \$90,000,000.

This Page Is a Part of a Series to Promote the Building of MORE GOOD ROADS in Texas, and Is Contributed by the Undersigned Public Spirited Citizens Who Have at Heart the Best Interests of this Great State:

Amiesite Asphalt Co., Dallas
 Brammer & Wilder, Houston
 Colglazier & Hoff, San Antonio
 Adam Cone, Palestine
 Julian C. Feild & Company, Denison
 Franklin Construction Co., Giddings
 Freeport Asphalt Co., Houston
 Fuller Construction Co., Dallas
 Chas. K. Horton, Houston
 Houston Construction Co., Houston
 C. M. Kelley, San Antonio
 F. P. McElrath, Corsicana
 Old River Construction Co., College Station
 Holland Page, Lockhart
 W. L. Pearson & Co., Houston
 D. H. Purvis & Son, Fort Worth
 Sherman & Youmans Construction Co., Houston
 South Texas Construction Co., Houston
 Texas Willite Road Construction, Houston
 Thurber Brick Co., Fort Worth
 Tibbetts Construction Co., Fort Worth
 Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co., San Antonio
 Washington Construction Co., Somerville

Second Open Letter to Senators At Washington, By Frank Putnam On World Court, Is Made Public

The Forum is in receipt from Frank Putnam, former widely known news paper writer in Texas, of the following entitled: "A Second Open Letter to the Senators of the United States of America."

Sirs: In this letter I aim to state, in terms so simple that even a United States senator can grasp them, the main reasons why a great majority of the American people, your employers, are determined to repudiate you and your work, if you vote to place our country under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations court, and to make our own national Constitution subordinate to the Constitution of the league.

Here are the facts: 1. The League of Nations is a political and military super-government. 2. It has a Constitution, its so-called Covenant.

3. The League and its member sub-nations have agreed to accept and enforce this League of Nations Constitution as the supreme law of the world.

4. They have agreed to enforce it against each other, and against the nation not in the Constitution, and against subject peoples who may rebel against misgovernment by members of the league.

5. They want our country in the league so that our wealth and our sons may be conscripted to help the group of great nations which control the league to whip its minor members, or their subject peoples, any time these may try to win their freedom.

6. They tried in two American national elections to get our people to choose presidential candidates—Cox in 1920 and Davis in 1924—who made our entrance into the league their main issue. Both times the American people rejected league membership by huge majorities.

7. Peddlers of league propaganda have come back a third time. This time they ask us to enter what they call a "world court." They tell us this court has "nothing to do with the League of Nations"; that it is only an insurance policy against our being drawn into any more foreign wars.

8. The so-called "world court" is the supreme court of the League of Nations, and it is nothing else under heaven. The league created it; selects its judges, pays their salaries and expenses; outlines their duties; in all ways deals with the court as the League's judicial and political agent.

9. The law which this supreme court of the League of Nations will employ in deciding cases brought before it, and which the League and its members propose to enforce against all nations and peoples, is the Constitution of the League of Nations, which the League and its members have agreed to accept and enforce as the supreme law of the world.

10. Regardless of swindling pretended "reservations" if and when you vote our country under the jurisdiction of this European-Asiatic super-government, you vote to destroy our separate independent existence as a nation.

11. Under the Constitution of the League of Nations our country, accepting the jurisdiction of the League Court, will find its independence limited in these following ways: (a) Article VIII assumes for the League authority to decide "what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable" for our country, and declares that "these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council" of the League.

(b) Article X pledges all members of the League to provide military forces, at the League's order, to "preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and exist; political independence of all states members of the league." Is any senator so stupid as not to see that affiliation with the League would commit us to send our sons to the League's call to League for peace? Hell No! A League to defend the loot of the world war, and to perpetuate and extend the control of the earth by the winners of that war.

(c) Article XI further declares the obligation of all members of the League to take part in all wars, insuring that every future war would be a world war. A League for peace? Hell No! A League to defend the loot of the world war, and to perpetuate and extend the control of the earth by the winners of that war.

(d) Article XII provides for wars between members of the League and between League members and nations not members of the League. Article XIII provides for concerted war by League members upon any member

Sam Cater Winner of \$1,000 Cotton Prize of Temple C. of C.

(From Temple Telegram Jan. 22.) Sam H. Cater for the \$1,000 prize of the Temple Chamber of Commerce in the "More Cotton on Fewer Acres" contest conducted by that organization last year and was awarded a check for that amount at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday night at the Harvey House.

He grew a total of 1,512 pounds of lint cotton on five acres—equivalent to three 500-pound bales. Cater lives between Temple and Belton, on Temple route 6. Second prize of \$500 was awarded to G. Doyle Cole, Temple route 6, who ran Cater a close race by growing 1,502 pounds of lint cotton on five acres.

Third prize of \$300 went to E. F. Lisenbe, Belton route 2, who raised 1,295 pounds of lint cotton on five acres.

Fourth prize, \$200, was won by J. A. Thompson, Pendleton, who grew 1,280 pounds in the five acre contest.

The prize money was contributed by Temple business men and checks for all the prizes were distributed last night. Many farmers who entered into the contest were guests at the banquet.

E. A. Thomson, chairman of the agricultural committee of the organization, presented the awards and commented upon the wonderful record of the prize winners. He pointed out that while the yield was small for an ordinarily good year, it was still very large in comparison with the average yield in Bell county last year. This, he said, had to be taken into consideration to get at the real value of intensive farming methods.

Three of the prize-winners submitted articles detailing their experience in growing cotton under the intensive methods. The articles follow: "Had not planted cotton on this plot for several years on account of its dying. It had been planted in corn and different sorghums. In 1922 four acres were planted in peas, the other acre lay idle. In October spread about 12 tons of manure on it. First of November plowed pea vines and manure under. Planted in corn in 1923, gathered early. Stalks plowed under. Planted in oats 1924. The several beddings were detrimental to crop as all moisture was plowed out of ground. It was necessary to destroy sarsaparilla vines, which it did."

"S. H. CATER." "My five acre plot that I entered in the contest was planted in corn in 1922. The year of 1923 and 1924 I sowed the ground in oats. The year of 1923 the land was broken twice in the fall before I drilled it, and it was pastured very heavily with hogs and cattle. After the oats were harvested the land was again pastured. The summer of 1923 I broke the land twice good and deep with a tractor—later cutting it with a disc harrow and drilling in oats again, using it the same way for pasture as I did the year before.

"After the 1924 oat crop was harvested I pastured it for a few days then broke the land twice, just as deep as my tractor would do it. In the fall, winter and spring I bedded and rebudded the ground nine times. About the 10th of May I planted cotton.

"My neighbors told me I would work all the moisture out of the land and that I would wear the land out. I was trying to kill Johnson grass, cockle burrs and tie vines. By working it as I did, I created a dust mulch and that held the moisture and I think that is why I made as much cotton as I did. I worked it several times to keep a mulch also trying to kill tie vines, Johnson grass, and cockle burrs.

"G. DOYLE COLE." "I broke my land deeply with a mold board plow late in fall 1924. I then let the land lay receiving what rain that fell during the months of November, December, January, February and March. In the latter part of March I took a cultivator and marked off my five acre plot. Two days later I planted my cotton, putting about one bushel to the acre. I plowed my plot for the first time on May 4. Seven days later I began chopping. I plowed it on May 13, May 25, and again on June 25. My plot was picked for the first time on Aug. 8. Altogether it was picked four times.

"I find that the pedigreed seed planted on my plot yielded far more per acre than did any of my cotton acreage."

"D. A. THOMPSON." PAY YOUR POLL TAX!

Body of Strange Woman in Chicago Is to Be Exhumed

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The body of Mrs. Mary French, 77 year old recluse, who for twenty years lived in the attic of her boarded up, dilapidated Parkridge, Ill., home and scared away the curious with a ghost from a dressmaker's form, will be disinterred, and an autopsy performed.

Coroner Oscar Wolff ordered the exhumation to determine if her death Jan. 6 at the home of Mrs. Harriet Dahlman, a neighbor and her heir, was from natural causes. He also sought explanation for the whisking away of the body to Chicago for a hurried midnight embalming before it was hastened back to Parkridge for burial.

While investigators searched for any other property she may have had in addition to the bonds and securities valued at \$35,000 found in a Chicago and Parkridge bank, they also took cognizance of the fact that the woman's husband whose disappearance 20 years ago caused her to shut up the first floor of her home, is in existence.

POLL TAXES MUST BE PAID BEFORE JAN. 31.

United States Senate May Sit As Court of Impeachment in Case of Accused Federal District Judge

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The United States senate will resolve itself into a court of impeachment for the tenth time in its history if the House of Representatives adopts the report of a special committee, bringing charges against Federal Judge George W. English of the Eastern District of Illinois. The charges have to do with his conduct of the business of his court.

Judge English is a democrat and was appointed to the bench by President Wilson. No member of the house sub-committee has been more active than Representative Hutton W. Summers of the Dallas district in investigating the charges against Judge English.

He is a member of the house judiciary committee and recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the house, and it is understood he will be named as one of the house managers to conduct the prosecution of Judge English before the senate.

Senate leaders are already brushing up on the procedure of impeachment which causes the senate to act in a dual capacity. It would be a court when hearing testimony against the accused, at the same time continuing as a legislative body. In supreme court is required to conduct the senate's deliberations, while sitting as a court.

Use of the term "court" in connection with impeachments meets the general understanding. However, in 1868 the senate eliminated in its rules reference to it being a court, showing that it sat as the senate in such trials. In the drafting of the early rules governing impeachments, the senators used some of the old-world flavor. They originally termed the proceeding "a grand inquest of the Nation."

After the formalities between the houses are completed, that is, the

"high crimes and misdemeanors." The house of representatives votes the charges and appoints its managers, who serve in the capacity of five have been named. It remains for the senate to act as the trial prosecuting attorneys, usually three in number, although in the past court, but the senate knows nothing officially of the proceeding until the house managers appear at the door and announce that the house has voted charges. The senate is a stickler for form, and the proceeding, if the house votes the charges, doubtless will be carried out in all solemnity, according "to the ancient and honorable articles."

Members of the senate take a special oath as members of the high court. This is administered by the chief justice of the supreme court or a member of that court. The presiding officer of the court would be Vice President Dawes, or another member of the senate. The presiding judge, so to speak, will have to rule on law questions and matters of procedure. Only in case of impeachment of president or vice president of the United States is there another presiding officer, and then the chief justice of the supreme court is required to conduct the senate's deliberations, while sitting as a court.

The organization and conduct of a high court of impeachment takes on the atmosphere of a solemn occasion, incident to an individual being brought before it charged with

senate signifies its readiness to receive the house's charges and the house tells that it has designated its managers, the latter appear at the senate bearing the charges, or articles of impeachment, and the presiding officer directs the sergeant at arms to "make the proclamation," which is required in the following words:

"All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the house of representatives is exhibiting to the senate of the United States articles of impeachment against" (and here that official repeats the name of the accused).

The senate has all the powers of a court, that is, to require the attendance of witnesses, etc., but not the accused, and enforce its own rules. The accused is permitted representation by attorneys. The decision of the presiding officer of the senate stands unless a member of the senate demands a vote, and that becomes the ruling of the senate. If the accused shall fail to appear either in person or by attorney, the trial goes ahead as on a plea of not guilty. At the conclusion of the testimony the senate rules permit arguments of the attorneys, but no more than two to a side. The vote by the senate on the charges is made of record and a two-thirds affirmative vote is necessary to convict. The judgment is confined to removal from office and a bar against further office holding. The president may not pardon in cases of impeached officials.

The most famous of all impeachment trials was that of President Andrew Johnson, which began Feb. 25, 1868, and ended May 26, with his acquittal by a one vote margin. The most recent was that of Robt. W. Archibald, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme court. He was convicted and removed from office. Among the members of the committee which investigated the charges against Judge Archibald were John W. Davis, a member of congress from West Virginia, and Senator George W. Norris, now a senator from Nebraska.

The first impeachment trial was that of William Blount, senator from

Tennessee, who resigned and thereby challenged the jurisdiction of the senate.

Changes in Highway Department Men Are Given Out at Austin

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—Another shakeup in the State Highway department has been made. The changes, the commission announced, were "considered advisable for general conditions and efficiency of the department." They were made public by W. P. Kemper, acting State highway engineer.

H. P. Henning, division engineer of division No. 6, with headquarters at Alpine, was asked for his resignation, effective Feb. 1.

W. F. Hutson, division engineer of division No. 15 at San Antonio, was transferred to division No. 6 to succeed Henning.

A. A. Rife of San Antonio was appointed engineer for division No. 15. D. L. Hogan, engineer for division No. 10, with headquarters at Tyler, will be relieved by Joe Estill, who will assume duties as acting division engineer there.

Dave Morris of Walnut Springs was appointed engineer of division No. 9 at Waco, succeeding George Hilland. Acting State Highway Engineer Kemper endorsed the changes.

Texas Ranks Third in Numbers of All World in Masonry

Waco, Tex., Jan. 26.—W. B. Pearson of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas said Monday afternoon that the Texas jurisdiction of Masonic lodges now is the sixth largest in the whole world, and that eventually this state probably will rank second on the globe.

POLL TAXES MUST BE PAID BEFORE JAN. 31.

The Land Of Happy Homes

GEORGE W. WEST, VETERAN TRAIL BREAKER IN OLDEN DAYS NOW IN ROLE OF TRAIL BREAKER IN MAKING HOME BUILDING A PLEASURE FOR THRIFTY MEN AND WOMEN

Recent issues of the Forum have carried in detail long lists of donations by George W. West for the Public Welfare of Live Oak county. He has built schools, bridges, public roads, water works, given land to the state and federal governments for public parks, given sites for churches and helped churches with financial contributions, erected hotels, business houses and garages, equipped a fire department and invited settlers to come, inspect the fertile acres of his historic ranch, embracing 65,000 acres of excellent farming land for all manner of crops, from citrus fruits, and truck to cotton, corn and feed crops.

These lands are being sold through an arrangement with the J. H. Kohut Land Company, which maintains offices at George West and in the Gunter Building in San Antonio. They are watered by three living streams of pure water and wells at from 40 to 150 feet in depth produce an abundance of water for all purposes.

Thousands of acres already have been sold and many new homes have been erected and lands grubbed and placed under the plow.

The prices are most attractive and choice farm lands, well watered, can be bought at from

\$15.00 to \$30.00 An Acre

on easy terms of one-fourth cash and the balance in ten years, payable "on or before" with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Irrigation is not needed for these lands and citrus fruits can be grown in profitable yield, while feed crops make two to three crops a year, corn can be made to produce two crops and cotton thrives splendidly.

One of the latest items of new construction by "Old Chief" George W. West is the erection of a bank building at Kittie for the convenience of the rapidly increasing population around that town.

Contractors are busy at work on the school building given by Mr. West to Kittie, which town he named in honor of the good wife who has shared his career through more than an ordinary generation.

Around Kittie 5,000 acres has been cut into 80-acre tracts, the surveyors completing their work a few days ago. The prices will be about the same as for the lands around the town of George West, which range from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre, and on the same liberal terms.

Of the 5,000 acres around Kittie fully 2,000 acres is black waxy hogwallow and the remainder black sandy loam prairie land.

We are ready to show you. We invite you to look at the best home owning proposition in Texas. Our man is always at George West ready to show you around.

For further information address, but we prefer that you come,

J. H. Kohut Land Company

Main Office, George West, Tex. Branch Office, 408 Gunter Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

Ferguson Forum "Builders of Texas" Campaign

- TEXAS - POULTRY

The poultry of Texas, like many other products of our great State, has made very marked progress in the last twenty-five years, but it has by no means reached the limit of its possibilities. The immense proportions of this field of endeavor are realized by only a small per cent of the ones who might profit by them. They include: (1) area in which poultry may be profitably raised, (2) number of fowls produced yearly, (3) mild winters and dry summers which make hatching possible every month of the year, (4) value of by-products, (5) relation of the income which may be derived from poultry to the average farmer's budget for food, in some cases eggs alone have been enough to keep the account with the grocer straight, (6) possibility of being a source of income to the State as a whole when we can supply our own needs and have a greater surplus to send out to other sections of the country not so fortunate as Texas in this respect. One can see at a glance that these factors are not inconsiderable. There is not a county in Texas which cannot raise poultry. There is not a farm in the state which does not have enough waste under ordinary conditions to feed a flock of hens or turkeys with practically no expense. There is not a farmer's wife who would not use eggs, broilers and fryers to advantage in her kitchen. And there is not a grocery store in the State which does not at some time serve as a market for these products. Does that stand for a large area? How does Texas rank in size when compared with other states of the United States and Europe? An-

swer that question and you will see what the area in Texas which is adapted to the raising of poultry may mean.

What can we say concerning the number of chickens, turkeys, geese, and other fowls in Texas? Those who are interested in the industry in Texas in all its phases and are familiar with conditions generally over the state have estimated that more than 125,000,000 chickens and 15,000,000 other fowls are grown in Texas every year. That would indeed be an interesting sight if all were assembled in one place for inspection. If we consider the mature fowl as the product for which we put forth our labor, then we may say that there are five so-called by-products, any one of which is certainly of value: (1) eggs for food, (2) eggs for hatching, (3) baby chicks for market, (4) broilers, (5) breeding of fancy chickens. If each of the 6,000,000 people in Texas eats his Pro Rata of 138 eggs per year, we can see that number one is not a small item. The others, while not so great, are each valuable enough to keep the interests of producers alive from year to year, and to make a proportionate increase with the other phases. Breeders have



The article here published is part of a series to advertise the Resources and Industries of Texas; and are contributed by "Builders of Texas," who made possible the Growth and Development of Texas. Other articles in this campaign will deal with the varied industrial, agricultural and mineral interests and their progress and development in Texas. Read each article of this series. It will be worth your while.

been successful enough for many years to make Texas fowls score higher than 96 per cent of the necessary 100 points for perfection.

An interesting phase of the development of the poultry industry in Texas has been the chicken ranches which dot the country, especially near the larger cities. The increase of urban population which shows no signs of abating, and the interest and activity concerning good roads which make possible marketing by truck will certainly insure them as a permanent institution. From them daily are sent fresh poultry products which today command a price in some cases more than ten times as great as that for which they were sold three or four decades ago. From many of these cities, eggs and dressed fowls are relayed to points in the North and East—those from the Panhandle are sent largely to Colorado. San Antonio holds the leading place in the amount shipped, but has a close second in Fort Worth, and Gonzales, Brownwood, Waco, Cuero, Hico, and many others make a creditable showing every year in their shipments of poultry and poultry products to distant points.

In spite of these favorable conditions and this rapid and substantial development, the Poultry Business of Texas is still in its infancy, and its potential increase and income to Texas and her people far exceed any figures which we can show now. Indeed, they bid fair to make those of the poultry-raising states of the East and Middle West shrink into insignificance.

